

HISTORY
OF
LAWRENCE, ORANGE
AND
WASHINGTON COUNTIES
INDIANA.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT; TOGETHER WITH INTERESTING
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, REMINISCENCES, NOTES, ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

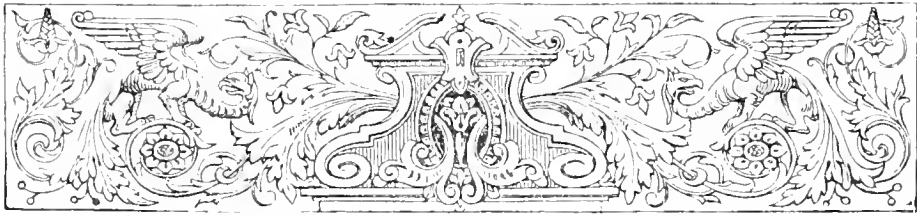
OUR history of Lawrence, Orange and Washington Counties, after months of persistent, conscientious labor, is now completed. Every important field of research has been minutely scanned by those engaged in its preparation, and no subject of universal public value has been omitted save where protracted effort failed to secure trustworthy results. The impossibility of ingrafting upon the pages of this volume the vast fund of the county's historic information, and the proper omission of many valueless details, have compelled the publishers to select such matters as are deemed of the greatest importance. Fully aware of our inability to furnish a perfect history from meager public documents, inaccurate private correspondence, and numberless conflicting traditions, we make no pretension of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. Through the courtesy and the generous assistance met with everywhere, we have been enabled to rescue from oblivion the greater portion of important events that have transpired in past years. We feel assured that all thoughtful people in the counties, at present and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of the undertaking and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.

It will be observed that a dry statement of fact has been avoided, and that the rich romance of border incident has been woven with statistical details, thus forming an attractive and graphic narrative, and lending beauty to the mechanical execution of the volume and additional value to it as a work for perusal. We claim superior excellence in our systematic manner of collecting material by workers in specialties; in the division of the subject matter into distinct and appropriate chapters; in the subdivision of the individual chapters into sub-heads, and in the ample and comprehensive index. We also, with pride, call the attention of the public to the superb mechanical execution of the volume. While we acknowledge the existence of unavoidable errors, we have prepared a work fully up to the standard of our promises, and as accurate and comprehensive as could be expected under the circumstances.

November, 1884.

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PART I.

HISTORY OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.*

GEOLOGY—THE PERPENDICULAR SECTION—THE COAL MEASURES—MILLSTONE GRIT—CHESTER FORMATION—THE ST. LOUIS LIMESTONE—THE KEOKUK BEDS—CHARACTERISTIC FOSSILS—THE KNOBSTONE GROUP—DESCRIPTION OF CAVES—NUMEROUS VERTICAL SECTIONS—CURIOUS FORMATIONS—THE SPICE VALLEY KAOLIN MINES—THE HEMATITE DEPOSITS—MINERAL SPRINGS—ECONOMIC QUESTIONS—OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

THE eastern and northeastern portions of Lawrence County are undulating or gently rolling plateaus, drained by deep, narrow valleys; the central region north of White River is hilly, and the western and southwestern is rough and broken. Each of these divisions is covered with a soil almost wholly formed from decomposition of underlying rocks: consequently the soil of the first is tenacious clay and sand; of the second, a calcarious clay; and of the third, principally of siliceous material, with an intermixture from both of the others. In that part of the county underlaid by St. Louis limestone, comprising a broad belt about twelve miles wide, passing centrally from northwest to southeast, "sink-holes" are so numerous as to form a striking feature in the configuration of the surface. The principal streams are the East Fork of White River, Indian, Big Salt, Little Salt, Leatherwood, Guthrie, Back, Sugar, Fishing and Beaver Creeks. The county is generally heavily timbered with oak, hickory, beech, maple, chestnut, walnut, elm, etc. The geological formations of the county comprise three divisions of the quaternary age, two of the coal measure group and four of the sub-carboniferous group. The formations dip slightly, with a variable rate, from east northeast to west southwest, and the outcrop from the east to the west boundary of the county represents a vertical measurement of about 700 feet. From east to west the formations, in the order of age, outcrop as follows: Knobstone group, Keokuk group, St. Louis group, subcarboniferous group, carboniferous group, quaternary group. In

*Adapted to this volume from the official report of Assistant State Geologist John Collett, published in 1874.

addition to these there is the recent geology, comprising alluvium, found mainly in the valleys; the Loess, an ash-gray siliceous clay, cold, and mainly unproductive, found on the highest lands along the west side of the county, principally on the knobs near Huron. No drift is to be found in the county, save occasional traces brought down by streams which have their origin farther north. The following is the geological section of the county:

QUATERNARY SYSTEM.

	Feet.
1. Soil and clays.....	4 to 10
2. Alluvium, recent.....	10 to 30
3. Alluvium, ancient.....	40 to 450
4. Loess.....	5 to 20

CARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

	Feet.
5. Lower coal measures.....	0 to 20
6. Conglomerate (millstone grit).....	50 to 120
7. Pyritous shale and shaly sandstone with bands and nodules of iron ore.....	4 to 10

SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

Chester Beds.

	Feet.
8. Bituminous and argillaceous limestone, with coal measure and subcarboniferous fossils mingled and alternately predominating.....	2 to 38
9. Siliceous and bituminous shale.....	0 to 9
10. Place of a rash coal.....	.04 to 8 inches
11. Thin-bedded sandstone, grindstone and whetstone grits.....	20 to 65
12. Coarse, heavy-bedded sandstone.....	0 to 6
13. Blue argillaceous limestone with black flints and chert.....	16 to 45
14. Red and blue clay with plates of chert passing into heavy argillaceous limestone cement.....	5 to 12
15. Bituminous slate (coal-bone).....	.0 to .08 inches

St. Louis Beds.

	Feet.
16. Gray argillaceous or bituminous brecciated limestone, locally cement stone.....	4 to 20
17. Vermicular limestone.....	4 to 10
18. Blue and gray argillaceous and magnesian limestone	10 to 35
19. Bands of chert and amorphous geodes in scales and argillaceous limestones which weather to a reddish brown clay (paint), <i>Lithostrotion</i> bed and corals..	5 to 40
20. Blue quarry limestone, sometimes concretionary, or breaking with conchoidal fracture.....	9 to 28
21. White quarry limestone.....	4 to 12
22. Oolitic limestone, fossil bed.....	0 to 4
23. Blue argillaceous limestone.....	5 to 30

Keokuk Beds.

	Feet.
24. Blue and gray shales or limestone, with bands of chert	0 to 10
25. Geodes in blue shaly clay.....	4 to 6
26. Blue limestone, with <i>Hemipronites</i>	3 to 6
27. Geode bed with mammoth geodized fossils.....	2 to 3.6
28. Shaly and pink limestone, full of fossils, shells and crinoid stems.....	1.6 to 2

KNOBSTONE FORMATION.

	Feet.
Knobstone shales, with thin beds of massive sandstone in its upper division.....	0 to 250

THE COAL MEASURES.

The coal measures in the western part of the county are represented only by beds of shales and shaly sandstones on the tops of some of the highest hills. The probability of the presence of workable seams of coal is very remote.

CONGLOMERATE OR MILLSTONE GRIT.

Below the coal measures is found the conglomerate, a massive gray or brown sand rock (No. 6 above). It forms bold hills, and is well developed north and south of Silversville, and thence to the southwestern corner of the county. It appears as pudding stone on Section 8, Township 4 north, Range 2 west. A pyritous shale easily decomposed underlies the conglomerate.

THE CHESTER FORMATION.

The upper member is a variable limestone, whitish gray to dark brown in color, or perhaps black, in which case it is highly bituminous (No. 8 above). A rash coal is found herein and the following fossils: *Archimedes*, *Pentremites* and *Crinoidæ*; also *Lophophyllum*, *Athyris subtilita* and *Productus cora*. The coal is of no economic value. Lower down (Nos. 11 and 12) are thin bedded sandstones which outcrop in a strip across the county from the northwest corner to the southern boundary. The fossils are *Stigmaraia*, *Sigillaria*, *Lepidodendra*, with cones, fruit and leaves; also *Diplotegium*, *Ulodendron cerdaites*, *Pecopteris*, *Alethopteris*, *Neuropteris*, *Hyemenophyllites*, etc. Below this is the blue argillaceous limestone (No. 13), which is often homogeneous and sometimes lithographic. Good specimens may be seen on Sections 17 and 21, Township 5 north, Range 2 west, and elsewhere. On Beaver Creek a band of dark hornstone is found herein, of which the Indians made weapons and stone ornaments. Below this the red and blue clay (No. 14) contains *Orthocerata*, *Bellerophon*, *Nautili*, *Zaphrentis*, *Syringopora*, etc. Next under this is a coal seam of no particular value, which outcrops at Bedford, Avoca, Goose Creek, Homer's Mill and Pace's Hill.

ST. LOUIS LIMESTONE.

As stated a few pages back this stone occupies a broad belt extending

north and south across the county. It differs so much in thickness and in its lithological character in different places that it could not be identified were it not for its fossils, particularly *Lithostrotion Canadense*, or "petrified wasp's nest," and *L. proliferum* or "petrified corn-cobs," besides *Productus cora*, *Athyris ambigua* *Zaphrentis spinulosus*, *Archimedes Wortheni*, *Pentremites conoideus* and many others. The surface over this stone is characterized by numerous basin-like sinkholes, many of which communicate with subterranean caverns; indeed, this stone is often called the "cavernous limestone." The upper divisions and some of the lower strata are argillaceous and under certain conditions possess hydraulic properties. The vermicular limestone (No. 17) is traversed by cylindrical cavities resembling wormholes, hence the name, which are supposed to be the casts of decayed seaweeds. A crystalline mass known as *crystal-lites* is found, also peculiar systems of crenulated columns resembling the suture joints of the human skull. In No. 19 the cherts are highly fossiliferous with *Lithostrotion*, *Syringopora*, *Zaphrentis*, *Productus*, *Athyris*, *Sponges*, *Pentremites*, *Trilobites*, etc. The variety of sponge called locally "marbles" or "petrified plums" cover the surface in places as at Bedford, Mitchell and Section 7, Township 5 north, Range 1 west. This horizon contains many irregularly or partially formed geodes. Numbers 20 and 21 furnish a very superior stone, excellent for chisel dressing, remarkably solid, with good hydraulic properties, and of a dark bluish color. Number 21 contains the famous "Bedford Stone," known so extensively throughout the West by builders. It is composed almost wholly of minute fossils cemented with shell and coal dust. It varies in color from gray to a creamy white, and is so homogeneous that it may be quarried in blocks its entire thickness of twelve feet, and of indefinite but satisfactory side extent. It may be sawed, cut and molded to any shape. Under this is the famous fossil bed containing about seventy species of the following principal genera: *Botalia*, *Phillipsia*, *Cythere*, *Chiton*, *Bellerophon*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Murchisonia*, *Natica*, *Laxonema*, *Bulimella*, *Enomphalus*, *Rhynchonella*, *Spirifer*, *Nucula*, *Chonetes*, *Athyris*, *Waltheimia*, *Terebratula* *Retzia*, *Cono-cardium*, *Archeocidaris* *Actinocrinus*, *Pentremites*, *Dentalium*, *Sphenopoterium*, *Aulopora*, *Coscinium*, *Archimedes*, *Fenestella*, etc. This bed varying in thickness from a few inches to three or four feet, is made up almost wholly of the shells, etc., of marine animals. All are very small and some are microscopic, yet very perfect and beautiful. Examples may be seen on Section 5. Township 5 north, Range 1 east, and on Spider Creek west of Bedford. Number 23, a compact bluish quarry stone, generally argillaceous, sometimes magnesian, contains petroleum sometimes when dark.

THE KEOKUK BEDS.

Of this group No. 24 is of no economic importance, but contains

beautiful *Crinoidæ* and specimens of *Hemipronites*, *Productus*, *Spirifer*, etc. In No. 25, in a mass of shaly clay is a wonderful collection of geodes called "nigger heads." Spherical, rough, unattractive outwardly, they show nature's most beautiful work on the interior. There appear limpid, black or rose-colored crystals of silica, sometimes chalcedony, calc spar and rarely zinc blende, galena and pyrites. Number 27 has all the above varieties and many geodized fossils of *Spirifer*, *Bellerophon*, *Zaphrentis*, *Goniatites*, *Crinoid* heads and stems, *Nautili* and *Palaechinus*, all of giant size. It is inferred that these animal remains caused the cavities, and gave direction to the form of many if not all of the geodes. Good specimens are seen at Ft. Ritner, Leesville, Heltonville, Bartlettsville and Guthrie. Number 28 consists of shaly and hard pink limestones profusely filled with disjointed stems of *Crinoidæ* and *Pentremites*, and also *Hemipronites*, *Spirifer*, *Productus*, *Archimedes*, *Anopora*, *Cheteles*, *Zaphrentis*, etc. Where the pink color prevails shark's teeth of *Helodus*, *Cladodus*, *Cochliodus* and *Deltodus* are found. This is a good stone for foundations of hammered masonry.

THE KNOBSTONE SHALES.

This is the lowest visible formation in the county, and is nearly 500 feet thick and outcrops on the eastern and southeastern portions. It is principally composed of dark aluminous shales, compact and tenacious, easily decomposed, and hence is readily reduced by running water, leaving bold "knobs" whence the name is derived. Fossils are rare. The upper member contains local beds of good homogeneous sandstone equivalent to the famous "Waverly sandstone" of Ohio. Outcrops are seen at Ft. Ritner, Guthrie and elsewhere on the eastern side of the county. The above so far serves as a general description of the geology of the county, but now follows accounts more in detail.

THE ST. LOUIS CHERT BEDS.

The chert bed of the St. Louis limestone, which, on disintegration, forms a reddish brown ocher, colored with hydrated oxide of iron, outcrops at all the hilltops around Bedford and may be considered the surface stone. It is from twelve to forty feet thick, and is composed of beds of gray, green or red shales, enclosing bands of chert and flint from two to twelve inches thick. Upon exposure to the air the clay crumbles away and the chert breaks into small angular fragments. A band of soft white chalky material is frequently found with whorls of *Archimedes* and other fossils. The following is the section at Campbell's Cave a mile south of Bedford:

	Feet.
Clay and chert.....	10
Bituminous limestone.....	2.5
Coal bone (slate).....	.3

Dark bituminous limestone, laminated.....	2
Argillaceous limestone.....	2
Vermicular limestone.....	4
Hard gray limestone.....	4
Argillaceous and Magnesian limestone.....	6
Hard blue limestone.....	10
White quarry limestone to water.....	9
Total.....	<hr/> 49.8

DUNIhue'S CAVE, LIMESTONE BEDS, FOSSILS, ETC.

Half a mile west of this cave is Dunihue's Cave, which has been explored to the depth of about two miles. It contains beautiful chambers with stalactites and stalagmites of great purity and has many interesting formations to attract the naturalist. Where the railroad crosses Leatherwood Creek the lower St. Louis, and upper Keokuk beds are argillaceous. In "pockets" are found *Pentremites*, *Batocrinus*, *Cyathocrinus*, *Phillipsia*, *Productus*, *Spirifer*, *Aulopora* and *Archimedes*. North of this on the hillside are angular fragments of limestone re-cemented with tufa. This fracture has probably resulted from exposure to the air and not from earthquakes or similar convulsions. The interstices are filled with calcareous earth. Fine white limestone (No. 21 above) in enormous blocks is obtained at the Coats and Johnson quarries a mile south of Bedford. Casts of *Bellerophon* are found. This stone is soft at first, is easily sawed, chiseled and moulded, and is peculiarly suited for door and window caps and sills, columns and highly ornamented capitals and brackets. Weathering hardens it. The section here is as follows:

	Feet.
Hard laminated limestone.....	4
White quarry limestone.....	10
Blue quarry limestone.....	7

The quarry of N. L. Hall was extensively worked in this stone. A powerful engine drove three gangs of saws. The white limestone has all the excellent qualities above described. It has been used in the Bedford court house, the postoffice at Indianapolis, the State University at Bloomington, the new Illinois State House, the Louisville Custom House, etc. It is a famous stone. The blue limestone (No. 23 above), is harder and finer in texture, and is in great demand for coping and posts of iron fences and for monuments. Its cohesion enables it to resist the compression and cross-strain of large structures. A wall of this stone is three times as strong as the same sized one of bricks. When burned it furnishes good lime. Blocks of any size may be obtained. The section at Hall's quarry is thus:

	Feet.
Soil and clay	4
White limestone (No. 21).....	9
Blue limestone (No. 23).....	7

THE ST. LOUIS SECTION AND THE SPURGEON HILL FOSSILS.

In the valleys of Salt and Leatherwood Creeks near Bedford, the whole depth of the St. Louis limestone outcrops with a perpendicular measurement of about 100 feet. At the bottom of this group appear the geode beds and laminated limestones of the Keokuk group, with a thickness of from twelve to twenty feet. On the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 5 north, Range 1 east, is a fine outcrop of the famous fossil bed (No. 22 above). It is sometimes called the "Spurgeon Hill Fossil Bed." It shows *Phillipsia*, *Rotalia*, *Cythere*, *Chiton*, *Platycrinus*, *Batocrinus*, *Actinocrinus*, *Archeocidaris*, *Pentremites*, *Coscinium*, *Aulopora*, *Zaphrentis*, *Archimedes*, *Sphenopoterium*, *Conocardium*, *Spirifer*, *Productus*, *Nusula*, *Myalina*, *Cypricardella*, *Rhynchonella*, *Athyris*, *Retzia*, *Waltheimia*, *Euomphalus*, *Pleuromaria*, *Murchisonia*, *Buleimella*, *Natica*, *Bellerophon*, *Platyceras*, *Terebratula*, *Dentalium*, and others.

SECTION OF THE KEOKUK AND KNOBSTONE GROUPS.

On Section 4, Township 5 north, Range 1 east, the following section outcrops:

	Feet.
Soil and clay.....	.25
Geode bed.....	5
Blue limestone with Hemipronites, etc.....	4
Geode bed.....	3.5
Coarse limestone with Crinoidæ.....	1.2
Shaly limestone.....	2.5
Coarse limestone.....	1
Knobstone with highly colored shales.....	.60
Total.....	102.2

At Rollins' Mill the following section of the same groups outcrops:

	Feet.
Chert, fragmentary.....	.20
Limestone, argillaceous and vermicular.....	15.9
Limestone, argillaceous and pentremital.....	8
Gray limestone.....	.30
Keokuk limestone with geodes, etc.....	.12
Keokuk reddish limestone with crinoid joints, Productus and Hemipronites.....	7
Knobstone shales and siliceous limestone with large Nautili.....	.16
Total.....	108.9

DETAILS AT SPRINGVILLE AND VICINITY.

The tops of the hills around Springville are capped with outcrops of the Chester group. A mile east of town the upper number outcrops (No. 8). In this are *Pentremites*, *Zaphrentis*, *Chonetes*, etc. On Section 30, Township 6 north, Range 1 west, outcrops the "coal bone" which has a strong odor of petroleum. The same may be seen at Avoca. On Section 17, Township 5 north, Range 1 west, the following outcrop of the lower Chester and the upper St. Louis groups may be seen:

	Feet.
Red drift with fragments of coal.....	20
Dark sandstone.....	3
Shaly sandstone.....	10
Gray chert.....	1.5
Shaly sandstone.....	4.5
Dark limestone, laminated.....	5
Blue St. Louis limestone.....	6
Vermicular limestone.....	10
Coal bone.....	.3
Blue and white argillaceous limestone.....	15
Yellow magnesian limestone.....	6
Shaly argillaceous limestone with geodes.....	8
Blue Pentremital limestone.....	22
Total.....	111.3

SHILOH CAVE.

On Sections 18 and 19, Township 5 north, Range 1 west, is found this interesting cavern. It extends through the upper members of the St. Louis group. The sides show stratified beds of limestone, and along the roof of the large chambers is the St. Louis chert, fragments of which cover the floor. Natural fountains, springs and streams abound. Throughout, the lofty sides are festooned with stalactites, sometimes hanging in graceful folds, or ribbed with giant corrugations. The roofs and overhanging sides bristle with clear quill-like tubes, fragile as glass, each tipped with a drop of water which shines in the torch-light like a jewel. Thus the purity and beauty of ornamentation continues for over a mile. There are several side caverns which have not been explored. A very large stalagmite, as large as a man, called the "Image of the Manitou," was destroyed a number of years ago. Near this cave at Shiloh Mill the section is as follows:

	Feet.
Chert and soil covering.....	50
Limestone, blue-banded.....	12
Chalky white clay.....	4
Siliceous and calcareous shale.....	3.5
Black bituminous shale (coal bone).....	.3
St. Louis limestone, shaly.....	1
Hard blue limestone.....	3.3
Blue limestone, laminated.....	2
Soft limestone, brecciated.....	3.2
Vermicular limestone.....	4.5
Limestone, massive.....	28
Covered.....	20
Oolitic quarry limestone.....	40
Total.....	171.8

DRY AND GRINSTAFF CAVES.

This cave is partly in or just below the St. Louis cherts on Section 12, Township 5 north, Range 2 west. In the Chester sandstone at the

top of the hill are fossilized coal plants. The cave vestibule is a room twenty-five feet high, with few stalactites, and here apparently the cave ends. But on part a profusion of stalactites and stalagmites, which form the most beautiful shapes, folds and curtains, a ladder leads to large roomy halls above, whose gray or yellow walls are relieved by stalactites of great purity. With these rooms the cave ends. The atmosphere is very dry, and has high antiseptic properties. On the floor is much clay charged with nitre. On Section 10, Township 5 north, Range 2 west, is Grinstaff's Cave. It has two stories or floors, the upper dry, the lower traversed by a small stream. Altogether the passages are about two miles long. In places the usual beautiful stalactites are found.

THE GEOLOGICAL FEATURES AT FAYETTEVILLE AND VICINITY.

In this vicinity the soil is generally of a reddish brown color, and is derived from the St. Louis limestone, and is good for agricultural purposes. Sink holes are numerous, and the rocks beneath are tunneled with caverns. Grass thrives on this soil. In the cherty surface rock which occasionally outcrops are *Lithostrotion Canadense*, *L. proliferum* and *Syringopora*, fine and massive, with shaggy lumps of crystals. These are used in the vicinity to ornament door yards. Also in this vicinity are found single calyces of *Lithostrotion* or "petrified corn-cob." *Zaphrentis Spinulosa*, *Bryozoans*, *Productus cora*, *Athyris ambigua*, *Bellerophon levis*, *Orthoceras*, and plates and spines of *Archeocidaris Wortheni*. The following is the section for about a mile along the valley west of Fayetteville:

	Feet.
Coarse sandstone.....	30
Bituminous limestone, with fossils.....	6
Shaly coal.....	.5
Fire clay, laminated.....	2.5
Blue and gray shale, pyritous.....	25
Covered stratum (Chester sandstone).....	40
Blue and gray limestone with large <i>Bellerophon</i> , <i>Othocerata</i> <i>Euomphalus</i> , etc.....	35
Chert bed with many St. Louis fossils.....	40
Total.....	179

The shaly coal here found will burn, but is probably of no economic value. James Tanehill has mined it. A compact siliceous limestone is found on the Johnson farm. It is very homogeneous, is four feet thick, and possesses high lithographic properties. At the Gray Mill on Indian Creek, Section 17, the limestones are rich in characteristic fossils. From the bluffs of Silverville across the valley of Indian Creek sandstone outcrops on Sections 16 and 21. These are in the shape of sharp conical mounds, and are locally called "hay stacks." The following is the formation at Wagners on Section 19, where a thin seam of slaty coal has been opened and worked without valuable returns:

	Feet.
Conglomerate sandstone and covered strata.....	90
Limestone, gray or bituminous.....	12
Block slate or coal.....	.8
Shale, pyritous.....	10
Limestone, blue, to creek.....	8
	<hr/>
Total.....	120.8

The high hills north of White River are generally capped with members of the Chester formation, and sometimes are 595 feet above the river. On Barton William's farm is a typical bed of pebbly conglomerate, and a stratum of fibrous spar with a faint blue color, which much resembles sulphate of strontia (Celestine). Examples of the "rock houses" of the conglomerate or millstone grit are seen at Col. Bryant's, Section 19, Township 4 north, Range 2 west, on the south side of the river. Here the Chester beds are silicious shales. The following is the section:

	Feet.
Conglomerate, massive.....	70
Sandstone, laminated.....	15
Limestone, bituminous.....	10
Silicious shale (place of coal).....	20
Shale and limestone to water.....	50
	<hr/>
Total.....	165

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES NEAR HURON.

Half a mile west of the village the Chester beds were once extensively worked. It became known abroad as "Huron Stone," and grindstone and carrier-stone grits were prepared and sent to market. The bed is twenty-five feet thick. The bituminous limestone which is found at the surface at Huron is on the top of the hills two or three miles west. This proves the dip of the county strata toward the west—here at the rate of about eighty feet to the mile. On Connelly's Hill, two miles east of town, thin slaty coal outcrops. The following is the section at the steam-mill at Huron:

	Feet.
Conglomerate sandstone.....	40
Bituminous limestone with <i>Spirifer</i> , <i>Productus</i> and <i>Athyris</i> ..	18
Rash Coal.....	.3
Thin bedded Chester grit stones.....	65
Heavy bedded Chester grit stones.....	6
Blue limestone.....	16
Red and blue clay.....	2
Soapstone and pyrites.....	4
Block slaty coal.....	.7
Soapstone.....	1.8
Gray limestone with flints.....	16
	<hr/>
Total.....	169.8

SECTION AT CONNELLY'S HILL.

The flint bed in the section shown below was worked by the Indians. Here they quarried the material for their arrow and spear points. Fire hearths are seen in the adjoining valley, surrounded with flint chips. Mounds are found on this hill. The following is the formation here (Connelly's Hill) on Section 4, Township 3 north, Range 2 west.

	Fect.
Sandy soil with hematite.....	10
Conglomerate with fossil stems.....	45
Bituminous limestone with fossils	14
Rash coal.....	.7
Sandstone, laminated and shaly, with partings of chert.....	55
Limestone, argillaceous, with chert and sandstone partings...	30
Cherty limestone in cave.....	8
Limestone, argillaceous with black flints.....	6
	<hr/>
Total.....	168.7

CONNELLY, BLUE SPRING AND OTHER CAVES.

This is on Section 4. Over the floor runs a small brook. The cave is about two miles long, with roof usually about fifteen feet high, with many chambers adorned with stone curtains, robust stalactites and spherical stalagmites. Nitrous earth spangled with crystals is found in the upper part; and a well-washed bed of pure yellow clay is exposed. Bear wallows are yet visible. Blind animals are frequent, and further on will be found named. Blue Spring Cave near White River and two miles south of Wood's Ferry has been explored three miles. A large stream of water runs out. Within, the water has cut circular basins over 100 measured feet deep. In times of heavy rains a large volume of water is discharged. The source of this water is in doubt. On Section 25, Town 4, Range 2 west, is a very deep, unexplored cave. The Buzzard Cave, north of the river contains apartments on two floors. Within this are many stalactites of great beauty and size.

THE FORMATIONS AROUND MITCHELL.

The country around Mitchell was originally a valley of erosion, and afterward the flood plain of White River. The surface rocks are of the upper cherty member of the St. Louis beds. At every wash around town massive specimens of silicified corals, such as *Lithostrotion Canadense*, *L. proliferum* and *Syringopora*, with quantities of *Productus cora*, *Bellerophon levis*, *Dentalium primeorum*, *Athyris ambigua*, etc., are found. Sink holes, the characteristic surface feature, are numerous, some forming pools of water. In many wells are often found eyeless fishes and crustaceans, doubtless from subterranean caverns with which the wells communicate. The soil here is rich in plant food. This broad plain, embracing more than 150 square miles, measures the duration and extent of past erosive forces. The following is taken from Section 26, Township 4, Range 1 west.

	Feet.
Slope sand and clay.....	40
Sandstone ferruginous, laminated, with bark and trunks of carboniferous plants and thin partings of coal.....	60
Argillaceous limestone with Chester fossils, the upper band lithographic.....	35
Chert beds with siliceous corals.....	40
Total.....	175

On this Section (26), is a coral reef (silicified *Syringopora*) in a matrix of chert, from which prehistoric races undoubtedly made their reddish colored stone implements and ornaments. Valuable specimens of this coral have been sent to various geological collections. Much lime has been burned on Section 24 and elsewhere, mainly from the blue vermicular limestone of the upper St. Louis group. Asa Erwin manufactured nearly 20,000 bushels, and D. Kelly, John Tomlinson, and others, have done about as well, their lime being favorably known to the trade. The lime is white and "works hot," and is almost like cement in foundations. Owing to the porous nature of this stone, it is found to burn and slake with great facility and certainty. The waste lime has been used quite extensively for compost, and should be continued thus. The following is the section at Erwin's kiln:

	Feet.
Soil and slope, broken chert.....	3
Slaty coal.....	.3
Limestone, argillaceous.....	2.5
Limestone, argillaceous and lithographic.....	1.2
Limestone, white and gray.....	3.5
Limestone, vermicular.....	4.5
Limestone, heavy bedded.....	6
Limestone, flaggy.....	8
Total.....	29

There is a cave near by to which bears formerly resorted for hibernation; their bones and teeth are found. On Section 18 is a good exposure of the upper St. Louis beds, rich in fossils. The chert beds outcrop on the hill-sides and railroad cuts east of Mitchell. Fossils are abundant.

HAMER'S CAVE.

The entrance to this cave is on the hill-side on the southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 4 north, Range 1 east, about forty-five feet above the valley. The floor is level, six feet wide, and covered with a swift stream of water eight inches deep on an average, though in places twenty feet. Three-quarters of a mile from the entrance is the first fall. The whole stream rushes down an incline only three feet wide with great violence and noise. Above this, and about 300 feet farther on, is the "grand cascade." Beyond this the cave is low, wet and full of running water, which escapes through a crevice in the rock. Eyeless fish, craw-fish, and other crustaceans are found in this cave. The creek has power sufficient

to turn a large mill. Many beautiful specimens of stalactites in folds, loops, columns, spikes, curtains and crenulated lace-work are found on the roof and walls of this important cave.

DONNELSON'S CAVE, BLIND FISHES, ETC.

This has its entrance on the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 4 north, Range 1 east. A large stream of water is discharged, which was formerly used to drive a combined woolen, grist and saw-mill. The interior shows evidences that powder was made here at a very early date from the nitrous earth of the upper chambers. The cave entrance is wide and lofty, but is soon reduced to a narrow passage covered with a shallow stream of water. Within is a magnificent cascade, the roar of which is heard at the entrance. Near the entrance a dry cave opens to the east, and opposite a lofty corridor opens to the west, and on about 100 feet is a large hall twelve feet high, three hundred feet long and forty feet wide. Thousands of bats gather here and hang to the ceiling and walls, and hibernate. Eyeless fishes, crustaceans and crickets are found. The cave shows evidences of having been occupied by the earlier races. The following is a list of the animals found in the two caves last mentioned above and Connelly's: The blind fish, *Amblyopsis speleus*; the blind craw-fishes, *Cambarus pellucidus*, *Cæcidotea stygia*, *Crangonyx vitreus*, *Enphilosia Elrodii*, *Cauloxenus stygeus*: the blind insects, *Authomyia*, and *Anophthalmus tenuis*: and the seeing insects, *Platynus marginatus* and *Ceuthophilus Sloanii*.

THE GEOLOGICAL DETAILS EAST OF MITCHELL.

Five miles east of Mitchell at the Mill Creek cut on the O. & M. R., is an outcrop showing the junction of the St. Louis and Keokuk groups. The first is rich in characteristic fossils including many *Pentremites*, and in the last is found a tooth of the shark *Cladodus spinosus*. A bed of rich brown ocherous clay is found here in unlimited quantity, and in fact ocher is found richly distributed over the entire county. From this point east along the railroad the Keokuk beds constitute the surface rock. This horizon is rapidly elevated going eastward, until at Tunnelton it caps the tops of hills 150 feet above the river. The following is the section near Tunnelton:

	Feet.
White limestone.....	2
Blue limestone.....	6
Argillite with geodes.....	5
Magnesian limestone with fossils	6
Argillite with geodes.....	12
Green and blue shales.....	20
Siliceous shales with bands of Waverly sandstone.....	30
Knobstone shales with fossils.....	60
Total	141

FEATURES AT FORT RITNER, LEESVILLE AND HELTONVILLE.

About Ft. Ritner the Keokuk beds outcrop. In the bed of the creek near by are immense numbers of geodes. The knobstone forms the sides of the valley, and contains but few perfect fossils. The sandstone here and at Tunnelton, though not extensive, is of excellent quality, and may be sawed or split. The greatest exposure of the knobstone shales here is 250 feet above the river.

At Leesville the soil is of a rich, reddish brown fading to a "mulatto loam." The surface rock is the Keokuk with outlines of St. Louis limestone. The creek valleys are cut into the knobstone shales.

At Heltonville in the south part of the village, the knobstone exposes a thickness of over ninety feet, but dipping rapidly passes below the water of Leatherwood Creek. Here is seen the unevenness of the knobstone surface, upon which were deposited the more recent limestones. Heltonville is famous for its numerous and beautiful geodes, many of which are geodized *Crinoidæ*, *Spirifera*, *Zaphrentis*, *Lithostrotion*, *Goniatites*, *Bellerophon*, etc. The section here is as follows:

	Feet.
Geode bed.....	4
Crinoidal limestone crowded with joints, plates and crushed heads of <i>Encrinites</i>	8
Knobstone shale and sandstone.....	50
Green and blue pyritous shale.....	40
Total.....	102

ROCKY OUTCROPS AT GUTHRIE.

This village is surrounded with high knobstone hills capped with Keokuk limestone. Immense numbers of geodes are found along the creeks and hill-sides. Quarries of Waverly sandstone (upper knobstone) are numerous. This stone looks well, weathers well, cuts well, and contains few fossils. The knobstone shales contain much pyrites (sulphuret of iron) which decomposes on exposure. The section west of and near Guthrie is as follows:

	Feet.
St. Louis limestone.....	40
Keokuk limestone.....	25
Knobstone.....	50
Total.....	115

THE SPICE VALLEY KAOLIN MINES.

The substance Kaolin is a variety of clay produced by the decomposition of the mineral feldspar, and when fused with an earthy matter called *petunse*, which is itself an undecomposed feldspar ground fine, makes the most excellent kind of porcelain-ware. The mines in this county are by far the best in the State, and are not surpassed anywhere. They were first opened in December, 1874, by Dr. Joseph Gardner, E. T

Cox, State Geologist, and Michael Tempest, of the firm of Tempest, Brockmann & Co., potters, of Cincinnati. The substance was first brought to public notice by Dr. Gardner in June, 1874. These men carried on the work with increasing extent and profit, manufacturing a fine white earthenware for which there was a strong demand owing to its general superiority. In 1877 the proprietors, under the name of the Cincinnati Clay Company, sold out to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia and near Pittsburgh, and this firm are yet operating the mines under the supervision of Dr. Gardner. They annually ship about 2,000 tons of the clay to their factories in Pennsylvania, employing an average of about twenty-eight men, and there the clay is manufactured almost wholly into alum of a superior quality. The business is on the increase, but the factories should be in Lawrence County instead of in Pennsylvania.

THE HEMATITE DEPOSITS.

Three miles southwest of Fayetteville, in strata of sand deposited on the hill-tops, beds of this rich iron ore are found. Developments of the ore have been made on the Whitaker farm, Section 28, Township 5 north, Range 2 west. At many of the surrounding farms beds are also found. Test shafts to the depth of nine feet at fourteen different places, on Section 28, revealed the ore in each in thickness from two and three-tenths feet to four feet, the average depth being over three feet. In Indian Creek Township, on the lands of Messrs. Connelly, Prosser and Snow, are outcrops of siliceous iron ore in considerable quantity; and on the Marley farm, west of Huron is a large amount of this siliceous ore, in what is called "Iron Mountain." Hematite is also found near Bartlettville and in other places in the county. This ore, as will be seen from the comparative table below, is unrivaled. Excluding water, it is freer from deleterious ingredients than ordinary cast iron, and is of great value in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. The Whitaker ore upon analysis gave the following results:

Moisture and combined water.....	13.000
Silicic acid.....	.900
Ferric oxide.....	84.890
Alumina.....	Trace
Phosphoric acid.....	.145
Carbonate of lime.....	1.000
Total.....	<u>99.935</u>

The ferric oxide, 84.89 per cent, when reduced gave 59.426 per cent of metallic iron. The following table serves to compare this ore with the standard ores of this country:

	Percent.
Magnetic ore, metallic iron.....	70.5 to 50.9
Specular ore, metallic iron.....	45.8 to 51.17
Hydrated ore, metallic iron.....	35.5 to 49.09
Whitaker's ore, metallic iron.....	59.426

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Near Avoca, on the Owens farm, is a mineral spring which possesses valuable medicinal properties. It is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and has valuable laxative, tonic, anti-dyspeptic and febrifugal properties. Among the elements contained are silicic acid, oxide of iron, carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen gas, lime, soda, potash, chlorine, magnesia and sulphuric acid. The water gives every evidence of having these constituents in large quantities, and is no doubt as valuable to invalids as that of French Lick and other places of great resort. At an early day a salt well was sunk near this spring to the depth of 160 feet, and a considerable quantity of salt was manufactured for home consumption. About a mile west of Bedford, on the Viehl farm, is a spring strongly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen which escapes in bubbles. The water is about as valuable as the Avoca water, and has the same mineral constituents in different proportions. It is said to contain much magnesia, and is therefore excellent for dyspepsia. Several salt wells were sunk in the county along Salt Creek in early years; one on the northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 5 north, Range 1 west, to the depth of 150 feet. At ninety feet the workmen disclosed a black, bituminous clay, six feet thick, which they mistook for coal. On Section 17, Township 5 north, Range 2 west, a number of valuable mineral springs burst out in the bed of Indian Creek. Sulphur is the most noticeable constituent, though magnesia, soda, potash, chlorine, lime and various mineral acids and gases are present in important combinations and quantities. Other springs of valuable water make their appearance in different portions of the county.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS.

On the east and northeast the soil is a tenacious clay and sand; in the central, north of the river, it is a calcareous clay; and on the west and southwest is principally siliceous with an intermixture from both of the others. A rich, warm marly loam is found throughout the White River Valley. The grains thrive remarkably well in this valley, and fairly well in the western part of the county, as does timothy, clover and blue-grass. Indian Creek Township is excellent for fruits, owing to its high hills and deep valleys. Ice of considerable thickness forms on the lowlands, while the hill-tops are yet warm. At night, the cold air being heavier descends, while the air heated during the day envelopes the hill-tops and protects the orchards there. Numerous large peach orchards are grown. The above is true of the country north of Mitchell, where fine orchards are to be found. Grapes do well in these localities. The soil in the Leatherwood Valley is excellent for the production of the cereals and the grasses. This is true in the vicinity of Leesville. The knobstone soil is especially well suited to the growth of grasses, and to the production of fruit. Limestone, a compost of great value when powdered and spread upon worn-out land, will eventually be used extensively and profitably in Lawrence County.

CHAPTER II.

BY SELWYN A. BRANT.

THE ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS—TECUMSEH AND THE PROPHET—THE
 CESSION TREATIES—THE ENGLISH LAND COMPANIES—THE INDIANS OF
 LAWRENCE COUNTY—PREHISTORIC RACES—THE MOUNDS AND THEIR
 CONTENTS—THE CONNELLY AND PALESTINE WORKS—THE FISHERMEN
 —GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

WHEN the dense and primeval forests of Lawrence County were first invaded by white men in search of a habitation, there was scarcely an Indian wigwam within its present boundary. Pursuing the destiny of their race they had abandoned the hunting-grounds of their birth and taken up their dwellings in more distant and Western wilds, perhaps in the vain hope that the white man's ambition for new territory had at last attained its highest desire. When the first settlements were made in the county the Indian war under the leadership of the crafty and able warrior Tecumseh was drawing to its close. The final battle in that contest was fought at Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811, when Gen. Harrison defeated this renowned Shawnee chieftain and forever crushed the powerful confederacy which he had been mainly instrumental in bringing about. The cause of this war was the Indian opposition to the land grants that had been made to the United States by several tribes. Since the treaty of Greenville, made August 3, 1795, the Indians had remained at peace, but after that time treaties were made with a large part of the Indians for a considerable portion of the land in southern Indiana and in some of the other States in the territory northwest of the Ohio River. It was this to which Tecumseh was opposed. He saw that by disposing of their lands his race would soon be exposed to all the evils that would befall a vast, a homeless and a nomadic people.

THE CESSION TREATIES.

The treaties conveying the land that now composes Lawrence County to the United States were all made prior to this war with Tecumseh and his followers. There are three treaties ceding this land, the first of which was made at Fort Wayne June 7, 1803. This was called the Vincennes tract, and of land in Lawrence County it embraces all of the triangular piece south of a line beginning on the western boundary near the middle of Section 31 in Township 4 north, Range 2 west, and running thence in a direct line to the southeast corner of Section 14, Township 3 north, Range 1 west, where it leaves the county on the southern

boundary. It includes about one-third of Spice Valley Township, and a small portion of the southwest corner of Marion. This treaty was signed by chiefs of the Delaware, Shawnee, Pottawattomie, Eel River, Kickapoo, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia tribes, and conveyed to the United States about 1,600,000 acres, of which about 12,160 are in Lawrence County. The next one was concluded at Grouseland near Vincennes, August 21, 1805, by which certain tribes of the Delawares, Pottawattomies, Miamis, Eel River and Weas conveyed to the United States all their territory south of a line running from a point a short distance north of Orleans in Orange County to the old Greenville boundary line near where it crossed the White Water River in the eastern part of the State. This line crossed Lawrence County in a northeasterly direction from near the middle of Section 17, Township 3 north, Range 1 east, to where the county corners with Jackson and Washington Counties, and making a triangular piece in the southeast corner of the county that contains about 9,920 acres of land. All the balance of Lawrence County was acquired by the United States in what is known as Harrison Purchase, a treaty made at Fort Wayne September 30, 1809. This embraced a large tract of land lying mostly on the east side of the Wabash River and below Raccoon Creek near Montezuma in Parke County, and extending to a point near Seymour in Jackson County, where it intersected the line in the last mentioned treaty. This included about 2,900,000 acres, and was made and ratified by nearly all the important tribes then in the territory.

THE ENGLISH LAND COMPANIES.

Some of these deeds are, in the light of our modern improvement, not a little curious. About the middle of the eighteenth century a number of wealthy English, French and American speculators, formed large land and trading companies. They purchased of the Indians some immense tracts of land in the territory of the Northwest. Among these was one to the Wabash Land Company for a strip of land 210 miles wide, extending from Cat Creek, a short distance above Lafayette in Tippecanoe County, on both sides of the Wabash River to the Ohio River. This deed conveyed to the purchasers a considerable portion of the best land now in both Indiana and Illinois, and covered an area of nearly 38,000,000 acres. For all of this the consideration was "400 blankets, 22 pieces of stroud, 250 shirts, 12 gross of star gartering, 120 pieces of ribbon, 24 pounds of vermilion, 18 pairs of velvet laced housings, 1 piece of malton, 52 fusils, 35 dozen large buckhorn handle knives, 40 dozen couteau knives, 500 pounds of brass kettles, 10,000 gun flints, 600 pounds of gunpowder, 2,000 pounds of lead, 400 pounds of tobacco, 40 bushels of salt, 3,000 pounds of flour, 3 horses; also the following quantities of silver ware, viz.: 11 very large armbands, 40 wristbands, 6 whole moons, 6 half moons, 9 earwheels, 46 large crosses, 29 hairpipes, 60 pairs of ear-

bobs, 20 dozen small crosses, 20 dozen nose crosses and 110 dozen brooches." This deed was signed at Vincennes on the 18th day of October, 1775, by eleven chiefs of the Piankeshaw Indians. The agents of this company after this made several applications to the Congress of the United States to have their deed ratified, their last effort for which was in 1810. But Congress failed to recognize the validity of their title.

A part of Lawrence County was included in the above mentioned deed from the Piankeshaw chieftains. Originally this tribe of Indians owned and occupied nearly the whole of what now constitutes the State of Indiana. The early conquests and aggressions of the whites upon the Eastern side of the continent, compelled many other Indian tribes to seek their hunting-grounds in the Western wilds and to abandon their native forests of the East. These were called "permitted" tribes, for a more complete discussion of which the reader is referred to the subject of Indians in Orange County, found elsewhere in this volume.

THE INDIANS OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

In the matter of Indian history, Lawrence County is, comparatively, of but little importance. It seems to have been situated somewhat upon the border between several tribal districts, and permanently occupied by none, although visited by them all in nomadic bands, and for purposes of the chase. The Piankeshaws were the first and original occupants, but at a later date some of the permitted tribes, the Delawares, the Shawnees and the Pottawattomies, acquired some title to the land. Of these the Delawares were the strongest and most numerous. There are but few traces of the Indians now visible in the county. When the first settlers came the scanty remnants from an occasional camp could be seen scattered here and there over the county. Some of their favorite camping-grounds were near the present sites of Heltonville and Springville on the lofty bluffs near by, and in easy access to water. On Indian Creek where Dougherty's Mill was located in 1818, were evidences of a deserted Indian camp. There was no large permanent Indian town or village ever located in the county, so far as present information goes to enlighten the individual in search of the records and transactions of this doomed and haughty race. Only in wandering bands, tenting for a time upon some grassy knoll or sheltered cliff, or hastening in wild pursuit of game across the broken landscape, did Lawrence County know the presence of the indolent and daring Red Man. In the Indian tongue Salt Creek was called We-pe-pe-moy, and the East Fork of White River Gundah-quah, while White River itself was called Ope-co-mee-cah. Doubtless these streams with their unpoetical names, in the years that are long gone into the unrecorded past, have borne the Indian in his light canoe along their slow tides, while his watchful eye scanned the adjoining shores for the unwary deer or other animals of game, that might come

within reach of his unerring bow. Perhaps he may have guided his small bark around in aimless pastime, while the neighboring hills resounded with the songs of savage glee. These waters still roll on, but how changed is the scene! Civilization has hurried the red natives of the forests away, and is slowly but surely consigning their few and scattered survivors to the tomb of oblivion. Even the dense and massive wood that then waved in all its pristine grandeur along these watery ways, has gone down, and in its stead are seen the vine-covered homes of white men standing in the midst of broad and golden harvests. All this is but the hand of inevitable change. The Indian himself was the successor, most likely an aggressive one, of a less vigorous race, in obedience to Nature's law of the "survival of the fittest."

THE DEATH OF PIERRE.

There were two Indian casualties in this county at a very early day, and numerous acts of horse-stealing and the destruction of cabins and improvements. In 1814 the Rawlinses had their camp destroyed and their horses stolen, while located in a rude shanty in Bono Township, which they were occupying while tending a crop of corn. The female members were at Maxwell's Fort, on Lost River, in Orange County, as it was known that the Indians were on the war-path, and every precaution was necessary. The Rawlinses went out one morning to find their horses, but did not succeed—a very unusual state of affairs. They returned to their camp and found unmistakable signs of the presence of Indians there during their absence. They immediately made preparations for their safety, building no fire during the succeeding night, and sleeping outside the camp. The next morning they started for the fort, and soon met an old trapper and squatter, named Pierre, who was told of the presence of Indians in the neighborhood. The old fellow was on his way to examine his traps on Fishing Creek, and refused to leave, and continued on his way, promising to keep his eyes open for "Injin signs." The Rawlinses reached the fort, borrowed horses and rode to Charlestown, and enlisted in Capt. Bigger's Company of mounted rangers, and after an absence of three days ventured back to their camp. The Indians had been there, as everything perishable had been destroyed and everything valuable carried away. Old man Pierre who had been stopping at the Rawlins' Camp was missing. Going to the river, the canoe was missing. Looking up and down the bank, the canoe was finally found in the branches of a fallen tree in the water, and in the bottom was the body of Pierre, shot through the heart, tomahawked and scalped. How he met his death will never be known. He was buried in Section 22, Township 4 north, Range 1 east, Bono Township, where his dust rests to this day.

THE FLINN TRAGEDY.

In 1810 the Flinns and Guthries settled near Leesville, and built a fort there for their protection. It stood about half a mile north of the village. In March, 1815, after it was thought the Indian troubles were over, and the usual vigilance had been relaxed, the fort was suddenly attacked by a band of Pottawattomies from the North. The men were engaged in felling a tree near by, and were fired upon ere they were aware of any danger. John Guthrie was shot dangerously in the breast, the ball passing through his body. He ran for the fort, and fell near the door, but was promptly rescued by his wife, who almost in the muzzles of the Indian rifles, ran bravely out and half carried him within the walls. He afterward recovered and lived to a green old age. Josiah Flinn was attacked by several Indians, and though he fought desperately, was tomahawked and scalped, but did not die for four days. Jacob Flinn, the other of the three men whom the Indians attacked, was captured and marched to the head waters of the Wabash River to the principal Potawattomie village. He was beaten and half starved, but escaped in a canoe down the river one night, four months after his capture, and after incredible hardships, rowing down the river at night, and sleeping in the day in concealment, and living on frogs, roots, etc., he finally reached Vincennes so weak that he had to be helped out of the boat. He stated that he could have escaped several times earlier, but would not until he could take Guthrie's ax, which had been carried off at the time of the attack. A good ax was then a very rare and valuable piece of property. The above were the only serious encounters with the Indians ever occurring in this county. Flinn recovered.

PREHISTORIC PEOPLE.

Scattered throughout the Mississippi Valley and the heart of the American Continent lie the silent monuments of a long buried and unknown race. Through the long vista of years that have gone over the graves of this ancient and forgotten people there comes no sound to tell us of the times that saw these tombs close darkly around. The mystery that enshrouds this race of Mound Builders has hitherto baffled all science and research. Archaeologists have outrun all clues in their vain efforts to penetrate the secrets that surround these dead inhabitants of the past. Beyond the fact of their existence but little is known. No recorded history, no curious and perplexing hieroglyphics were left by them to span the abyss of time. The mounds and earth-works that were constructed by this people are numerous and some of them are of such magnitude that it is concluded "that they lived in towns and were governed by a despotic ruler whose will was law and whose commands received implicit obedience." For want of a better name that of Mound Builders has been given to this extinct race, since only by these mounds is it known.

The date of these mounds is beyond the centuries that have been required for the growth of the forests. "Not entirely voiceless, they tell of a people who once possessed the valley of the continent. Peaceful and law-abiding, they were skilled in agriculture and the arts of the 'stone age,' and executed works that required the united and persistent efforts of thousands under the direction of a well matured design. In the comparative absence of warlike implements, we conclude that this work was a labor of love, and not of fear; that it was inaugurated and directed by a Regal Priesthood to erect votive temples in honor of the sun, a visible creator of comfort, food and life."

THE MOUNDS AND THEIR CONTENTS.

These mounds are of three kinds: mounds of habitation, sepulchral and temple mounds. The first are supposed to have been made for the purpose of building the tents or dwellings upon. Sepulchral mounds were for the burial of the dead and when explored are usually found to contain human bones and various ornaments and implements of the race. Temple mounds are explained in the name and were the places of religious devotion. Besides these mounds there are many forts, walled enclosures and citadels.

THE CONNELLY AND PALESTINE MOUNDS.

Concerning the evidences of this prehistoric race in Lawrence County, Mr. John Collett, in the Geological Survey of Indiana, for 1873, says the following: "On the southeastern slope of the hill over Connelly's cave, two miles east of Huron, is a group of seven mounds, from two to four feet high, and an obscure winding way may be traced leading from the cave spring to the top of the hill. On the summit fragments of sandstone, reddened by burning, and small shell heaps are seen. The mounds were probably habitations. From protruding pieces of stone seen on the sides, the internal construction was of that material instead of timber, as was usual in similar structures on the Wabash and Mississippi. A central tumulus having a double circular wall was probably for sepulchral purposes. A mound similar to the last at the site of the former county seat, Palestine, or 'Old Palestine' as it is called, was explored in 1870, by Messrs. Newland, Dodd and Houston. On the surface of the hill a confused mass of stones, such as a man could conveniently carry, were noticed, indicating a circular wall twenty feet in diameter. It was found to be a vaulted tomb. The first or upper vault contained the bones of many women and children, a layer of flat stones divided this from the second which contains the bones of men; another layer of flags, and at the bottom, six feet below the surface, two skeletons were found with their heads placed to the east and faces to the north. The last were persons of great size, being not less than six and a half feet high. With the skeletons were found a quantity of flints, arrow-points,*etc.; near

the head of the largest individual a pair of hammered copper earrings and a globular 'war-whistle.' The keen noise of the latter may be compared to the sound of a policeman's whistle and can be heard nearly a mile. Stone axes and pieces of pottery are found on the surface near this tomb."

THE SUCCEEDING FISHERMEN.

The immediate successors of the Mound Builders were a race of fishermen who lived along the banks of streams and existed almost solely upon the food they obtained from the rivers. Along the Western rivers there are found many large "shell heaps" where it is supposed these people for a time made their permanent homes. Lawrence County has a trace of these riparian inhabitants. In Bono Township, on the farm of William Simpson, a few years ago a mound was opened and several relics of antiquity were found, with a few human bones. All of the high bluff along the fork of White River where this mound is situated is covered with shells of various kinds. Not far from there is what has the appearance of having been a sort of breastwork thrown up for defense. This is about half way up the bluff, facing the river on the farm of Silas Wilcox. Many stone vaults and sepulchers intruded on the sides and tops of mounds have led to the conclusion that this people adopted many of the habits and customs, perhaps even the religion of their predecessors, the Mound Builders. But they too have long since passed away, leaving naught to tell the curious of their life, their times or their ambitions.

Later there came a barbarous and wandering race, originating in ancient Scythia, and bringing with them the cruelties and characteristics of the inhabitants of that country. The tell-tale monuments along their route from Northern Asia to the center of America reveal the origin of the Indians. In their turn as a race they will soon be numbered among the perished. In the struggle for existence with a foeman race they have been vanquished, and one by one they are going down to inglorious and unremembered graves.



CHAPTER III.

BY SELWYN A. BRANT.

SETTLEMENT OF LAWRENCE COUNTY—THE PIONEERS OF FLINN TOWNSHIP—MILLS, DISTILLERIES, ETC.—MARION TOWNSHIP, HER HUNTERS, SQUATTERS AND PERMANENT SETTLERS, HER INDUSTRIES, ETC.—THE OCCUPANCY OF BONO TOWNSHIP BY THE WHITES; MANUFACTURES, ETC.—THE PIONEERS OF MARSHALL; STORES, OIL-MILLS, ETC.—PERRY AND HER DEVELOPMENT; COTTON CULTURE, WOOL-CARDING, ETC.—SETTLERS OF INDIAN CREEK; INCIDENTS, FACTORIES, ETC.—SPICE VALLEY; EARLY ELECTIONS; ANECDOTES—PLEASANT RUN; COUNTERFEITING; INCIDENTS, ETC.—SHAWSWICK; THE WHITE MEN—FERRIES, REMINISCENCES AND NOTES. .

“Life’s vain delusions are gone by;
Its idle hopes are o’er;
Yet age remembers with a sigh
The days that are no more.”—SOUTHEY.

THE County of Lawrence was originally a part of Knox and Harrison Counties, all west of the meridian line being a part of the former, and all east of the line of the latter. In 1814 it became part of Washington County, and in 1816 a part of Orange County. The county was created in 1818, and named in honor of Capt. James Lawrence, of the United States Navy, commander of the frigate Chesapeake, who was killed in the battle with the frigate Shannon.

EARLY IMMIGRATION.

During the first few years of the present century, while the Indians that then inhabited the territory northwest of the Ohio River continued their hostilities to the whites, but few settlers had the daring and hardihood to push as far into the western wilds as the present confines of Lawrence County. Most of the southern portion of Indiana was settled gradually from the Ohio River northward, as that was the great commercial thoroughfare between the East and the West. The settlement only advanced when the population became dense enough to repel the invasions of hostile Indians. Until after the year 1811, when Tecumseh and the powerful confederacy of which he was the head, were defeated and overthrown, there were scarcely a dozen white families located in the county.

THE LEESVILLE SETTLEMENT.

Probably the first permanent settlement made was at the present site of Leesville in Flinn Township, on the extreme eastern border of the

county. The persons who came to this place were from Lee County, Va., which they left in the early part of 1809, and passed the following winter in Kentucky. In February, 1810, they came to Indiana and built a fort a few hundred yards northeast from where the grist-mill in Leesville now stands. This fort or block-house was for some time the only one in the county, and it was a resort for the earliest settlers in this section as a place of security in times of danger. After the block-house was built, the men returned in June to Kentucky after their families. The names of the men in this first band of pioneers have always been familiar in Lawrence County annals, and many of their descendants yet live in the county and are among its most valuable citizens. These families were the Guthries and the Flinns, for each of which the county now has a township named. They were Daniel Guthrie and his sons, and Jacob Flinn and William Flinn. It is said that Daniel Guthrie was one of the heroes of Gen. Braddock's defeat. These men were accustomed to the hardships of frontier life, and had the bravery to face the unscrupulous and crafty red man as well as the skill to entrap and avoid the prowling beasts of the forests.

Since this settlement in 1810, what a vast and a happy change has been wrought in the fair Republic of the West! That time is yet in the memory of a few gray-haired and aged veterans that are plodding feebly by the last mile-stone of life and recalling in their minds with childlike fondness, the transactions of their early years. Eternity will soon close around them, and then the only knowledge that can be obtained of their times and their deeds will be found upon the page of faithful history.

SETTLEMENT OF FLINN TOWNSHIP.

On the eastern border of the county and near the middle is situated Flinn Township, named as before stated for the Flinn family, that has always been prominent in this part of the county. The early settlers here were what are known as squatters or persons settling on land without any title. Up to the year 1814 all the whites living in the county, with but a single exception, belonged to this class, while in Flinn Township there was not an entry of land made prior to 1817, but beginning with that year and including the year 1820, the following land entries were made in what now composes the political township of thirty sections: R. Hunton, 1820; M. Wooley, 1820; Noah Wright, 1819; Israel Hind, 1819; Thomas Hodges, 1817; H. Nichols, 1820; John Parr, 1819; James Ellison, 1820; Enoch Parr, 1817; T. Carr, 1820; Arthur Parr, 1819; Martin Flinn, 1820; Patrick Welch, 1817; Noah Wright, 1820; William White, 1820; D. Flinn, 1820; James Taggart, 1820; John Guthrie, 1820; Thomas Flinn, 1820; Benjamin Drake, 1818; William Flinn, 1820; J. Allen, 1820; Hugh Guthrie, 1820; Robert Flinn, 1819; Benjamin Newkirk, 1820. At that time the following persons were also residents in

and around Leesville: George Stell, John Speer, Ephraim D. Lux, John Trespey, Abraham Sutherland, David White, Alfred Alexander, Jacob Weaver, Moses Flinn, William Smith, Elijah Curry, Micajah Poole, Gamaliel Millgar.

This township was settled as early as any part of the county, and no doubt many things of interest transpired here in its first settlement that are now beyond reliable information. But few if any of the first settlers are still living that located in this township. And although there may be an occasional veteran of those early days, a long life of privations and hardships has gone far to render the recollection treacherous.

GRIST-MILLS, ETC.

In early mills there is but little to distinguish this community from other early settlements. A "stump" mill, owned by John Speer, at the present site of Leesville, was the first of any kind, and was of course run by horse-power. This was soon superseded by what is now generally known as the Forgey Mill, about one-half mile from Leesville, on Guthrie Creek. The first mill here was built by William Flinn, probably as early as 1817. It was run by an undershot wheel, and did a considerable grinding of wheat and corn for the early settlers for several years. The next owner was his son, Robert Flinn, whose successor was Andrew Forgey. In his hands it remained for many years, from his name it has ever since been called. About the year 1840 it seems to have been operated by horse-power, applied with a tread-wheel. It is but just to say, however, that horses did not always furnish the power, for in primitive days the custom was to break a steer to the tread-wheel, and in this way the most of the power was furnished for grinding. Hiram Guthrie bought the mill next, and repaired it in many ways for better work. Some time in the fifties the Hollands obtained control of it, and under their management steam-power was added, and for several years did an extensive business, having three sets of buhrs, two for wheat and one for corn. John C. Voyles purchased this mill about 1868, and afterward put in a wool carding machine. After the building of the present grist-mill in Leesville, about 1870, this mill began to go down, and at the present time does no business, having been abandoned for several years.

At Pin Hook a horse-mill was owned by a man named Phillips, as early as 1830, and possibly prior to that time. It changed hands several times, until it finally went down about 1845, in the hands of I. Lytton. On Back Creek, about one mile west and a little north of Leesville, a water-mill was built as early as 1830, and was known as the McGlemery Mill. It was made of logs, and operated by one undershot wheel. One set of buhrs was sufficient to do the grinding at this mill, and after running for about thirty-five years was finally abandoned by Plummer & Flinn, who were the owners at that time. Edward Montgomery had a

water-mill on Back Creek further up the stream in 1840, and it was operated by a turbine water-wheel. For many years this mill did a large business, and after changing hands several times finally went down about the year 1872, at which time it was owned by Matteson Broiles. This is said to have been the last water-mill in this part of the county.

THE DISTILLERIES.

Another important feature of the first settlements in this part of the State was that of the small distilleries. A very large majority of the early settlers were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, and other portions of the South where it was the custom for many of the citizens to keep a "still house." This custom followed to the new country, and there became a prominent factor, but whether for good or bad it is not necessary here to discuss. One thing, however, is sure, and that is this: The most important crop, as well as the first, in the newly settled and cleared fields of the West was that of corn. Transportation was slow and burdensome, and such bulky commodities as corn required extra time and labor in conveying them to markets where they could be exchanged for money or other goods of staple value to the people of a new settlement. By converting corn into the products of the still it was more easily carried to the markets, and in addition to that it yielded a good profit over that of corn itself. These two reasons, convenience and profit, were sufficient to warrant the keeping of these small and individual distilleries. An attempt to catalogue the owners of these miniature manufactories of ardent spirits would be both idle and impossible. A history of the early merchants and the manner of conducting business on the frontiers will be found in the sketch on Leesville, elsewhere in this work.

SETTLEMENT OF MARION TOWNSHIP.*

The earliest settlers of Marion Township were from the Carolinas and southern Virginia, and their hero-worship centered in the dashing Southern commander in the Revolutionary war, Gen. Francis Marion; in his honor was the township named. The township contains about sixty-six square miles: eight miles wide, and averaging a little more than eight miles in length, from north to south. The boundary north is the east branch of White River, the south boundary is Orange County, on the east Bono Township, and on the west Spice Valley Township.

FIRST SETTLERS.

In the early autumn of 1815 Lewis Phillips built a cabin at John Tolliver's upper spring, near the meridian line, on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 31, Town 4 north, Range 1 east. It was a round pole cabin, such as one man could build, and about all the furnishing the new home had was "a cabin full of children," as the

*The sketch of this township was furnished by Dr. McIntire, of Mitchell.

next settler expressed it. The last one of the "cabin full," a widow, Mary Ann White, died near Juliet in 1883, and the "first family" is extinct, not a descendant of Phillips left. In November, 1815, just as the first frost was bringing down the leaves and the brown nuts from the forest trees, Samuel G. Hoskins, who had traversed the wilderness from South Carolina, halted his wagon on Rock Lick Creek, on the southeast quarter of Section 19, Town 4 north, Range 1 east. Here Hoskins erected a cabin and went into winter quarters. Phillips and Hoskins, with their families, were the only settlers in the territory of Marion Township in the year 1815. They saw during the winter many friendly Indians pass by, but none were staying in this part of the county. Hoskins became quite a conspicuous citizen of the county, was the first Justice of the Peace of the township, and Captain of the first military company organized on the south side of White River, in the county. He served on the first grand jury in the county, surveyed land and taught school. His son, Joshua Hoskins, is still a resident of the township, the only living representative of the settlers of 1815. The opening of spring, 1816, found many new-comers from North Carolina and South Carolina; among these we hear of George Sheeks, William Erwin, John Finger, Joseph Pless, Elijah Murray, Thomas Rowark, John Sutton, James Boswell and Joseph Boswell. All these men had families except Joseph Boswell, and there are, of their descendants, in this township, at present living: John Sheeks, Jacob Finger, John Murray and Nelson Pless. George Sheeks lived on the farm now owned by his son, the Hon. David L. Sheeks; William Erwin, afterward one of the associate judges of the county, and known as Judge Erwin, settled where the widow Dodd now lives: he taught the first school in the township. John Finger lived on the meridian line a mile south of White River, near by the old homestead: his remains lie buried in the Finger burying-ground; Joseph Pless, where his son, Nelson Pless, now lives, near Juliet; Elijah Murray settled near the mouth of Rock Lick Creek, on the Lewis place; Thomas Rowark, and his son-in-law, John Sutton, lived on the Denton Sheeks place. All these were farmers except Thomas Rowark, who was the first blacksmith. The late William Erwin, of this township, was a son of William Erwin, of 1816, and was one of the best read men that has ever resided in the township; a farmer, and used to long days of toil, he took time to read all the English classics of his day, and was well up with our ripest scholars in history and biography.

The year 1817 was memorable in the history of the township. Several families arrived from the South, and erected cabins near the springs and along the banks of White River, and in the narrow valleys of Rock Lick and Mill Creek. Robert Hall ventured away from the streams, and built a good log-house on what is now known as the George Field place. His sons, Isom and Robert, still reside in the neighborhood. In this

year Squire Hoskins built a substantial hewn-log-house on the meridian line, where Thomas Erwin now lives, and his house became the voting precinct, and on the first Monday in August the first election was held, thirteen votes being cast. Of these thirteen voters, ten were Federalists and three Republicans, afterward, in Jackson's time, Democrats. Those voting the Federal ticket were: Samuel G. Hoskins, William Erwin, Joseph Pless, James Boswell, Joseph Boswell, Elijah Murray, James Mathis, Robert Erwin, Thomas Rowark and Arthur Dycus. The three Republicans were: George Sheeks, John Finger and Joseph Culbertson, who had lately settled where Juliet now is, and was a cabinet workman. The voting place continued at Hoskins' place on the meridian for several years, until he moved over on the Terre Haute and Louisville road, where John L. Dodson now lives, at which place elections were held till 1842, when the precinct was moved to Redding, thence to Woodville after the completion of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, and in 1856 it was moved to Mitchell.

In 1817 a rifle company of twenty-five or thirty men was organized. All the men of the township were members, as well as several from Bono. Samuel G. Hoskins was Captain. They were armed with their own rifles, and were uniformed in blue hunting-shirts trimmed in red, and caps with eagle or hawk feathers in them.

HAMER'S MILL.

Some time previous to 1815 Sam Jackson—not Samuel—had entered the southwest quarter of Section 32. The entry antedates the Lawrence County records. He was a Canadian, and had rendered service to the United States in the war of 1812 against the Indians and the English on the Canadian borders, and was given a land-warrant, with which this land was doubtless taken up. On this tract of land is the famous Hamer's Cave and the beautiful glen in which the old stone mill stands. During the time of Jackson's ownership there was a corn-mill erected near where the mill now stands. It was built of logs, and the water was conducted from the cave in troughs hewn from poplar logs. There was no settlement there. William Wright, of Orange County, was the miller. In September, 1816, Jackson sold the land to Thomas Bullett and Cuthbert Bullett, and in the early spring of 1817 the work of erecting the mill, now standing, was begun. The stone was quarried, the wall of the first story of the mill was completed, the saw-mill was started, and quite a settlement was established. In 1818 the mill was completed, all the most improved machinery for flour-making known in that day was put in, and Spring Mills became the most noted place in the township. In 1823 the Bulletts sold the property to two Montgomery brothers, who improved the property in various ways, starting a distillery in the log-house which is still standing. This was

the second distillery in the township, one having been previously started by William Mallet and Dennis Frost, on Rock Lick, below Tomlinson's Lime-kiln. In 1825 the late Hon. Hugh Hamer bought the property of the Montgomerys, paying \$7,000 in seven annual payments. Hamer re-established the distillery, which had been discontinued, started a store, collected numerous mechanics and laboring men about him, hauled immense quantities of produce in wagons to Louisville, built flat-boats at the boat-yard on White River, and shipped flour, whisky, pork and other products of the country to New Orleans. In 1826 the first post-office in the township was established—"Mill Springs"—and Hugh Hamer was commissioned Postmaster. After the death of Hugh Hamer, the property descended to his son, Robert B., who sold it to Jonathan Turley, Esq., the present enterprising proprietor.

OTHER MILLS, ETC.

Isaac Fight built a mill, with overshot wheel, at Shawnee Cave in 1819; it was a primitive kind of establishment, "home-made" stones for grinding corn; this mill fell into possession of the two brothers, Shelton and William Smith, who, about 1831, put up a distillery in connection with the mill. Fulton built a distillery at the head of Fulton's Creek, now the land of John Murray, about 1825, grinding the grain on a tread-mill. James Beasley had a distillery, in after days, at Lindsey's Spring. The number of distilleries early established in the township is evidence that the early settlers brought along with them a cultivated appetite for drink stronger than the sparkling spring water that gushed out from the limestone rocks near their dwellings.

HUNTING INCIDENTS.

The first hunting exploit that we have any account of in the township, occurred in the fall of 1816. This was the killing of the largest panther ever seen by the early settlers, by Thomas Rowark, near his cabin in Rock Lick Creek, near its confluence with White River; it was discovered in a tree and shot. All the people in the settlement went to see it, and a monster beast it was, measuring three yards in length. In 1820 Neddy Edwards, the father of our fellow-citizens, Allen and Henderson Edwards, chased a bear into the deep cave, in what is now Allen C. Burton's orchard, and calling in his neighbors to assist, smoked bruin out and dispatched him. In the same year a company of hunters killed a large bear in a cave on John L. Dodson's farm, just west of the present residence of Solomon Bass. The last bear killed in the township was shot from a tree, by William Edwards, in 1821, about where the residence of his son, John Edwards, now stands. An amusing incident is related by the old settlers of the last wild bear seen in the township. John Sutton was hunting his hogs, in the flat woods north of where Mitchell now stands, about 1825, when he discovered fresh tracks of a

large bear in the snow; he urged forward his horse, following the trail; he had not proceeded far when he came up to the huge beast; it rose on its hind feet, frightening Sutton's horse, which went to the rear without taking time to turn around, and Sutton was landed in the snow right under the very paws of bruin; he was too badly scared to move; the bear slowly lowered himself to all-fours, smelled of his prostrate enemy and dignifiedly walked off toward the south; when the hog-hunter found himself alone, he made quick time in an opposite direction, and the bear was not captured. The numerous caverns of the township formed dens for innumerable packs of wolves, and up to 1832 it was almost impossible to raise sheep on account of their nightly incursions. The second generation of inhabitants became adepts in wolf-hunting. Among their leaders were the late Hugh Hamer and Benjamin Turley. A premium was offered by the county for wolf-scalps and the last of them were soon exterminated. Deer and turkeys were considered too small game for our early citizens to make much note of, though they were the principal meat supply.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, 1820; Tetlow, Hughes and Geiger, 1820; Moses Gray, 1816; R. Hall, 1820; Abraham Hartman, 1818; Samuel Jackson, 1816; Ambrose Carlton, 1816; Robert Lewis, 1817 and 1816; Samuel Brown, 1820; John Edwards, 1820; John Maxwell, 1819; William Terrill, 1816; William Tolliver, 1818; Robert McLean, 1817; William McLean, 1816; Zachariah Sparling, 1818; John Workman, 1817; William Baldwin, 1817; Theophilus Baldwin, 1819; Jesse Hill, 1817; Martin Hardin, 1817; William Maxwell, 1819; Charles Tolliver, 1817; William Connerly, 1817; William Denny, 1818; Alfred Maden and John Hays, 1818; John Lowrey, 1817; William Blair, 1817; John McLean, 1817; James Fulton, 1816; Lewis Byram, 1817; Henry Speed, 1816; William Trueblood, 1816; Jonathan Lindley, 1816; G. Eli, 1817; Joshua Taylor, 1817; Robert Fields, 1817; William Connelly, 1818; George Hinton, Jr., Arthur Henrie and Benjamin Drake, 1818; Ezekiel Blackwell, 1818; John Finger, 1817; Joseph Culbertson, 1818; William Erwin, 1818; Isom Maden, 1816; William Carmichael, 1818; Joel Conley, 1817; Josiah Trueblood, 1818; William Connelly, 1817; Aaron Davis, 1819; Lewis Phillips, 1817; Zebedee Wood, 1820; Michael Dunihue, 1817; David Harris, 1817; John Sutton, 1817; Robert Hollowell, 1816; Robert Fields, 1816; Jacob Piles and Jonathan Williams, 1815.

SETTLEMENT OF BONO TOWNSHIP.

Bono Township is located in the southeastern corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by the East Fork of White River, and on the west by Marion Township. Bono has long contended, with some degree of right, for the honor of having been the scene of the first white

settlement in the county. It is situated in that part of the county nearest to the older settlements in the southern part of the State, and on the early roads leading to the more important places further north, such as Terre Haute and others. Another feature in favor of this is the fact that it is located on the river, and early emigration usually threaded its way through the new country along the banks of important streams that afforded a highway for the transportation of produce to the markets of the world. However, in this instance it is generally conceded that Leesville was the place of first settlement.

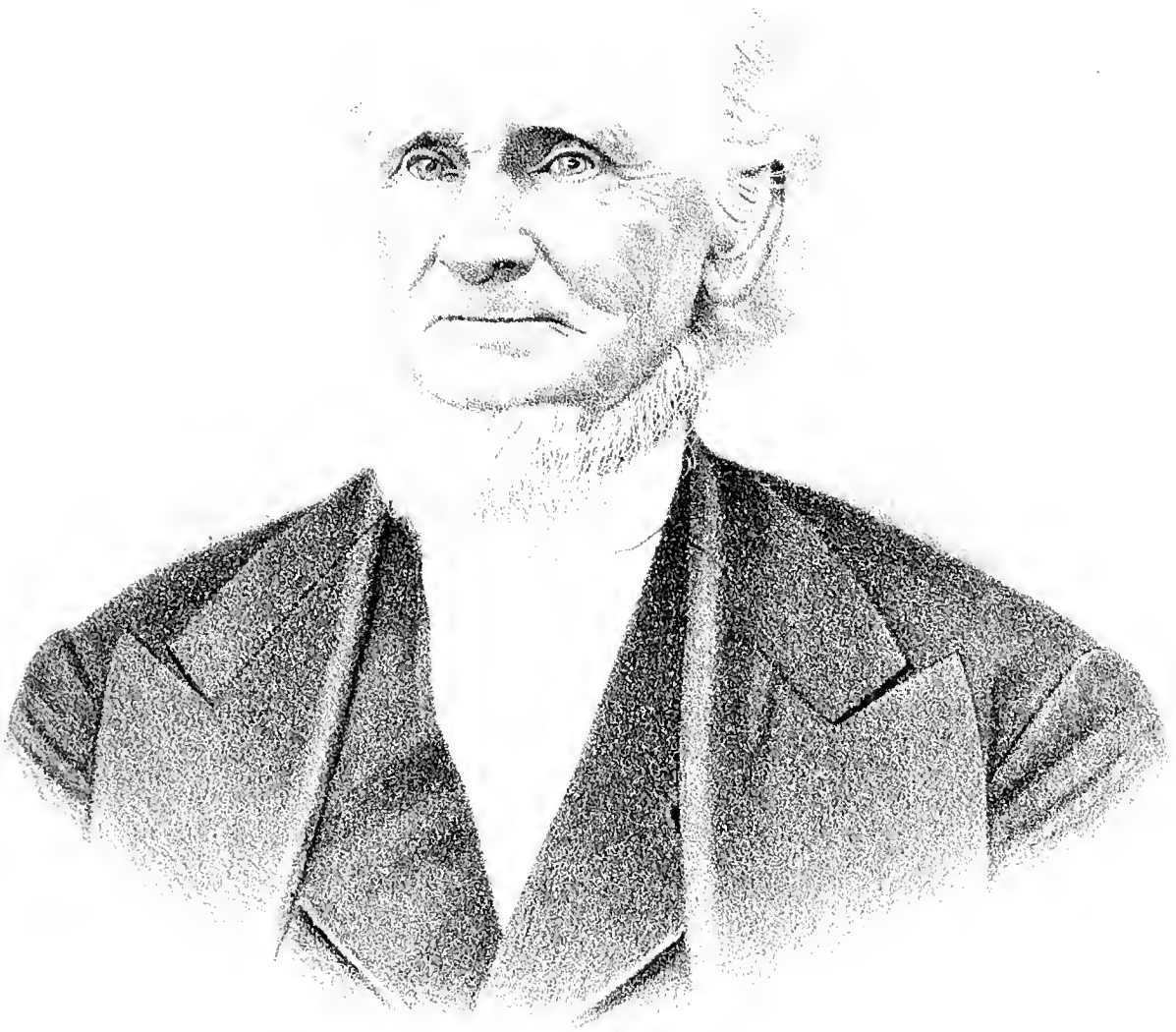
LAND ENTRIES.

The first entry of land in the county was made in this township by William Wright, September 22, 1813. The amount of land was 142 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 3 north, Range 2 east. This was near the present site of the town of Bono, in the northeast corner of the township. For many years this was a prosperous and growing community. Besides this entry of William Wright in 1813, all the entries of land in the township up to and including the year 1820, were by the following persons in the years named:

Henry Fulton, September, 1817; Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, September, 1820; J. Hikes, 1820; Richard C. Anderson, 1820; John Edwards, 1820; Edward Johnson, 1820; Clark, Hoggatt and Kitchell, 1818; Thomas Blank, 1819; Samuel Brown, 1816; John Brown, 1820; John Hammersly, 1818; Thomas Jolly, 1820; David Green, 1818; Conrad Grass, 1818; Solomon Fitzpatrick, 1819; David Hummell, 1818; Asher Wilson, 1820; Elisha Simpson, 1817; William Hoggatt, 1818. Bono was one of the original five townships in the county, and formerly embraced a considerable portion of what now constitutes both Marion and Guthrie Townships. Its territory was considerably diminished in January, 1826, when Marion Township was created with the same boundary as at present. The first elections in the township were held at Bono Town, and were presided over by Elisha Simpson as Inspector. In 1819 David Green was made the Inspector of Elections, but the voting place was not changed. Moses Lee and Thomas Jolly were the first Overseers of the Poor and were elected in 1819, and Robert Henderson was the first Constable.

THE SECOND SETTLEMENT IN THE COUNTY.

That Bono Township was the scene of the second settlement in the county is beyond dispute. This was made by Roderick Rawlins and his two nephews, James and Joseph Rawlins, in the spring of 1812, on the farm now owned by William Turley in Section 22, and not far from the railroad station called Scottville. These men played a prominent part in the Ranger warfare that was at that time being carried out on the frontier. The last of these, Joseph Rawlins, is now a citizen of Bedford,



Joseph Newberr

and far advanced in the shades of a life that has been crowded with activity and usefulness. The first settlers here used to do most of their milling at Beck's Mill on Blue River, in Washington County. After Hamer's Mill was built in Marion Township, in 1817, that was the resort of a large part of the county for a few years, whenever any grinding was wanted. Mills soon began to be more numerous, and the task of going to mill was not so great. John Hammersly was a man, in this part of the county, of rather a speculative turn, and he built several mills and then sold them to others. One of his he kept for a while on Sugar Creek about the year 1825. Not long after this he had what was considerable of a novelty in the line of grist-mills. In the river at the site of the town of Bono, Hammersly constructed a dam in the shape of a cone, allowing an opening in the center for the water to go through, and where a large undershot wheel was placed between two flat-boats. The buhrs were on the boats and the grinding was done in mid-stream. This continued for a few years, until an overflow washed it away and it went to pieces near "Old Palestine," where the buhr stones lay in the river for some time and were then taken to a mill on Indian Creek, in that township.

MARSHALL TOWNSHIP.

Marshall Township is the middle of the three townships that form the northern tier in the county. It is the smallest but one in the county, containing twenty-eight sections in all, and was named for John Marshall, the renowned Chief Justice of the United States. In this part of the county there was a number of land entries made as early as 1816, although none before that time, and in proportion to many parts of the county there were many more early purchasers for land here. This is somewhat hard to account for, as most of the township is hilly and broken, affording comparatively poor farming facilities. A portion of it, however, is perhaps equal to any agricultural land in the county. In the southern part are some of the stone quarries for which Lawrence County is so widely known. Large quantities of this stone are shipped to all parts of the country. Land was purchased of the Government as follows up to the year 1820: Jacob Hattabaugh, 1816; William Curl, 1816; Hamilton Reddick, 1817; John Fairley, 1819; John Goodwin, 1818; Robert Anderson, 1819; John Hargis, 1816; William Sackey, 1817; Jesse Brown, 1816; James Culley, 1816; Michael Hattabaugh, 1816; Jacob Bruner, 1818; Henry Brown, 1818; John Zumwald, 1818; Henry Leonard, 1818; Patrick Tyler, 1817; Nicholas Bruner, 1816; William Quillen, 1818; John Dryden, 1817; Joshua Gullett, 1818; John Quillen, 1818; Joseph Gullett, 1816; Adam House, 1816; Thomas Reynolds, 1817; Absalom Sargeant, 1817.

EARLY MILLS.

The first mill in this township, and one of the earliest in the county,

was built at Avoca about the year 1819, by a man named Fitzpatrick. In his hands it remained for only a short time, when it passed to Absalom Hart, a man of large experience in the milling business, and who had prior to that time owned one on Indian Creek. Hart operated the mill for about fifteen years with good success, and then sold it to the Hamer Brothers. They owned it for something more than a decade, when Levi Mitchell became the owner, but shortly afterward sold it to Dr. Bridwell, and he to George Thornton, of Bedford. Short & Judah were the next owners, and while in their hands it burnt down, about the year 1863. Soon after this Samuel Short rebuilt the mill, and in 1865 Hayden Bridwell obtained a half interest in it, which he held until 1868, when he became the sole owner, and has been such ever since. Under his management this mill has done a large business, and not long since was repaired and improved. It is operated by a turbine water-wheel, and has three sets of buhrs: one for wheat, one for corn, and one for chop feed. It is now a first-class mill, and is valued at \$2,500.

The Humpston Mill was probably built as early as 1830. It was on the farm now owned by Ephraim Decker, and was operated by an under-shot wheel and the waters of Salt Creek. There was but one set of buhrs, and both corn and wheat were ground by it, and the bolting was done by hand. This mill passed through several hands, and was finally abandoned some time late in the forties.

Near the present site of the village of Guthrie, in the north part of the township, a steam grist and saw-mill was erected in 1870 by Kinser & Whisman. Ever since that time this mill has done a large business in both of its branches. Machinery for making spokes was added in 1880 at a large cost, and the whole value of the mill is now estimated at about \$5,000. Mr. Eli Kinser is the sole owner, and drives a successful and energetic trade.

MERCHANTS.

The first merchant in what is now Marshall Township was Eliphalet Pearson, the father of Judge E. D. Pearson, of Bedford. He had been the keeper of a ferry on the Ohio River, at Jeffersonville, but traded that for a stock of goods valued then at about \$5,000. Immediately after this, in 1826, he moved to what is now generally known as the McCrea farm, Section 5, in the northwestern part of the township. Here he began doing quite an extensive mercantile trade for the times and place. This was on the old stage line from Leavenworth, on the Ohio River, to Indianapolis, and it was one of the important stations on the route. Other places in the county where the stages stopped were, Springville and Bedford, going from the latter place to Orleans and Paoli, in Orange County. Pearson continued in the merchandise trade at that place for about three years. He also had an oil-mill here, and made considerable quantities of linseed oil, as flax was then extensively

grown in this section. This mill would be something of a novelty in comparison with the giant machinery of the present day for the same purposes. The seed was ground by a large stone that was turned by horse-power, and the oil was pressed out by an old-fashioned beam press. This was the frontier way of making money, and some of the pioneers that yet linger around these early scenes of their life are sometimes heard to lament the modern degeneracy into which the people have drifted in regard to labor-saving machinery, and the comparative ease of acquiring a creditable bank account. From this place Pearson moved to Springville, in Perry Township, where he continued in the mercantile business uninterruptedly until 1840. About that time he built, and for the next eight years operated, a wool-carding machine. This was one of the first in this section of the county and did a large business. At that place he began a tan-yard about 1846, and a few years later resumed the merchandise trade, which he followed until his death in January, 1863.

AVOCA.

In 1853, while Dr. Bridwell was operating the grist-mill at Avoca, he opened a store where Hayden Bridwell now lives, and for a few years he did a flourishing trade in general merchandise, and bought all kinds of country produce in exchange for his wares. He also established a postoffice there about the same time, and acted as the first Postmaster. After a few years, however, this was abandoned, but was revived by O. W. Owens, in 1866, and the office has been held by him ever since.

About the year 1879 O. W. Owens began keeping such articles of merchandise as are usually kept in a country store, and for one year he carried on a brisk trade here. John Heaton succeeded Owens as a merchant at this place for nearly two years, and at the end of that time he moved to Newberry, in Greene County, where he continued a mercantile trade for a short time, then returning to Avoca, still pursuing the same business. While Heaton was at Newberry the business at Avoca was carried on by two brothers named Blackburn.

Another store is now (September, 1884.) being prepared for at this place by Hayden Bridwell, who intends keeping a full line of general merchandise for sale here to accommodate the people who live in this part of the county. This, carried on in connection with his grist-mill, will undoubtedly meet with success and yield a proper remuneration for the time and money employed. Avoca is situated on the Bedford & Bloomfield narrow gauge railroad, about six miles northwest from Bedford, and in the southwest part of Marshall Township. Near the railroad station is White Sulphur Spring, the waters of which enjoys a considerable local reputation as a therapeutic, and several persons resort to it every season to repair the ailing body. If the same amount of advertising could be done for this place that is usually done for other places in

southern Indiana of no greater merit, it would most surely equal them in both fame and miraculous cures.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

The northwest corner township in Lawrence County is Perry, so named for the renowned Commodore of the American Navy who won the famous victory over the British on Lake Erie in the war of 1812, and whose dispatch concerning that event contributed not a little to his celebrity. This township is exactly composed of the Congressional thirty-six sections in Township 6 north, Range 2 west. At the organization of the county in 1818 all the territory now embraced in Perry Township was included in Indian Creek Township, but it was made into an independent township May 14, 1822, and included all the land west of Salt Creek and north of the line between Townships 5 and 6 north. Some of the early and most substantial settlements of the county were made in this township, and from the following list of the land entries made prior to 1820 it will be seen that many of the prominent persons in the county located here: Eli Powell, 1817; Alexander Clark, 1817; Jesse Davis, 1816; Warner Davis, 1816; Robert Holaday, 1816; Ralph Lowder, 1819; Benjamin Phipps, 1818; Michael and Mathias Sears, 1817; William Newcomb, 1817; William Sackley, 1817; William Kern, 1817; Thomas Hopper, 1817; William Hopper, 1817; Jonathan Osburn, 1816; Azel Bush, 1818; Isaac V. Buskirk, 1818; Joseph Taylor, 1816; Benjamin Dawson, 1818; Archibald Wood, 1816; John Gray, 1817; William Kerr, 1817; William Tincher, 1817; Reuben Davis, 1816; Seymour Cobb, 1816; John Armstrong, 1817; Samuel Steel, 1817; John Duncan, 1817; Coats and Samuel Simon, 1817; John Dishman, 1818; Adam Hostetter, 1817. Other early settlers were: Wesley Short, William Whitted, Aden Gainey, Samuel Owens, Caleb Odell, Nathan Melton, Kenneth Dye, John Jarvis, William McDowell, James McDowell, Thomas Cobb, Dixon Cobb, and a few years later came Noah Bridwell, Elza Woodward, Zedekiah Robinson, Melcart Helmer, Samuel Tincher, Franklin Croke, M. C. Rafferty, Milton Short, John and Thomas Hert, Thomas Armstrong, John Hedrick, John Rainbolt, Andrew McDaniel, James Beaty, Booker Wilson, Martin Holmes, James Garton, Eliphalet Pearson, John D. Pedigo, John Vestal and A. H. Gainey. These were nearly all the prominent men in this portion of the county in the pioneer days. Some of them have always taken an active interest in whatever concerned the welfare of their community, and their names have become identified with the progress and prosperity of all the public and laudable enterprises in their neighborhood. Foremost of these is the Armstrong family, while the Shorts, the Cobbs, the Gaineys, the McDowells and the Owens have taken front rank in the development of the township.

EARLY MILLING ENTERPRISES.

It is generally conceded that Benjamin Dawson was the first man to embark in a milling enterprise of any kind in the township. This was not a very extensive embarkation, however, as it was only an old-fashioned horse-mill, where each person had to hitch on his own team to do his grinding. To the present generation one of those primitive "corn crackers" would be something of a curiosity. The coarse product of meal which they turned out would be unsavory and unpalatable in the extreme if it were to turn up on the dining table of the present day beside the patent flour of modern manufacture. Dawson began with this mill at an early day, probably in the year 1818, perhaps not for a year or two later than that. He continued to run this for several years, and did quite an extensive business considering the capacity. The mill was probably abandoned about the year 1835, when water-mills in several parts of the township took away the larger part of the custom that had hitherto come to it. Noah Bridwell had a horse-mill run by a tramp-wheel for about ten years up to 1840, and at the same place he had a still-house for some time. Wesley Short also had a small mill on his farm about 1835 and a few years later.

At the present time there are but few mills in the township. One of these is the Lowder Mill, owned by H. & J. Lowder. This is on Indian Creek, and is probably the best mill in the township. It was built by Ralph Lowder in an early day. A saw-mill is now run in connection with it. What is now called the Armstrong Mill has been in existence for about fifty years. Distilleries were kept by James Beaty, Noah Bridwell, Aden Gainey, Dr. Rush and a few others. The people then thought as much of making a periodical trip to the still-house as to the grist-mill. How strange it was that, although whisky flowed freely, intemperance did not run riot in the land, and this contrary to the predictions and warnings of the later and self-appointed guardians of the public morals.

CARDING MACHINES.

Levi Butcher had a carding mill that was run by horse-power, built about 1845, and for the next ten years considerable quantities of wool were carded into rolls here. That was a day when the mothers and the maidens labored in harmonious industry with the fathers and the brothers to establish and maintain a happy home. It was a time when the hum of the spinning-wheel stole fitfully across the open threshold of the cottage, singing a glad song of rural joy and prosperity. That time is past, and the spinning-wheel has long lain in the dusty garret, while instead of its drowsy melody there goes out from the scanty parlor the screechy wail of a sixty-dollar organ undergoing the tortures of a "practice" at the hands of the would-be stylish country lass. Eliphalet Pearson built a carding mill at Springville about the year 1840, and after eight years

of success he was succeeded by Elza Woodward. The next owner was Zachariah Purdy, in whose hands it went down some time early in the fifties. In the early settlement of this part of the county a considerable quantity of cotton was raised, and in 1828 a cotton-gin was kept by Aden Gainey and Samuel Owens, but it was only in operation for about seven years. At this cotton-gin Lorenzo Dow preached a sermon, and was greeted by one of the largest audiences that ever assembled in Springville; and it is said that every person within a radius of seven miles was present, although it would not be surprising to learn that at least one got away, however strong may have been the attractions of the eminent speaker. Just one year later he spoke again in the township.

ANECDOTES.

Wild game was prevalent in this community while the inhabitants were yet few and scattering, and for the early settlers it was no unusual occurrence to be awakened at midnight by the death-squeal of a young porker in the affectionate embrace of a hungry bear. The rifle and the dogs were at once brought into action for the purpose of making Mr. Bruin's dead carcass compensate in some manner for the loss of the next winter's supply of bacon. Among those who were most expert in the chase was John Gray, who came from Kentucky in the fall of 1815, and built a cabin not far from the present site of Springville. In the following spring he went back after his family, which he brought to his forest home in Indiana. He was specially fond of hunting, and through his skill in that sport was enabled to furnish game enough for the support of his family. Both deer and bears were frequent trophies of his and one rather remarkable story is told of his killing four deer with one bullet, having shot it from his gun twice. The first time he killed two of the deer, the bullet lodging in the second deer, where he found it, and was again fortunate enough to have two deer in range for the second shot. At one time he was visited at his hut by a considerable band of Indians that was strolling through the country on their way to join some of their companions further north. As they were then, or pretended to be, strangers to that part of the country, they requested Gray to show them the way to Bigger's trading-house, situated in what is now Monroe County. There was then a "trace" where the Bedford and Bloomington road now is. He started out as their guide, but for some reason they would not follow him, and went off in a different direction. Not knowing what they meant by such a performance, he was somewhat alarmed and returned to his home. The next day he followed and overtook them, but they were going on their way peacefully, and he returned unobserved by them.

SETTLEMENT OF INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Of the three townships lying on the western border of Lawrence

County, the middle one is Indian Creek. It is so named for the creek that enters it near the northwest corner, and after flowing in a sinuous and semicircular direction, leaves the county near the southwest corner of the township. Salt Creek and the East Fork of White River form the eastern and southern boundaries. This was one of the original five townships of the county, but then contained much more territory than now. Its present area is about fifty-three square miles, being one of the largest in the county. Some of the land in Indian Creek Township is perhaps superior to any other in the county for agricultural purposes. This land is along White River bottom and Salt and Indian Creeks. The early settlers were well aware of the excellence of bottom-land soil, and in the emigration to this county these more fertile and tillable portions were eagerly sought after by those who expected to build a home and fortune in the new land to which thousands were daily crowding. For the first few years of settlement this part of the county made, perhaps, more rapid strides in its progress than any other. But the proverb, "the race is not always with the swift nor the battle with the strong," has in this instance been verified, for at the present day there can be found places in the county where the material wealth and prosperity of the agricultural classes exceed that of Indian Creek Township. In these comparisons, however, the township has but little to regret, for it always stands in a favorable light. The public records show that up to 1820 the following persons entered land in this township during the years specified:

Henry Speed, 1816; Robert Wood, 1818; Andrew Howard, 1819; Sterling Sims, 1819; William Gartin, 1818; Henry Piersoll, 1818; John Donaldson, 1820; Holland Pitman, 1818; David Ribelin, 1817; William Dougherty, 1818; James Duncan, 1817; Adam Siler, 1817; John Duncan, 1817; John Towell, 1816; John Cloud, 1817; Simon Ruebottom, 1816; Benjamin Beeson, 1816; Silas Dixon, 1816; Jonathan Lindley, 1816; James Mulloy, 1818; Ephraim Lee, 1816; Isaac Williams, 1816; Joseph Richardson, 1816; John Short, 1819; Seymour Cobb, 1816; John Roberts, 1817; Reuben Short, 1817; Isaac Waggoner, 1818; Jeremiah Boone, 1817; Elijah Boone, 1817; William Cochran, 1818; John Rochester, 1817; Wesley Short, 1817; John Crook, 1817; Daniel Todd, 1817; Archibald Wood, 1816; Felter Hughes, 1816; Abraham Kern, 1817; Robert Garton and R. Browning, 1817; Albert Howard, 1819; William Dillard, 1817; John and Michael Waggoner, 1817; Joseph Sergeant, 1817; Henry Waggoner, 1817; Elbert Howard, 1817; Benjamin Chesnut, 1819; James Garton, 1816; Sullivan and Duncan, 1817; John Duncan, 1817; David Sears, 1816; William Woodrun, 1819; Jesse Towell, 1816; Robert Mitchell, 1818; Peyton Wilson, 1816; Martin Ribelin, 1818.

Perhaps the most prominent family in the township has always been the Kern, some of which were among the very first settlers in the western part of the county. Another that deserves special mention is the

Williams family, for no other has taken more active interest in the development of the resources of both the county and township. There is in the south part of the township along the river, what is known as the Williams settlement, and it includes some of the finest farms and most enterprising farmers in the county. It is but just to say, however, that this settlement extends along both sides of the river and embraces a portion of Spice Valley Township. There was a considerable number of squatters in this section, but after the land sales in 1816, a large number bought and prepared for permanent residence. With but few exceptions, the settlers here were from Kentucky.

One of the important men of the county, ever since his location in it in 1819 down to the present time, is Stever Younger, now familiarly known as "Uncle Stever" throughout the entire county. He is a native of Kentucky, where he was born September 8, 1799. At the time of his coming to Indiana, being twenty years of age, he was old enough to know and thoroughly understand all the transactions of his times. His whole life has been one of more than usual activity and importance, and his mind is one of quick perceptive and active reasoning qualities. At the advanced age of eighty-five years he retains a remarkable and unparalleled vigor of intellect, and a recollection that challenges the admiration of all who know him. In preparing this history of early settlement in the county his knowledge of the times and occurrences through which he has lived has been frequently drawn upon by the writer, and in every instance with the most satisfactory results. His first settlement in the county was in Indian Creek Township, near the little town of Fayetteville, on Section 13, Township 5 north, Range 1 west, but he afterward located in Shawswick Township, on Leatherwood Creek, where he has lived the most of his life. There were many other pioneers in this neighborhood that played a prominent part in the early history of the county that have long since passed away, yet many of the acts they did and the institutions they founded live after them, and cast an additional halo around their ever green memory.

THE FIRST BLUE-GRASS CROP.

The soil of Lawrence County is well adapted to raising blue-grass, and, as a consequence, it is also a good county for the production of live stock. Indian Creek Township has the distinction of being the place where this valuable pasture herbage was first grown in the county. The first seed was sown by Abraham Kern and Stever Younger during the winter of 1819-20 on Sections 13 and 24 in Township 5 north, Range 2 west. From this small beginning the acreage of this grass has constantly increased, and it now forms a most important feature in the husbandry of the county.

THE FIRST TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

When Indian Creek Township was organized with the county, the

elections were first held by Joseph Sullivan as Inspector at Stepp's, but a little later they were held at the house of Samuel Owens, now in Perry Township, and not far from the present site of Springville. James Cully was the first Constable, and in 1819 Adam and Patrick Tyler were Overseers of the Township Poor. In 1822, when Perry Township was organized out of the northern portion of Indian Creek, the latter was extended on the south to White River, its present boundary, and soon after this the election place was changed to the house of Frederick Hamer.

GRIST-MILLS.

Probably the second grist-mill in the county that was operated by water-power was situated on Indian Creek, a short distance above the place where Craig's Mill now stands on that stream. This was in operation as early as 1818, and was owned by Robert Dougherty, who in a year or so sold to a man named Bowers. After about two years Bowers transferred it to Henry Purcell, in whose hands it soon afterward went down. It was but a rude affair, although for a time it did a prosperous business at grinding corn. Mills for grinding wheat were a great novelty in the early settlement of the county, and the first one that was regularly prepared for wheat in this part was the mill on Spring Creek in Perry Township, near where Levi Butcher had a mill in later times. That was in the days of "sick" wheat, concerning which Stever Younger is yet vigorous in his recollection. This "sick" wheat was distinguished by a peculiarly small pink spot on the grain near the germ, but it did not destroy the germinating qualities, nor did it produce "sick" wheat when sown. Since hogs would not eat this wheat it may be imagined to have been very unpalatable. About the year 1824 John Craig built a horse-mill on the farm now owned by his grandson of the same name. It had one set of buhrs with which both wheat and corn were ground, the former being bolted by hand. For some eight or ten years this mill was resorted to for a large amount of grist-grinding from all parts of the community. After the horse-mill went down Craig put up a new mill with two sets of buhrs. It was operated by water-power and an under-shot wheel. This mill has been in operation ever since, and is now owned by Robert Craig, a son of the founder and builder. Elijah Garton, as early as 1819, had a small "corn-cracker" at what is now Fayetteville. The power for running it was supplied by an inclined wheel and a small but active steer. John Short had another much like this one on the farm now owned by Abner Armstrong, but both of these were of short duration, as the competition was growing too strong for so many to succeed. In 1821 Simon Ruebottom built a mill on White River on the farm where Henry Pitnan now lives. It was run by horse-power, and did not last many years. Another small mill, about 1824, operated by a tread-wheel, and one that did considerable business, was owned by Oliver Cox.

Isaac Rector now owns a good mill at the Cave Spring, one and a half miles east from Fayetteville. It was built about the year 1870, but prior to that time another had been there for years. The power is supplied by water, and it is provided with two sets of buhrs, one for wheat and one for corn.

SALT-WELLS.

On Indian Creek, near the mouth of Goose Creek, there used to be a considerable quantity of salt made in early times when that article of commerce was scarce and costly on the frontier, and when the currents of trade moved slowly and with much labor. Abraham Reynolds carried on this business for several years and with some profit. Cheap transportation has entirely done away with all such industrial enterprises in this part of the country, especially where salt is found in such sparing quantities. In 1824 Joseph Laughlin dug a salt-well 150 feet deep, but did not find salt in sufficient quantities to pay for the trouble and expense of manufacture. This was on the farm at this time owned by Jackson Kern, and the well is yet flowing and furnishes a good supply of water.

FIRST TAVERN AND STORE.

One of the early settlers here was Samuel Simons, at the present site of Fayetteville, where he kept a tavern for the benefit of the frontier pilgrims. The bill of fare here was probably not extended beyond the homely food of the pioneers. It is said that many of his meals during the summer season were mostly composed of sweet milk and roasting ears, for which the price was 25 cents. Two years was the extent of his hotel business, at the end of which time he located on the farm afterward so long occupied by Ezekiel Short.

As the van of civilization makes its way through the uncultivated wilds of a new country, the various branches of trade and commerce follow in their natural order. But what a contrast the rude log habitations of trade on the frontier present to the gilded offices and palace stores of a long settled and wealthy community! In the former will be found, scattered in promiscuous heaps, the cheap and scanty articles which the frugal habits of early settlers demand. The proprietor himself, perhaps, sits leaning back on a splint-bottomed chair before his door, watching with satisfaction the approach of a single customer, and contemplating with delight the paltry profit on his wares. Not thus the merchant in a populous city. His business moves on with an easy flow, conducted by courteous and ever ready clerks, while he reclines at ease in an upholstered office, and dictates the course for his subalterns to pursue.

OTHER MERCHANTS.

Among the first merchants of Lawrence County was John Vestal, who moved to Fayetteville in 1816 or 1817, and there in a log-house began a

trade in merchandise with a capital of about \$800. His stock comprised all articles in usual demand at such stores. He aimed to keep pace with the times, and have everything needed in a new country. Yet Uncle Stever Younger says that it was a long time before they could get a smoothing-iron and a pair of scissors, both of which they had forgotten to provide before leaving Kentucky. All the merchandise was brought from Louisville in those days by wagons, and the trips usually took about one week. It was then considered almost a matter of necessity for anyone doing a mercantile trade to have some whisky in stock for the accommodation of his customers, but John Vestal was frequently short in that line of goods as he did not believe in that way of drawing custom. He was in fact *the* commercial man of this neighborhood for several years, and always purchased the produce of all kinds. Among his favorite enterprises was that of buying a beef and game of various kinds, and disposing of them by shooting matches. Concerning these Uncle Stever says: "I sold him one and got Bob Garton to shoot for me, and we were to divide the profits. I could not shoot and Garton said he was a good shot. I lost my money and got no beef. But I found out who could shoot, and I furnished the money and went in with the best shot on the same terms that I did with Garton. We won all of a side of sole leather put up in pairs of half-soles to be shot for at 12½ cents per shot. This ended as well as begun my gambling career." Frederick Hammer was a merchant in 1826 and some years before and after that date. His stock was of the usual kind of country merchandise and he did a thriving trade. It was at his house that the elections were for some time held.

In the south part of Indian Creek Township on the bank of White River is a postoffice called Williams. It is at the site of what was formerly called Greenville, and where four brothers named Green formerly had a saw-mill. The first store here was kept by Frank Baker, about the year 1872. Since then L. D. Kern, W. B. Kern and Jacob Baker have been the merchants here, the last being in trade at the present time, and Postmaster Benjamin Carl now has a small huckster shop at the same place.

SETTLEMENT OF SPICE VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

In the southwest corner of Lawrence County is situated Spice Valley Township. It was one of the original townships at the organization of the county, although then larger than at this time. The present area is nearly the same as Indian Creek Township, being about fifty-two square miles. Beaver Creek flows through the southwestern part, and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad traverses the township from east to west, somewhat south of the center. On the west and south it is bounded by Martin and Orange Counties respectively, while on the north the East Fork of White River forms nearly the whole boundary, and on the east is Marion Township.

Some of the land in this township is first-class for farming purposes, but most of it is broken and hilly, and more adapted to grazing than for tillage. Near Bryantsville and along the river are some good and well-improved farms that indicate prosperity and enterprise. It was probably on this account that there was not so much land entered in this portion of the county as in some others. As usual the best land—that in the northern part—was the first to attract those who were coming to the new country for the purpose of permanently locating.

Up to the year 1820 there were thirty-four purchases of Government land in this township, while in Indian Creek Township during the same time and on an equal amount of territory there were fifty-eight, thus indicating the relative value of the two townships in land. These entries were as follows: William Maxwell, 1819; Simon Gilbert, 1816; William Lindley, 1816; C. and T. Bullitt, 1816; Ezekiel Blackwell, 1816; Josiah Connelly, 1817; Jonathan Lindley, 1816; Joel Connelly, 1817; Jesse Beazley, 1818; Francis Tincher, 1819; Aquilla Gilbert, 1816; John Sanders, 1820; Nichols Koon, 1818; John Quinn, 1818; William Hoard, 1820; David Bruner, 1818; Henry Speed, 1816; Absalom Field, 1816; Thomas Lindley, 1816; Joseph Hastings, 1816; Abraham Holiday, 1816; William Cochran, 1818; Thomas Coulter, 1816; Robert Fields, 1817, John Chapman, 1817; John Luttrell, 1818; Gideon Coulter, 1817; Roger McKnight, 1818; Josiah Trueblood, 1816; Henry Cosner, 1817; John Connelly, 1817; Joel Connelly, 1816; Josiah Connelly, 1816; John Swaim, 1818.

FIRST ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS.

The first elections in Spice Valley Township were held at the house of Absalom Fields, and he was the Inspector. Fields had located here some years before that time (1818), and while this was yet a part of Orange County. Josiah Connelly, who had come in 1817, was the first man that held a Constable's commission in this township. In 1819 the Overseers of the Poor were Absalom Fields and Joel Connelly, an office long since abolished as it then existed. Soon after this the place of holding elections was changed to the house of Richard Beazley.

EARLY MILLING.

Hamer's Mill, now in the eastern part of Marion Township, was the most frequent resort of the first settlers in this part of the county for their milling. This was one of the best as well as one of the earliest mills in Lawrence County, and the people of Spice Valley Township were its patrons for many years and until as late as the year 1840, perhaps later. There were some mills in the township before that time, but they were of an inferior kind and of limited capacity. About the first of these was owned by Josiah Trueblood, some time in the early part of the twenties. This was one of the primitive horse-mills, and at that

time Trueblood lived on the farm now owned by James Marley, not far from where Simon Ruebottom's mill stood on the opposite side of the river. Absalom Fields was the first proprietor and builder. In that day most of the milling was done on horseback or with two wheels of a wagon, on account of the sometimes almost impassable condition of the roads. Since that time things are much changed and people ride to mill in their upholstered carriages. A short time after 1830 a horse-mill was in operation at Bryantsville, owned by Henry Weathers, but that has, of course, long since disappeared, and in its stead another and more modern mill does the business for the northern part of the township.

Perhaps no other part of Lawrence County has been so prolific of distilleries as Spice Valley Township. The numerous flowing springs and the general features of the land, combined with the early education and customs of the first settlers, have been largely conducive to this. One of the most important of these was kept by Joshua Barnes about the year 1850, and for some time both before and after that date. He did a considerable business in fruit distilling, but this has for many years been done away with. That was on the farm now owned by Jameson Lee.

The hardships and fatigue which the pioneers were compelled to undergo in clearing up and settling a new country, are but little appreciated in the present day. Then nearly all the lumber for building purposes was sawed by whip-saws as they were termed. The process was something like this: A frame-work for the purpose was built, generally on a hill-side, high enough for a man to stand under and work. The logs that were intended to be made into lumber were rolled upon this frame from the hill and the sawing was then carried on by two men, one above and one below the log. A long thin saw was pulled up and down through the log by these men from one end to the other, much after the fashion of the old upright saws of a few years ago. This was hard work in the extreme, and the amount of it required to saw lumber enough for building a house would appall the laboring man of the present day.

SETTLEMENT OF PLEASANT RUN TOWNSHIP.

The northeast corner township in Lawrence County is Pleasant Run, and was created at the organization of the county in 1818. At that time the two rows of sections on the eastern end formed a part of Jackson County, but have since been added to this county. The township now embraces a total of sixty sections, being all of Township 6 north, Range 1 east, and the western half of Township 6 north, Range 2 east. The surface of the land in Pleasant Run Township is generally rough and broken, and therefore but poorly adapted to tillage. This portion of the county was the latest settled of any. It is traversed by the following creeks: Back, Leatherwood, Little Salt and Pleasant Run, for the last of which the township was named, although one of the smallest. Leath-

erwood Creek has its rise in the southeastern part of this township, and flows across a considerable distance of the southern side. Along its course are some of the finest farms in the township, although its importance as a stream is but little, and as the country is more thickly settled and improved, is constantly decreasing. As before stated the emigration to this portion of the county was slow and tardy in its movements. By the list of land entries in the township, made up to and including the year 1820, this will be fully shown, for in the whole township of sixty sections there were in that time but the following twenty-three entries made:

Jesse Gilstrap, 1820; William Clark, 1820; Adam Helton, 1820; William J. Anderson, 1818; Arnold Helton, 1818; E. Terrill, 1820; Heirs of Abraham Martin, 1820; Rene Julin, 1818; R. Brooks, 1820; Samuel Gwathney, 1820; Joseph Dayton, 1816; Joseph Trimble, 1820; E. Parr, 1820; Edmund Garrison, 1820; James Mundell, 1816; John McClellan, 1820; David McKinney, 1816; Edward Moore, 1820; Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, 1820; Vana Wilson, 1817; Jacob Woolery, 1820; Edward Tewell, 1820; John N. Nichols, 1817.

This is less than one purchase for every two sections of land, and some of the persons making these were not inhabitants of the township. It must not be supposed, however, that this list includes all the residents up to that time, for it does not. There were then a large number of squatters located here, who made up the larger share of the population. Soon after this time, however, a more permanent and substantial class began to settle here, and not many years elapsed before nearly the whole township was purchased from the Government.

EARLY MILLING.

The early settlers were at first compelled to do a large part of their milling at Lawrenceport, on the river in the southern portion of the county. There were a few early horse-mills in this section, but the work done by them was of such an inferior kind, the task of going a long distance to mill was preferred to that of the shorter route and the poor grinding. On the farm now owned by Lewis Foster there was a horse-mill kept by Mitchell, which for a few years did considerable of the neighborhood grinding. A water-mill was built on Leatherwood Creek, some time prior to 1830, probably by Adam Helton. This was on the farm now owned by Marcus Reid, but after a few years of spasmodic usefulness it was washed away and was not again fitted for work. There were several others along the various creeks in the township, but on account of the scarcity of water they were only able to grind as a thunder-storm would sweep across the land, and replenish the supply of water long enough to grind out a few grists, after which they would relapse into idleness until the elements again called them into action.

Early settlers here were all skilled in the hunter's arts. Starting out on a journey to any part of the adjoining country, the rifle was a constant companion of the pioneer. Even when plodding to and from his daily labor in the fields he took the precaution to have his gun in handy access, lest some unwary animal of the forest should make its appearance upon the scene and he be unprepared to punish it with death for the intrusion. Wild game furnished much of the daily fare that supplied the table of the first and hardy citizens of these woody wilds. Wild game was a considerable article of produce that would be converted through the channels of trade into articles of necessity for the family's use. Deer "saddles" were staple articles of trade at the country stores, and almost a medium of exchange among the denizens of the forests. They were shipped to the populous cities, where they graced the dining table of the rich, and in this manner brought back returns to the distant inhabitants of the frontier whose skill and labor had combined to rob the forest of its proudest dweller.

Along Salt Creek in more early times, distilleries were an institution of common occurrence. One of the principal in the township was kept by William Clark, familiarly called "Billy." This was the frequent resort of the people, with their "little brown jugs," for in those days whisky was considered an article almost as necessary in the household as bread. Another was kept by John Hunter for several years, on the farm now owned by his son John.

A tan-yard was kept by Isaac Cruthers for many years, and considerable business was done in that line. But from tanning skins, which is something of an unpleasant occupation, Isaac went to tanning souls after the Baptist style. Whether his success is equal to that of his former years and business cannot now be stated in the absence of any testimony on that point from the gentleman himself.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Several years ago a portion of an organized band of counterfeiters was supposed to have their residence, and probably their headquarters for business, in this section of the county. Suspicion pointed to several persons residing in this township as among the ringleaders in this affair, but the actual and positive evidence was wanting. A police organization of Regulators was made in order to ferret out the criminals, but proved of little avail. At the hands of this organization, however, a man named George Crider was severely punished as being one of the supposed leaders in counterfeiting, but this seemed to have no valuable effect, as he remained in the community long after, and with habits unchanged. A large number of stolen horses were traced from Kentucky and other parts to the hills in and around this part of the world, and all further clue was lost. This, however, has long since passed away, and no part

of the county is more distinguished for its peaceful and law-abiding citizens than is Pleasant Run Township.

EARLY OFFICERS.

The first elections were held at the house of Joseph Dayton, with Thomas Henton, Inspector. The poor, who, we are assured, will be always with us, were looked after by William Fish and Drury Mobley as Overseers. Beyond this, both early records and recollections fail to tell who were the township officers.

SHAWSWICK TOWNSHIP.

Perhaps the most important township in Lawrence County is Shawswick. Situated in the central part of the county, it is watered on the south by the East Fork of White River, and on the west by the next most important stream in the county, Salt Creek. Flowing entirely across it from northeast to southwest is Leatherwood Creek, along which is the best farming and agricultural land within the bounds of the county. The tract through which this small, yet useful stream courses, is known far and near as the "Leatherwood District," and famed for its abundant harvests and prosperous farmers. From the earliest settlement in the county this has been an important and valuable portion. Some of it is hilly and broken, but a large part is more gently rolling and better adapted to active cultivation of the soil. Nearly all the land lying to the east of Bedford is in a high state of cultivation, and improvements on farms indicate a prosperity exceeding any other place in the county. Competing strongly with this "Leatherwood District" for the first place in advancement and material wealth is the "bottom" land along White River. Perhaps it even excels in fertility, but later improvements by way of draining have rendered the overflows of the river treacherous and uncertain, and making it more than usually hazardous in raising crops on land subject to be thus flooded. The appreciation of the early settlers for this land in Shawswick Township will be seen by comparing the following list of land entries with those made in some other portion of the county of about equal area, as, for instance, Pleasant Run Township covering the same period of time: Samuel Mitchell, 1818; James Mandell, 1816; Jacob Hikes, 1820; Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, 1820; Dixon Brown, 1817 and 1820; T. McAfee, 1819; Roger McKnight, 1820; Samuel Lindley, 1816; Jacob Geiger, 1820; Bartholomew Thatcher, 1820; Fetler and Hughes, 1820; Michael Johnson, 1819; R. Bowles, 1819; Phillip Starr, 1820; David Johnson, 1817; Thomas Thompson, 1817; John Horton, 1817; J. Thompson, 1820; Pleasant Padgett, 1818; Lewis Woody, 1818; James Blair, 1819 and 1818; James Allen, 1820; Jonathan Henderson, 1820; Isaac Jamison, 1820; Samuel Gwathney, 1820; Thomas Maffith, 1820; Melcher Fehgelman, 1817; Ezekiel Blackwell, 1816; James Pace, 1820; Hiram Kilgore, 1816; Charles Kilgore, 1816; Preston

Beck, 1816; William Bristoe, 1816; Andrew Owen, 1818; James Denson; 1819; James Riggins, 1818; Mark Tully, 1818; Thomas Hill, 1820; William Denson, 1818; Stephen Shipman, 1818; Absalom Hart, 1818; Jacob Clark, 1820; Abraham Mitchell, 1818; Robert Whitley, 1817; Vinson Williams, 1817; Reuben and Simpson Kilgore, 1816; John Spears, 1818; Peter Galbert, 1817; Martin Ribelin, 1817; Joseph James, 1819; David Wilson, 1818; Timothy Ward, 1818; William Dougherty, 1817; John Hawkins, 1817; Arta Garrison, 1818; Thomas McMannus, 1817; Marguis Knight, 1816; Ross and McDonald, 1817; Joseph Glover, 1816; James Gregory, 1816, John Hays, 1816; James Maxwell, 1817; William Thornton, 1816; Samuel Dougherty, 1817; Ebenezer McDonald, 1818; Robert Dougherty, 1817; Alexander Butler, 1817; William Foot, 1816; John Gardner, 1816; Fetler and Hughes, 1818; George Silver, 1817; Peter Harmonson, 1818; James Erwin, 1818; Thomas Elrod, 1817; Roger McKnight, 1817; Jacob Castleman, 1817; John Williams, 1816; Henry McGree, 1818; James Owens, 1819; Thomas Allen, 1817; William Fisk, 1816.

ORGANIZATION AND NAMING.

Shawswick was one of the original five townships that were created at the organization of the county in 1818. It is said that its peculiar name had its origin in the following manner: There had been an early judge in this portion of the State named Wick, who had in this county many admirers, and who insisted that the township should be named in his honor, Wick. One of the County Commissioners at that time was named Beazeley, who had a comrade by the name of Shaw killed in the battle of Tippecanoe, and he with some others advocated the name of Shaw for the township. As a compromise between the two parties a combination of the two names was made, and the township was named Shawswick.

SOME OF THE FIRST OFFICERS.

The first elections were probably held at Palestine until that town was abandoned some seven or eight years later. Pleasant Parks was appointed Inspector of the first election, but in the following year William Kelsey was chosen to fill that position. Joshua Taylor and James Mundle were in the same year chosen as Guardians of the Poor for the township. It was then thought necessary in order to maintain the majesty of the law in the township to have for that purpose three Constables to execute its mandates. The first of these were Nathaniel Vaughn, William Dale and John Sutton, who doubtless when abroad in the township and armed with the proper instruments of their office spread terror and alarm to all evil-doers.

EARLY SAW AND GRIST-MILLS.

The various streams and water-courses in Shawswick Township gave

rise to numerous small and early water-mills, some for sawing lumber and some for grinding wheat and corn. Among the first of these was one built and operated some time early in the twenties by Alexander Butler and Robert Dougherty. This was a saw-mill, and was situated about one mile and a half southeast from Bedford on Leatherwood Creek. This was run by what was known as a flutter-wheel, which was smaller and faster than an ordinary undershot wheel, although not so powerful. This mill was kept up for some three or four years, in the meantime doing considerable business with the old-fashioned sash saw which it had. Edward Humpston, a man who in early times in Lawrence County figured largely in milling enterprises, and whose name is elsewhere found connected with the ownership of various mills in the county, built another saw-mill on Leatherwood Creek about one-half mile above that of Butler & Dougherty. Humpston seemed to delight in building and getting these primitive mills in working order and then selling them. After a short time he sold this one to Richard Evans, who kept it up for about seven years, when it finally went down. About one mile above this Humpston built a grist-mill in 1826 which lasted for several years. This was operated by a breast water-wheel, and for a time ran to the full extent of its capacity. This, however, was not great, as it had but one run of stones, with which both wheat and corn were ground, the bolting being done by hand. Farther up this creek, and near the present site of Erie, a grist and saw-mill was built about the year 1832, by Wesley and Michael Johnson. For several years this was one of the principal mills in this part of the county, and did quite an extensive business. It has been gone entirely for a long time. Besides these there were many others along the small creeks in this township that were built, and after a brief and inglorious career went down, some by a "wash-out" to a watery grave, and others were permitted to go into natural decay by lack of patronage. One other of importance remains to be mentioned, and that is the Rawlins Mill. It is on Salt Creek, northwest from Bedford, and was built by Joseph Rawlins, now of Bedford, in 1835 or 1836. Perhaps no other mill in Lawrence County has done so large and extensive a business as this. At the time of its building Mr. Rawlins put in three runs of buhrs, and from the beginning it took rank as one of the best in the county. Large quantities of flour were made here and shipped to different parts of the country. By railroad it was sent to Detroit and other cities in the North, while by flat-boats it was sent to New Orleans and different ports along the river route between here and there. The mill continued in the hands of Mr. Rawlins until a few years ago, when he transferred it to two of his sons. Since that time it has been owned by different persons. The present owners are Daggy & Gainey, who are doing a good business with it.

THE FERRIES.

An important feature in the early settlements of Lawrence County remains yet to be mentioned under the head of ferries. These were rendered necessary for crossing White River and Salt Creek in the intercourse of one part of the county with another, and some of these ferries became the center of travel and commerce in that part of the land in which they were located. In the history of the county they played considerable importance, and some of the principal of them will be briefly mentioned. Beginning on White River at the eastern boundary of the county, and descending with the current of the stream, the first one was kept by Sinclair Cox near where the village of Fort Ritner now stands. After a few years this ferry passed into the hands of a man named Dixon, and was for a long time known as Dixon's Ferry. This was on Section 22, Township 4 north, Range 2 west. Just when Dixon became the owner cannot be ascertained, nor is it important. Cox, however, was the owner in 1829, and for some time subsequent to that date. The next one was at the site of Bono and was in its time one of the most important, rendered so by the part played in early mercantile affairs by the town of Bono. This ferry was kept for many years by a man named Loudon, and for his name it has always been called. Beck's Ferry was near the present site of Tunnelton, where there was a considerable travel passing from one side of the river to the other. At the mouth of Fishing Creek, where Lawrenceport is situated, was one of the frequent crossing-places on the river, and of course a ferry was established there. From this place a State road passed southward to Leavenworth and was known as the "Tater" road. This road was afterward extended north until it intersected another State road leading from Bloomington by way of Leesville to Salem, at the place where it crossed Little Salt Creek. Two miles below Lawrenceport was the ferry of William Fisher, maintained by him for many years and ever since known by his name. A ferry had been kept here before his time by some of the Johnsons, who were among the earliest settlers in this part of the county. Mr. Fisher and his wife are now living in Bedford, enjoying the close of their lives, which have been extended far beyond the allotted time of man.

Where Palestine was formerly located Ezekiel Blackwell owned the ferry for many years, and even after that place was abandoned as the capital of the county. As late as 1827 he was there with his ferry, and probably for some time later than that. One of the early ferries in the county was kept by Levi A. Nugent on Section 3, Township 4 north, Range 1 west. He located there as early as 1821, and perhaps prior to that time. Still farther down the stream at the mouth of Leatherwood Creek a ferry was kept by Drury Davis in 1826, and for some time both before and after that. This was not far from where the present iron bridge crosses the river on the road leading from Bedford to Mitchell.

About one-half mile below the mouth of Salt Creek a ferry was established by Robert Woods about 1823 or 1824. This was too near the Fields Ferry, which was a short distance below, to be licensed. Woods however built his boat and began ferrying, and allowed people to pay or not as they would choose. The strife between Fields and Woods became very bitter, and one night Woods' boat was burned. He at once built another and continued his business of ferrying. For the burning of the boat two men were sent to the State Prison, named Lackey and Taylor. For a time the opposition between these two ferries was so strong that it extended to the people of the surrounding country. The quarrel was finally ended in 1826 by the Fields Ferry being vacated by the County Board, thus leaving the Woods faction in the ascendancy. The Fields Ferry was located about one mile below this, and had been established for some time. Continuing on down the river the following ferries were found in this order ere the western limit of the county was reached: Taylor's, Dawson's and Green's, the last of which was at the site of Williamsport, and was of a more recent date. On Salt Creek a ferry was kept by a man named Lee on the land now owned by Levi Bailey. A road that was considerably traveled passed over this, leading from Blackwell's Ferry at Palestine to Old Point Commerce at the mouth of Eel River on the West Fork of White River. Further down that creek a ferry was kept where Rawlins Mill now stands, by different persons, prominent among whom was William Kelsey. The bridge that was built here in 1836 dispensed with any use for the ferry. A State road from New Albany to Terre Haute crossed Lawrence County by way of Hamer's Mill, Palestine or Blackwell's Ferry, Bedford, Rawlins Mill and Springville. Dougherty's Ferry was west of Bedford on Salt Creek, where the bridge now is on the road to Fayetteville. In the early settlement of the county there was an Indian trace across the western part leading to a Government supply-store, kept by a man named Bigger, in what is now Monroe County. This was called Bigger's Trace and passed near Davis Lick Creek in the northern part, then south about one mile east of Fayetteville, and crossed the river where Taylor's Ferry was afterward located.

SETTLEMENT OF GUTHRIE TOWNSHIP.

The last township that was formed in Lawrence County was named for one of the oldest and most prominent families in the county from the very first settlement to the present time. This is Guthrie, and was organized some time early in the sixties. The East Fork of White River from where it enters the county to the north of Guthrie's Creek, forms its southern boundary. On the north Shawswick and Flinn Townships bound it, and Jackson County on the east. It is traversed its entire length in a zigzag course by Guthrie's Creek, into which Back Creek empties from the north. At the organization of the county nearly all of

the present township of Guthrie was included in Shawswick, but at the time of its creation some of the land was taken from the three townships of Shawswick, Flinn and Bono.

Some parts of Guthrie Township were among the earliest settled localities in the county, although the record of land entries made up to and including the year 1820 shows but a small number. Some of the land in this township is very good, but it is generally rough and broken. Land entries to the above date were as follows: Israel Hind, 1819; Ambrose Carlton, 1817; Edward Johnston, 1820; William Barnhill, 1819; John Kerns, 1820; Robert Millsap, 1820; Solomon Bowers, 1817; Conrad Hoopingartner, 1818; Daniel Guthrie, 1816; Thomas Butler, 1820; J. Edwards, 1820; Preston Beck, 1820; Elisha Simpson, 1820; George W. Mullis, 1817; Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, 1820. Some of the other and principal early settlers were: William Shadrach and Thomas Dixon, John Allen, William Holland, Sr., Robert Millsap and his sons James and William, Abner Walters, William and Samuel Foster, Isaac and Benjamin Newkirk, John Dowland and Jacob Mullis.

James Connelly is said to have been the first actual and permanent settler in Guthrie Township, but if so he was one of the squatters, of which there were many in that time. He had come from North Carolina and settled at first in Orange County, Ind., but after a short stay in that county he settled in this township on the river. This was in 1815. When he came he brought his family along and built a double log-cabin. The following year Ambrose Carlton came with a large family, among which were his two sons, Thomas and Robert, who both became prominent men in their communities. In 1816 Pleasant and Ambrose Parks came from North Carolina and settled first in Bono Township, but after a short time moved to Guthrie Township. Edward Johnston came in the year 1816 and raised a crop that year, and in the fall returned to his native State for his family, which he brought with him in the following year. James Connelly as early as 1817 or 1818 built a small horse-mill with which he used to do some grinding for whoever would apply, but this did not last long. James Heron had a mill on Guthrie's Creek some time in the twenties. It was run by water-power and lasted about ten years. One of the best mills that was built in early times was by Robert and Thomas Carlton. This was on the same stream about three miles from its mouth. It was a good flouring-mill for its day, having been built about 1826 or 1827, and continued in operation until 1840, when it was burnt down. The Carltons soon after rebuilt it and ran it for six or seven years. After them it changed hands many times, but of late years has been allowed to go into disuse. A saw-mill was run in connection with this mill most of the time. Besides these there have been several other mills of minor importance. Here, as elsewhere in the county, distilleries were of prime necessity and a number of them were

kept. Large quantities of pork were shipped from this part of the country in flat-boats to New Orleans and other places along the rivers between here and there. Much of this pork was obtained by killing the wild mast-fattened hogs that were everywhere so abundant along the rivers. That was ranked among the sports then, for the hog when wild and untamed is decidedly a gamy animal, and is one of the few brutes that will band together for mutual protection when attacked by a foe.

DIXONVILLE.

In the northeast corner of this township a town was platted and laid out by William and Thomas Dixon, April 8, 1853. It was called Dixonville, and comprises twenty-four lots. Washington Street ran north and south, while Jackson and Lawrence Streets ran east and west. This was in the center of Section 10, in Township 4 north, Range 2 east. For some time prior to this time there had been a mercantile trade done here by Thomas Dixon. It is probable that he began about 1831 or 1832, and continued for some ten years. After him Elder T. N. Robertson did a trade for three or four years.

CHAPTER IV.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—THE ACT OF CREATION—FIRST OFFICERS—REPORT OF THE LOCATING COMMISSIONERS—NOTES BEFORE THE CREATION—THE COUNTY BOARD—THEIR IMPORTANT ACTS TO THE PRESENT—BOUNDARY ALTERATIONS—RE-LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—STATISTICS—THE COUNTY AGENCY—COURT HOUSES AND JAILS—LIBRARIES—THE PAUPERS—THE ASYLUM—ORIGIN OF THE SCHOOL FUNDS—COUNTY OFFICERS—COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—THE FINANCES—POPULATION—RAILWAY ENTERPRISES—BRIDGES—MEDICAL SOCIETIES—LOCAL POLITICS—STATISTICS.

THAT portion of the present Lawrence County west of the meridian line was part of Knox County until the creation of Orange, December 26, 1815, when it became part and parcel of the latter, and so remained until the creation of Lawrence County. That portion of the present county of Lawrence east of the meridian line was part of Clark County until the creation of Washington, January 17, 1814, and was then part of Washington until the creation of Orange as above, and was then part of Orange until Lawrence was created by the following enactment:

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW COUNTY OUT OF THE COUNTY OF ORANGE:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the third Monday of March next, all that part of the county of Orange con-

tained in the following bounds shall form and constitute a separate county, viz.: Beginning at the range line dividing Ranges 2 and 3 west, at the center of Township 3 north, and running thence east to the line dividing the counties of Washington, Orange and Jackson; thence north with said line to the line dividing Townships 6 and 7 north; thence west with said line dividing Ranges 2 and 3 west; thence south with said range line to the place of beginning.

SECTION 2. The said new county shall be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Lawrence, and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate counties do or may properly belong or appertain: *Provided*, that all suits, pleas, complaints, actions and proceedings in law or equity which may have been commenced or instituted before the third Monday of March next, and shall be pending in the county of Orange shall be prosecuted and determined in the same manner as if this act had not passed; *Provided* also, that all taxes which may be due on the said third Monday of March next, shall be collected and paid in the same manner and by the same officers as if the said new county of Lawrence had not been formed.

SEC. 3. Abraham Huff, of Jackson County, Abraham Bosley, of Orange County, Joel Holbert, of Daviess County, William Hobbs, of Washington County, and George Boone, of Harrison County, are hereby appointed Commissioners agreeable to the act entitled "An act for the fixing the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off." The Commissioners above named shall convene at the house of James Gregory in said county of Lawrence on the third Monday of March next, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law. It is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff of Orange County to notify the said Commissioners either in person or by written notification of their appointment on or before the first day of March next, and the said Sheriff of Orange County shall receive from the said county of Lawrence so much as the County Commissioners shall deem just and reasonable, who are hereby authorized to allow the same out of any moneys in the county treasury, in the same manner other claims are paid.

SEC. 4. The Circuit and other courts of the county of Lawrence shall be holden at the house of James Gregory, in the said county, until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice, and so soon as the courts of said county are satisfied that suitable accommodations can be had at the county seat, they shall adjourn their courts thereto, after which time all the courts of the county shall be holden at the county seat of Lawrence County established, as directed by this act.

SEC. 5. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of the county of Lawrence shall reserve ten per cent out of the proceeds thereof, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law to receive the same for the use of a library for said county, which he shall pay over at such time or times as may be directed by law. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the third Monday of March next.

Approved January 7, 1818.

From this enactment it will be seen that originally Lawrence County did not comprise two tiers of sections north and south along the eastern side which now fall within her borders. These two tiers included the towns of Leesville and Fort Ritner, both of which were in existence in 1822, at which date, through the influence, mainly, of these towns, by means of petitions, the following enactment of the Legislature was secured:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the 1st day of January next, all that part of the county of Jackson included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Sec-

tion 16, Township 5 north, Range 2 east, thence east two miles to the northeast corner of Section 15, thence south to the Driftwood Fork, of White River, thence down said river to the line which at present divides the counties of Jackson and Lawrence (thence to the place of beginning) be and the same is hereby attached to the county of Lawrence, and shall after the date above mentioned be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to form and constitute a part of the said county of Lawrence: *Provided*, however, that all suits, pleas, complaints and proceedings which shall have been commenced and pending within the said county of Jackson previous to the said 1st day of January next, shall be prosecuted to final effect in the same manner as if this act had not been passed: *Provided*, moreover, that the State and county taxes which may be due on the said 1st day of January next, shall be collected and paid in the same manner and by the same officers as if this act had not been passed. This act to be in force from and after the 1st day of January, 1823.

Approved December 31, 1822.

THE COUNTY BEFORE ITS CREATION.

Prior to the organization of Lawrence County in 1818, and while the territory was yet attached to Orange, all of the present county north of the river, except the two tiers of sections on the east and a small tract on the southeast, was organized as Leatherwood Township, and that portion of the present county south of the river was part of the northern tier of townships in Orange, except the old township of Bono, which had been created by the Commissioners of Orange County, in January, 1817, with the following limits: Beginning on White River at the northwest corner of Washington County, thence south to the Cincinnati road, thence west to Fishing Creek, thence north to White River, thence north with the section line which crosses at the mouth of said creek three miles, thence east to Jackson County, thence south to the beginning. Leatherwood Township had been created early in 1816. The following is the result of the August election, 1816, in Leatherwood Township:

For Governor—Posey 12, Jennings 4; Lieutenant-Governor—Vawter 12, Harrison 4; for Congress—Hendricks 16, Thom 0, Sullivan 0; Senator—Rawlins 16, De Pauw 0, Clark 0; for Representative—Jonathan Lindley 13, Pinnick 0, Lewis 0; Sheriff—Roberts 7, Lindley 6; Coroner—Crawford 13, Clendenin 0. The above is a true statement of the election in Leatherwood Township, certified by me.

August 8, 1816.

JAMES GREGORY, *Judge*.

One year later than this the following voters polled their votes in Leatherwood Township, at the house of James Stotts: William Benefield, David Cummings, John Bailey, Samuel Irwin, James Dale, James Johnson, John Hunter, Joel Vandever, Reuben Kilgore, Jeremiah Rankins, James Mendell, Robert Hunter, Robert Brooks, Isaac Stotts, Richard Hiers, Martin Beaver, Hiram Kilgore, Wilson Moore, Thomas Moore, Matthew Dale, Willis Keithley, Arta Garrison, Charles Kilgore, James Laughlin, James Gregory, Joseph Andrew, William Dale, Samuel Williams, John Dean, James Stotts, John Dale, Squire Dale, Edward Moore, Thomas Henton, John Cook, Charles Bolling, William Julian, Robert Mitchell, Nathan Laughlin, Moses Lee, Robert C. Stotts, Joseph Keith-

ley, William Kinnick, George Julian, Thomas Irons, William Irons, William Offield, Phillip Starr, Samuel Mitchell, Samuel Dale and John Allen; total, 51. Robert C. Stotts, Inspector; Thomas Henton and Moses Lee, Judges; James Gregory and Robert Mitchell, Clerks.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

On the 11th of March, 1818, Ambrose Carlton, Thomas Beagley and James Stotts. County Commissioners, met at the house of James Gregory for the transaction of business. The election of Circuit Clerk was contested by John Lowrey, and a new election was ordered held after examination of the case and deliberation. James Stotts, Jr., was appointed County Lister; John Anderson, County Treasurer, and Robert M. Carlton, County Agent. On the third day the county was divided into townships: Shawswick--Beginning at the mouth of Salt Creek; thence up to the line dividing townships 5 and 6; thence east to the county line; thence south to Guthrie Creek; thence down the same to where Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 unite; thence west with the line dividing Sections 11 and 14 one mile; thence south with the line dividing Sections 14 and 15 to the county line; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 17, Township 3 north, Range 1 west; thence north to White River; thence up to the beginning. Spice Valley included all of the present Spice Valley Township, together with all of Indian Creek Township south of the line dividing Sections 19 and 30, Township 5 north, Range 2 west. Indian Creek Township comprised all of Lawrence County west of Salt Creek and north of the line dividing Sections 19 and 30, Township 5 North, Range 2 west. Bono Township comprised all of the county southeast of Shawswick Township. Pleasant Run Township comprised all of the county east of Indian Creek Township, and north of Shawswick. Pleasant Parks was appointed Inspector of Elections in Shawswick, and elections were ordered held at the cabin of Thompson, on the north bank of White River, near Palestine. Elections in Spice Valley were ordered held at Absalom Field's, with himself as Inspector; in Indian Creek, at the house of Mr. Stipps, with Joseph Sullivan, Inspector; in Bono at Bono Village, with Elisha Simpson, Inspector; in Pleasant Run, at the house of Joseph Dayton, with Thomas Henton, Inspector. Two Justices of the Peace were ordered elected in each township, April 25, 1818. The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to fix the county seat was received, adopted and spread upon the records. It was as follows:

To the Board of Commissioners in and for the County of Lawrence, State of Indiana:

We, the Commissioners appointed by an act bearing date January 7, 1818, to fix the seat of justice in the county of Lawrence have in conformity to our appointments met at the house of James Gregory, and in pursuance of the duty assigned us by law after being sworn proceeded to discharge the duty enjoined upon us by law, and therefore take the liberty of reporting accordingly that we have selected

and fixed upon 200 acres of land on the north side of White River and on both sides of the second principal meridian line, which said land is given as a donation to the county aforesaid by Benjamin and Ezekiel Blackwell, Henry Speed and Henry H. Massie. Said land is bounded as follows: Beginning on the river below the meridian line 64 poles; thence north 69 degrees west 30 poles to a gray ash; thence north 14 degrees west 82-poles; thence north 54 degrees west 80 poles; thence north 36 degrees east 176 poles; thence south 54 degrees east 167 poles to the river; thence with the meanders of the same to the beginning—containing 200 acres. Having taken the necessary bond for the title your Commissioners find nothing further to do in the discharge of the duty assigned them by law, and beg leave to report. Given under our hands and seals this 21st day of March, 1818. Furthermore, we the Commissioners as aforesaid have thought proper to make a reserve of one lot for Benjamin Blackwell provided the said Blackwell will for the same [pay] such price as lots lying in the same situation and in value sell for at the sale of lots in said town.

ABRAHAM HUFF,
ABRAHAM BOSLEY,
JOEL HOLBERT,
WILLIAM HOBBS.
GEORGE BOON,

Locating Commissioners.

We, the Commissioners as above do state that we spent each the number of days affixed to our names: Abraham Huff, 8 days, \$24; Abraham Bosley, 8 days, \$24; Joel Holbert, 8 days, \$24; William Hobbs, 8 days, \$24; George Boon, 11 days, \$33.

THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT.

Upon the recommendation of the Locating Commissioners, at the suggestion of Benjamin Blackwell, the county seat was named Palestine. Certificates for the above amounts were ordered given to the Locating Commissioners, to be paid out of the first moneys arising from the sale of lots in the county seat. The County Agent, Robert M. Carlton, early in May, under the direction of the County Board, laid out 276 lots in Palestine which were ordered advertised for sale May 25, 1818, in the *Louisville Correspondent*, the *Indiana Gazette*, the *Western Sun*, the *Salem Tocsin* and the *Madison* paper. Steps were immediately taken to build a court house and a jail. Numerous petitions began to be received for the opening of county roads and viewers were appointed. The following county tax was levied: On each 100 acres of first-class land, 37½ cents; on each 100 acres of second-class land, 33 cents; on each 100 acres of third-class land, 22 cents; Blackwell & Co.'s ferry license, \$20; Towel & Dixon's ferry license, \$20; Milroy & Callans, ferry license, \$6; horses, 37½ cents each. In August meetings of the Board were held at Palestine. John Lowrey was paid \$36.87½ for books for the county offices. A seal was adopted, being a scrawl with the words, "Commissioner's Seal." Numerous roads were projected and Superintendents appointed. John Brown, John Milroy and John Lowrey assisted in the survey of Palestine. The following ferry rates were established: Wagon and four horses, 75 cents, and on each extra horse, 6¼ cents;

a two-wheeled, one-horse vehicle, 12½ cents, and with lead horse, 6¼ cents more; each person over twelve years, 6¼ cents; under twelve, 2 cents; sheep, each, 1½ cents; hogs, 1 cent each. Tavern rates, each meal, 25 cents; bed, 12½ cents; horse, over night, 50 cents; single feed, 12½ cents. The second sale of lots in Palestine was advertised for November. Robert Mitchell who listed the county in 1818 instead of James Stotts, Jr., was paid \$30. The Sheriff, under whose supervision the elections of February and of April, 1818, were held, was paid \$22.

OTHER ITEMS OF IMPORTANCE.

Early in 1819 the Board adopted a seal designed with a harp, a plow and three sheaves of wheat, and a pair of scales, and a weather cock on top. Andrew Evans, the contractor to clear the public square, was paid \$38. At this time, and before, courts were held in the building of James Benefield. The tax for 1819 was, 37½, 33½ and 25 cents on each 100 acres of first, second and third class land; Blackwell's ferry, \$18; Beck's, \$8; Milroy & Callans, \$5; Towel & Dickson's, \$16; Field's, \$8; horses 25 cents. Robert Mitchell was paid \$32 for listing the county in 1819. During 1819, work on the permanent court house was rapidly pushed. In November, 1819, Robert M. Carlton, County Agent, reported as follows: Total receipts for town lots, \$6,579.38; paid to County Treasurer, \$5,303.56; paid to County Library, \$657.93; balance on hand, \$618.09. For some reason the agent failed to make a satisfactory settlement to the Board, wherefore he was removed, and William Templeton appointed his successor; but Carlton refused to settle with him, or turn over the funds to him, and Winthrop Foote, attorney, was hired to commence suit on his bond. At last Carlton made such a satisfactory report, that he was continued as County Agent; indeed he held that responsible position more than thirty consecutive years, with high credit to himself. John Brown was census taker of the county in 1820. Isaac Farris furnished a house in which to hold court in March, 1820. The following bill was allowed the County Agent:

Laying out 276 lots in Palestine.....	\$132.00
Selling 249 lots, giving bond, etc.....	13.50
Drawing 432 notes @ 6¼ cents.....	27.00
Superintending erection of temporary court house.....	7.00
Taking bonds, advertising court house, etc.....	10.00
Taking bonds, advertising jail, etc.....	6.00
Letting the clearing of the public square.....	4.00
Letting the building of the stray pen.....	2.00
Total.....	\$291.50

By the 3d of February, 1821, the total sales of town lots amounted to \$17,580 cash; \$8,639.01; notes \$5,551.12; due bills \$2,927.40. Early this year Allen Brock was appointed County Inspector of flour, beef and pork. Much of the money received for town lots was in the shape of bills of all the banks of the Southwest, the value of which was variable

and at all times exceedingly doubtful, In 1821 the county had on hand several hundred dollars of very doubtful bills, which were sold to the highest bidder at auction. The Eighteenth Regiment of State Militia had been organized some time before this in Lawrence County. In 1821 the following men were released from the performance of military duty, owing to conscientious scruples, upon the payment, each of \$4: Joseph Harton, William Trueblood, John Cloud, John Caveness, David Oakes, William Kerras, Percival Tyler, Philip Tyler, David Sears, James Malloy, George Rubottom, William Rubottom, William Dicks, Silas Dixon, James Dixon, Thomas Clark, Reuben Davis, Jesse Davis, Warner Davis and Alexander Clark. Joseph Anderson was paid a balance of \$13, for work on the public square. In June, 1821, \$49 in counterfeit bills, taken by mistake were ordered burned by the Board; also, \$126.50 in doubtful bills were sold at auction for \$29.98. In this connection the following entry was made on the records: "Ordered that William Kelsey [Treasurer] be paid out of the treasury, out of the moneys arising from the sale of town lots in Palestine, the sum of \$3 for liquor furnished by him and for his attendance at the sale of uncurrent money belonging to the county." The County Agent was ordered to receive nothing but specie for debts due the county, but this order was soon rescinded. Robert Mitchell was County Lister for the years 1818, 1819, 1820 and 1821, and Joseph Rawlins for 1822, and John Brown for 1823. John Brown was appointed to procure a set of standard weights and measures for the county. A big case in the Circuit Court at this time, was the State vs. James Chess, for counterfeiting gold coin. In May, 1822, Perry Township was created, and Indian Creek Township was extended south to the river. In August, 1822, Samuel Dale was appointed agent to have a well dug on the public square in Palestine. He hired Winston Crouse. John Brown was paid \$2 for making a map of Lawrence County. In May, Flinn Township was created with the present boundary, except that it extended south to Fort Ritner. That portion of the county south of Fort Ritner, in the bend of the river, was attached to Bono Township. In 1823, all inn-keepers were required to confine themselves to the following charges: meals 25 cents; lodging 6¼ cents; one-half pint French brandy, 25 cents; one-half pint rum 18¾ cents; one-half-pint wine, 25 cents; one-half pint apple or peach brandy 12½ cents; one-half pint whisky, 6¼ cents; horse feed, over night, 25 cents; single feed, per horse, 12½ cents.

THE RE-LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

For some reason, though the land was high, Palestine had been a very sickly place. Many deaths of malarial or malignant fevers had occurred until the feeling became general that the location of the town had something to do with the disorders. This led to the first demand

for a re-location of the county seat. Taking advantage of this, a few men who desired a change whereby their interests would be benefitted gave wide circulation to the prevailing opinion, and finally culminated the question by securing the passage of the following law:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That Amassa Joselyn, of Owen County, John Ketchum, of Monroe County, Jonathan Lyon, of Washington County, Ezekiel S. Riley, of Orange County, and William Marshall, of Jackson County, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to relocate the seat of justice of the county of Lawrence. The Commissioners aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall meet at Palestine, in said county, on the second Monday in March next, and after being duly sworn shall proceed to the discharge of their duties, and shall procure by donation or by purchase a quantity of land sufficient to lay out a town of an equal number of lots with the town of Palestine on an eligible and healthy situation. They shall receive the same pay and be governed in all respects by the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to establish seats of justice in new counties," approved January 14, 1821.

SECTION 2. When the Commissioners aforesaid shall have re-located said county seat it shall be the duty of the agent of said county to lay off the said town on a plan as nearly similar as may be with the town of Palestine and with a corresponding number of lots, and any and every person who shall or may have purchased and paid for any lot or lots, in whole or in part, on completing the payment for the same in the town of Palestine shall have the privilege of exchanging the same for other lot or lots correspondingly situated in the new town that may be laid off by the said Commissioners, by filing and acknowledging before the Recorder of said county an application for such exchange, and the same shall be entered on record by the said Recorder at the expense of the county, which shall pay to the Recorder therefor 50 cents, and the same shall have the effect of an absolute release of all the right, title and interest of such applicant in and to such lot or lots; and it shall be the duty of the agent on being presented with the Recorder's certificate of such relinquishment and application to give to the applicant a good and sufficient warranty deed of the lot or lots in the new town which shall be in a corresponding number with the lot or lots relinquished in Palestine; *Provided*, that the applications for such exchanges shall be made within twelve months after the re-location of the said county seat.

SEC. 3. The Commissioners aforesaid shall also value the donation which was given to the said county of Lawrence for the county seat at Palestine, not taking into consideration any improvements made thereon, and the value thereof shall be refunded to the persons who donated the same, or their legal representations out of the moneys arising from the sale of such town lots or other public property as may belong to said county.

SEC. 4. The Sheriff of the county of Lawrence shall notify the Commissioners aforesaid of their appointment by this act, and the time and place of meeting; for which he shall receive such compensation as by the Board of Justices of said county shall be deemed just and reasonable to be paid out of the county treasury of said county.

SEC. 5. Any person owning any lot or lots in the town of Palestine on which any buildings are erected, and who shall feel himself aggrieved by the re-location of said county seat, may at any time within twelve months after the passage of this act make application to the Board of Justices of said county to have the said lot and buildings valued; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Justices thereupon to appoint one Commissioner, the applicant another, and the two Commissioners a third, neither of whom shall be residents in said county, of any kin to the applicant or the owners of any real estate therein, who shall meet at Palestine on

some day, to be agreed on by themselves, within thirty days after their appointment, of which timely notice shall be given by the applicant, and after taking an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge their duty, shall view and value the lot or lots and buildings so improved in Palestine and the lot or lots correspondingly situated in the new town; and they shall certify the difference in the value thereof to the Clerk of said county, to be by him laid before the Board of Justices, and if the difference should be in favor of the lot in Palestine to be allowed and paid, as required in the third section of this act. The said Commissioners appointed under this section shall be allowed the sum of one dollar per day each for their services, to be paid by the county: *Provided, however,* that the applicant for such valuation shall first file in the Recorder's office of said county an application and relinquishment of the same nature, and to leave the same effect as is provided for in the second section of this act.

SEC. 6. The agent of said county shall reserve ten per cent out of the proceeds of the sale of such lots as may be sold for the use of said county in the said re-located county seat for the use of a county library, which shall be paid over in the same manner as is now provided for by law.

SEC. 7. The Board of Justices for the said county of Lawrence shall, as soon as practicable, commence the erection of the necessary public buildings at said new county seat, and the Circuit and other courts of said county shall be holden at Palestine until the said buildings shall be ready for their reception. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Indiana Journal*.

Approved February 9, 1825.

REPORT OF THE LOCATING COMMISSIONERS.

One month later the Commissioners appointed by this act to re-locate the county seat, having met at Palestine, made their selection and secured the donation of land by certificate, made the following report to the County Board, which was accepted:

To the Board of Justices of the County of Lawrence, State of Indiana:

The subscribers, being the Commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly of said State entitled "An Act appointing Commissioners to re-locate the seat of justice of Lawrence County," approved February 9, 1825, make the following report, to wit: That we all met at Palestine of said county of Lawrence, on the second Monday of March, instant and were duly sworn as the law provides for the faithful discharge of our duties, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of the same, and have continued therein from day to day until the present time, and have obtained by donation the following described tract or parcel of land for the permanent seat of justice of said county, to-wit: Beginning on the dividing line of Sections 23 and 24 in Township 5 north, Range 1 west, 100 poles south of the corner of Sections 23, 24, 13 and 14; thence west 160 poles to a stake; thence north 200 poles; thence east 160 poles to a stake on the line dividing Sections 13 and 14; thence south 200 poles to the beginning, containing 200 acres of land, for which said tract we have taken a bond for the conveyance to the Board of Justices of said county as the law provides within twelve months from the date hereof in the penal sum of \$20,000, conditioned also that the donors shall within six months from the re-location or survey of said town plat, dig and stone on the public square of said town a well of living and durable water, and within the same time erect and finish in a suitable manner a temporary court house of hewn logs to be at least of equal dimensions with the old temporary court house in Palestine, which bond is executed by Samuel F. Irwin, Joseph Glover, John Owens, Reuben Kilgore, Moses Woodruff and Isaac Stewart as principals, and Moses Fell, Joseph Rawlins, Robert M. Carlton, Marquis D. Knight, John D. Laughlin and John Lowrey as

sureties, and which we now give to the board as a part of our report. We have therefore agreed on the tract of land before mentioned, and selected the same for the permanent seat of justice of said county. We have also valued the donation which was given to the said county of Lawrence for the county seat at Palestine, agreeable to the provisions of the act first aforementioned, and have appraised the value thereof at the sum of \$3 per acre. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 9th day of March, A. D. 1825.

JONATHAN LYON,
AMASSA JOSELYN,
JOHN KETCHUM,
WILLIAM MARSHAL,
E. S. RILEY.

INCIDENTS OF THE RE-LOCATION.

Immediate arrangements were made to erect the necessary building at the new county seat, and to dispose of the property at Palestine, such as could not be removed. The name Bedford was selected for the new seat of justice. The public square was ordered sold to the lowest bidder to be cleared. At this time county business was transacted by the Board of Justices. A committee of these Justices was appointed to assist the County Agent to lay out the county seat, March 30, 1825. Roads were projected in all directions from the county seat like the spokes from the hub of a wheel. The County Clerk was directed to remove his office to Bedford at the earliest moment after the completion of the temporary court house. Committees were selected to value the corresponding lots in Palestine and Bedford in accordance with the legislative enactment. The county buildings at Palestine were ordered leased to merchants or others. Numerous claims were filed against the county—differences between the valuation of corresponding lots. The men (Benjamin Blackwell, Ezekiel Blackwell, Henry Speed and Henry H. Massie) who had donated the 200 acres at Palestine to the county were to be paid according to the above enactment \$3 per acre for their land. Every lot owner in Palestine could transfer his claim to the corresponding lot in Bedford by complying with the law. Many did not do this through neglect, or through the fact of their non-residence, and their ignorance of the necessary requirements. Much trouble was caused by this neglect, and sundry lawsuits arose over the settlement of the complications. The following act was finally passed by the Legislature to furnish relief:

An act supplemented to an act entitled "an Act appointing Commissioners to relocate the Seat of Justice of Lawrence County" approved February 9, 1825.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That John Rawley and all such other persons, their heirs and legal representatives and lawful attorneys, as may have been, on the 9th day of February, 1825, owners of any lot or lots in the town of Palestine in Lawrence County, for which the purchase money has been paid to the agent of said county, and who may have neglected to apply for the benefit of the act to which this act is a supplement, shall and may within eighteen months from the 1st day of February, 1829, apply for an exchange of lot or lots so by him or them owned in said town of Palestine, for the corresponding lot or lots in the town of Bedford, according to the provisions of said act. And if such corresponding

lot or lots shall have been sold, such owner or owners shall be entitled to receive from the county treasury of said county by order drawn by the Board of Justices of said county, the price such corresponding lot or lots sold for.

Approved December 26, 1828.

ACTS OF THE COUNTY AGENT.

The following report was spread upon the records:

The subscribers, being a committee of the Board of Justices of the county of Lawrence, appointed to settle with the agent of said county, have attended to that duty, and now make the following report, to wit:

That the agent be charged with the following amount,
being the amount of the sales of lots in Palestine, as
appears by the sale bills of said town.....\$17,826 00
Also to interest received on money collected..... 172 56½

Total..... 17,998 56½

They find also that the agent is entitled to the following credits, to wit:

On orders heretofore filed in the Clerk's office, and now
examined by us.....\$12,726 00
New orders now exhibited, and now filed in the clerk's
office..... 1,009 53
Amount of notes now exhibited, and in the hands of the
agent, after deducting the credits thereon..... 2,553 82
Amount of sales of the following lots on which no pay-
ments have been made, and which have forfeited to the
county, to-wit: lots No. 95, 96, 268, 274, 275, 239, 240,
227, 196, 183, 184, 148, 144, and fractional lots Nos. 32,
25 and 3, the amount of the sales of said lots being..... 435 00
Receipts exhibited by the agent for notes in officers'
hands for collection after deducting therefrom the
amount indorsed thereon as paid over by said officers... 978 48½

Total..... 17,702 83½

Leaving a balance due from the agent of..... 295 73
To offset against the above, it appears by an order on
the books of the Board of Commissioners of said county,
that the agent is entitled to a compensation of 3 per
cent on all moneys received by him, for his services;
which amount received as appears by the foregoing, is.. 13,908 09
and the per centage thereon is..... 417 24
Leaving a balance due to the agent of..... 121 51

All of which is submitted.

SAMUEL G. HOSKINS,
LOUIS ROBERTS ,
ROLLIN C. DEWEY,
Committee.

Dated March 24, 1825.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Richard Evans hauled the county records from Palestine to Bedford. In September, 1825, the public well was reported finished at Bedford in accordance with the above enactment and was received by the County Board. Abraham Music was paid \$29.50 for work done in clearing the public square at Bedford. Several slight changes were made in the boundaries of

some of the townships at this time. Marion Township was created January 3, 1826, with its present limits, eight miles east and west, and from Orange County to the river, north and south. John Owen assisted to clear the public square. In May, 1826, all the townships were laid off into road districts for the first time. Tax was levied upon brass clocks, gold watches, silver or pinch-back watches, etc. John Brown was County Lister in 1825 and 1826. Samuel S. Francis was paid \$55 for a pump for the town well.

In 1827 it was found necessary to bring suit on the bonds of the donors of land to the county at Bedford, to enforce the signing of the deeds of conveyance. Town orders were ordered received in payment for town lots. At this time the Clerk's office was in a building furnished by Winthrop Foote. Considerable money began to be paid out for wolf scalps. In 1830 the County agent was authorized to dispose of the county property at Palestine, including the land, on credit if no better terms could be obtained. Moses Fell was School Commissioner at this date and had been for many years. In September, 1831, the Legislature re-established three County Commissioners in place of the Board of Justices. William Kelsey was appointed agent of the three per cent fund. John Brown made another map of the county, which showed all the water-courses, section lines, etc. In November, 1834, the postoffice, which for some time had been kept in the County Clerk's office, was ordered removed. In January, 1836, George G. Dunn, who had been appointed by the Board to settle with R. M. Carlton, County Agent, reported that the total debits of the agent were \$20,168.09 $\frac{3}{4}$, and the total credits \$20,018.37 $\frac{1}{4}$, leaving a balance due the county in the hands of the agent of \$149.72 $\frac{1}{2}$. The proceeds from the sale of lots in Bedford were of course not near so large as from the sales in Palestine, owing to the fact of the transfer of ownership of lots from Palestine to Bedford. The first sale in Bedford took place June 12, 1826, the proceeds being \$1,849.25, of which \$201.01 were in notes, a portion of which was not realized.

In 1840 the following rates for liquor license were established: Bedford, \$40; Leesville, \$40; Bono, \$30; Lawrenceport, \$30; Fayetteville, \$30; Springville, \$30; Paris, \$25; Port William, \$25; Pinhook, \$25; Helton's store (Pleasant Run Township), \$25, and each of all other places in the county \$25. In this year Moses Fell, School Commissioner, died, and was succeeded by Michael A. Malott. A fence was built around the court house by Robert M. Alexander and William Stone, at a cost of \$140. Richard Butler was paid \$100 for laying a stone pavement around the court house. The presence of the Branch of the State Bank at Bedford made the town quite a financial center, and several brokers established offices, their licenses being fixed by the County Board at \$100 per annum. George G. Dunn was agent of the surplus revenue, which in 1840 amounted to \$10,202.91. In 1844 Henry T. Templeton was selected as

student to enter the State University free of tuition to represent the county. Ambrose C. Parks was also sent as a student. In 1845 G. G. Dunn was given the south jury room in the court house for an office. The Masonic lodge was privileged to occupy the room one night in each week. In 1846 the pressure for appointment to the State University became so great that the following selections were made: W. M. Davis, 1849-53; F. M. Dixon, 1850-54; J. B. Armstrong, 1851-55; Newton Dixon, 1852-56; Levi Hanson, 1853-57; Wiley Dixon, 1854-58; W. G. Hastings, 1855-59; W. A. Burton, 1856-60; James Reed, 1857-61; John Q. A. Blackwell to Wabash College, 1852-56. County offices were built in 1848 by B. F. Huston. All shows and dances for exhibition were excluded from the court house. In about 1849 John Reed succeeded M. A. Malott, as School Commissioner.

In 1851, the Sons of Temperance, the Masons and all other secret societies were ordered excluded from the court house. A lot in Bedford owned by the county library was ordered sold. In 1852 J. W. Thompson, County Treasurer, became ex-officio School Commissioner. In 1853 G. A. Thornton, County Clerk, was paid \$17 for registering seventeen negroes and mulattos; he also bought for the county a new set of weights and measures. June 4, 1855, the township of Marshall was created, its limits being all and no more of Congressional Township 6 north, Range 1 west, all southeast of Salt Creek, was afterward (1856) attached to Shaws- wick. Elections were ordered held at the town of Marshall. In 1855 the Congressional school fund amounted to \$14,701.61, and the common school fund to \$16,238.12. A new jail was built in 1859 by John X. Miller. As early as August, 1861, the County Board began to furnish means from the county treasury for the relief of soldiers' families; but this act soon met with considerable hostility, and the question of appropriating county funds for that purpose was submitted to the qualified voters of the county at the October election, 1861, and was carried by a large majority. Under the call of December, 1864; for volunteers, the county quota was 149 men. To raise this number a bounty of \$100 was offered by the board for each volunteer, and bonds to the amount of \$14,- 900 were ordered sold. Large amounts of funds were distributed for the relief of soldiers' families. In March, 1866, a petition signed by 180 residents of the territory concerned was presented to the Board asking for the formation of a new township out of the townships of Shaws- wick, Bono and Flinn, and asking that the same might be called Morton Town- ship. After due deliberation the township was created, but was named Guthrie, after the prominent family there of that name. It was bounded almost exactly as at present, and in June of the same year was made exactly as at present. In 1868 the Board paid \$150 for a county map for each of the four leading county offices. In the summer of 1869 it was decided to commence preparations for the erection of a large court house.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

At the first meeting of the County Board, in March, 1818, a temporary court house was ordered built of logs, on some suitable lot in Palestine prepared for that purpose, the structure to be 20x24 feet, of logs "that will face one foot front," and to be two stories high "built in a good workmanlike manner," with a substantial cabin roof, and the contract to erect this building was ordered sold to the lowest bidder April 11, 1818. Samuel Dale took the contract, but at what price cannot be stated, though at about \$500. The house was completed late in the fall after several stoppages from unknown causes. This building was used about two years, or until the first real court house was completed.

THE PALESTINE COURT HOUSE.

In November, 1818, steps were taken to build a large court house. John McLane was appointed to superintend the erection of the building, which was to be octagonal, with stone foundation and brick walls and with forty-five windows of twelve lights each, and to be two-storied and twenty-three feet to the square. In December this order was rescinded. In January, 1819, the sale of the building of the court house was ordered advertised in the *Salem Tocsin* and the *Indiana Gazette* at Corydon, the plan of the building to be drawn by Robert M. Carlton and John Lowrey. In general the building was to be two stories high, of brick, the height of the first story sixteen feet, and the second fourteen, the foundation to be of stone 45x45 feet, the walls of brick, two feet thick, three doors, thirty-six windows, four chimneys, six fire hearths, each window to have twenty-four lights of 10x12 inches each, the judges' bench to be fifteen feet long and five feet wide, the building to be surmounted with a cupola bearing an iron rod and two brass balls with a brass eagle between the latter three feet from tip to tip, "the body to be hollow and the eagle to be curiously and artistically wrought," the building to have four rooms above and to have a steel lightning rod and a bell weighing 300 pounds and to be ready for occupancy within two years. The contractor was to receive \$1,500 in advance, \$2,000 when the roof was on, and the balance when the structure was completed. James Gregory and John Anderson took the contract, and were allowed the privilege of making brick and dressing stone on the public square. Work was immediately begun, changes being made from time to time in the building as above described. The contractors received their advance payment of \$1,500 in February, 1819. Sixteen windows were omitted from the original plan. The second installment was paid the contractors December 17, 1819, showing that the roof was on the court house. After this work on the house languished. The contractors for some reason failed to go on with the building and in July, 1821, the Board appointed a committee of three bricklayers and three masons, William Rodman, Peter Nagle, Lemuel Ford,

James S. Means, John E. Clark and Jabez Anderson, to examine the building and estimate the value of the work already done. They reported it worth \$3,670.70. Samuel D. Bishop was then appointed special agent to finish the house. He did so during the fall of 1821 at a cost of \$1,791.37. This made the building cost about \$5,291.37, exclusive of the finishing and foundation, which increased the cost to about \$5,500. Winthrop Foote plastered the house, and in August, 1822, it was ready for occupancy.

The old court house—the temporary building—was ordered leased, which was done to Kelsey & Mitchell, merchants, but a little later to Isaac Stewart, merchant, for \$50 per year. It was weather-boarded and painted with Spanish brown. Later, the price was reduced to \$33 per annum.

THE JAIL AT PALESTINE.

In May, 1818, the construction of a combined jail and jailor's residence was sold at auction to Thomas Beagley. The building was to be 15x17 feet 9 inches, two stories high, to be of heavy logs one foot square, eight feet between floors in each story, to be lined with heavy planks spiked on perpendicularly. In February, 1819, Thomas Beazley was paid \$1,000 on his contract, and in August \$500 more; but after this further work on the building was dropped. In 1820, upon petition of twelve citizens suit was brought upon the contractor's bond which, after search, could not be found, and proceedings were therefore suspended. In July, 1821, the same committee appointed to value the court house also valued the "gaol and gaoler's house," making a reduction of \$237.03 $\frac{3}{4}$ on the contract price, which was \$2,000. The contractor had previously been paid \$1,500, and he was now paid a balance of \$262.96 $\frac{1}{4}$. The building was immediately finished and occupied.

FIRST COURT HOUSES AT BEDFORD.

Early in 1825 a temporary court house of logs, 22x26 feet, two stories high, and in all other essential respects similar to the temporary court house in Palestine was built at Bedford, the cost being about \$500. This house was used for many purposes for several years. School was taught therein, and religious gatherings occupied it. In 1827 it was weather-boarded by Samuel D. Bishop for \$34.66. No thought was entertained for a new house until 1831, when in March the Board called for proposals to construct a court house similar to the one in Salem. Robert M. Mitchell went to Salem in May, and procured complete plans of the structure there. The old buildings at Palestine were ordered sold, the proceeds to be used in the construction of the new house. John Lowrey took the contract at \$5,000, to be paid in installments of \$1,000 in advance; \$1,333.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ in May, 1832; \$1,333.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ in January, 1833, and the remainder upon completion of the building, which time was set for May,

1834. Lowrey's bond bears date May 3, 1831, with Winthrop Foote, William Kelsey and Moses Fell as sureties. The contract was in all respects complied with by the contractor, and the building was accepted in May, 1834. Baker & Phelps, who did extra work on the house, were paid extra.

THE JAIL OF 1828-29, AND OTHER ITEMS.

In May, 1828, proposals were called for to build a jail in Bedford, and in July the contract was awarded to Samuel D. Bishop for \$660. The house was of logs, and was paid for in installments of \$200, and completed late in 1829. The Building Committee were Rollin C. Dewey, Francis Williams and Robert Mitchell. This building was used many years. The old court house lot in Bedford was sold in 1833. In the spring of 1848 B. F. Huston took the contract to build on the square a small structure for county officers. On the 7th of March his first installment of \$300 was paid. The house was completed the same year at a cost of about \$1,000. The following memorial was presented to the County Board, January 9, 1839:

To the Honorable, the Board of Commissioners of Lawrence County:

We, the undersigned citizens of the town of Bedford and county of Lawrence, respectfully represent to your honorable body that that portion of the public square immediately contiguous to the court house is in such a condition that the quantity of dirt washed away at every rain is materially injuring the court house. In behalf, therefore, of the citizens of Bedford, and to protect the court house, we hereby petition your honorable body to appoint a suitable Commissioner with authority to fence in and grade such portion of it immediately around the court house (not less than one hundred feet) as you may think necessary, and we, the said citizens of Bedford, will grade and finish the remainder of said square. January 8, 1839.

M. A. Malott,	Matthew Borland,	Henry Hendricks,	N. D. Glazebrook,
R. Mitchell,	James W. Freeman,	Thomas Owens,	F. W. Dickson,
Mortimer Bostick,	Jean Hall,	H. Edwards,	Isaac Rector,
Michael W. Houston,	Alpheus Phelps,	John Brown,	William M. Hunter,
S. F. Irwin,	L. Q. Hoggatt,	E. C. Moberly,	William M. Mason,
Daniel Dunihue,	John B. Buskirk,	Marquis D. Knight,	Zeno Worth,
William McLane,	Turner Sullivan,	R. W. Thompson,	John Vestal,
James T. Smith,	Joseph Rawlins,	R. M. Carlton,	Isaac Fish,
Isaac Denson,	S. Rankin,	George G. Dunn,	John Edwards, Jr.,
Andrew Owens,	D. R. Dunihue,	H. J. Acoam,	Lewis Younger.
William H. Pro,	Richard Evans,		

This proposition was accepted by the Board, and the work was carried into effect.

THE JAIL BUILDING OF 1858.

In December, 1857, the work of building a new combined jail and jailor's residence was begun. Specifications were prepared calling for a brick jailor's residence and a stone jail to be built together, and proposals were called for. During the winter the contract was awarded to John X. Miller at \$9,900, and early in the spring work was begun. It was found necessary to issue county bonds to carry on the work, which was done to

the amount of \$4,300. The year 1858 saw the building go up, but it was not fully completed until September, 1859, at which time it was formally accepted by the Board, and the remainder of the contract price paid. This building is yet in use, is substantial, with strong rooms for prisoners and a comfortable home for the jailor or sheriff, and bids fair to last many years.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

In the summer of 1869, bids were called for from contractors for the erection of a new court house. Plans were prepared and in July the work was let to William and George Muir for \$12,700. It was advertised that the old court house could be used in the construction of the new. The contract with the Muirs was not consummated, and July 16, 1869, Napoleon B. Wilson's bid to erect the building for \$16,900 was accepted, but he soon withdrew his offer. August 11, 1869, Thomas N. Stevens and Thomas A. Whitted proposed to erect the building according to the plan, for \$18,300, and gave bond for the faithful discharge of the contract. A strong effort was made at this time and later to have the new building erected elsewhere than on the public square, for the reason that the location at the latter place, being contiguous to the depot, was too noisy and dusty, and that the buildings then standing were valuable, but would not be so if torn down. This was opposed by others, but the County Board bought Lot 27 of W. C. Winstandley for \$700 and Lot 28 of Clarissa Acoam for \$1,000, intending to erect the building thereon, and made preparations to carry that intention into effect. The matter ran on until April, 1870, when the Board were petitioned to erect the house on the public square, and a donation of about \$1,500 was offered as an inducement to change the location. This offer was at last accepted, and arrangements were made to erect the building where it now stands, and an entirely new plan was prepared and contracts entered into with Thomas N. Stevens for \$75,000 including the two lots 27 and 28, which had been bought by the Board and which were now turned over to Stevens at their purchase price, \$1,700. Prior to this Hall & Harrison had erected the foundation of the present court house for nearly \$8,000. In September, 1870, court house bonds to the amount of \$10,000 bearing 10 per cent interest were issued and sold at par. June 5, 1871, court house bonds to the amount of \$50,000 in denominations of \$1,000 each, bearing 10 per cent interest, \$12,000 due in two years, \$12,000 in three years, \$13,000 in four years, and \$13,000 in five years, were issued and sold at par, \$48,000 to Joseph Rawlins and \$2,000 to E. D. Pearson. With the money thus promptly realized, the work was rapidly pushed and was completed in 1872. The old court house was sold June, 1871, to Davis Harrison for \$1,100. If the author mistakes not, the money donated by the citizens as an inducement to have the building erected on the square, was refunded to the donors. September 3, 1872, \$7,000 bonds were

sold to get means to grade the square; they were payable nine months after date. The court house is a fine two-story structure, with court room above and county offices below, with a roomy basement containing the water-closets, which are thoroughly washed by water from the roof and drained by an ample sewer. It was built of the famous St. Louis gray limestone or "Bedford stone," cost, including everything, about \$100,000, and is a credit to the county.

THE COUNTY, TOWNSHIP AND M'CLURE LIBRARIES.

The law creating the county provided for the appropriation for a county library of 10 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of town lots. As the proceeds were considerable, the library was early placed on a firm footing, and has endured until the present. Its usefulness during this long period cannot be told in language. Every old resident of the county has read over those antiquated books until their contents are part and parcel of himself, and are diffused through society with his intelligence. The information they contain has left its permanent impression on the manners and comprehension of the county. The first books were purchased in 1819, and were kept in the court house by John Lowrey, County Clerk, and consisted of about 100 volumes of the standard books of that day, such as Josephus' Works, Curran's Speeches, Pope's Essay on Man, Simpson's Plea, Cowper's Poems, Shakespeare's Poems, Life of Washington, Life of Franklin, American Constitutions, Dialogue of Devils, Clark's Travels, Encyclopedias, Rollin's Ancient History, Wesley's Philosophy, Paradise Lost, Polite Learning, etc., etc. Late in 1819 the library fund amounted, with what had already been spent, to \$530.35, and by February, 1821, to \$749.13. The greater portion of this was put out at interest. In 1821 a neat book-case was made and placed in the northeast room of the court house at Palestine, and in this the books were kept. Nearly all the prominent early residents of Palestine and Bedford were at times members of the Library Trustees. In 1840 there were about 500 volumes of books, and this figure has been about the height of the collection. In 1824 the fund was \$895, and its probable extent was about \$1,200. Not more than half of this amount, if that much, was spent, the remainder being loaned out at interest. At one time the library owned a lot in town, which was finally sold. The permanent fund now amounts to about \$2,000, and the books are kept in the Recorder's office. In 1856 the State furnished the county with eight township libraries, which were distributed in proportion to population. Each library comprised about 300 volumes of general matter. Some of these are yet in good shape, though the most are scattered and useless. Late in the fifties the McClure Libraries were received—two or three in the county, and laboring men's institutes were formed for their management, but after about six years the design of the benevolent testator was

carelessly thwarted by the distribution of the books to the members, or possibly by their actual sale at public auction.

THE COUNTY PAUPERS.

The first order that appears upon the records as having been paid by the county for the relief of the poor was in the summer of 1819, and was for \$30, to James H. Johnson, of Bono Township, who furnished the relief. The pauper was Matthew Rose, who continued upon the county for several years. In November \$29 more was paid to Johnson for keeping. Dr. Winthrop Foote was paid \$5 for medical attendance upon this poor person. Later Allen Brock was paid for keeping Rose. Dr. Ezra Child was also paid for attending Rose. In 1820 Robert Dougherty was paid \$41.11 for care of one Ritter, a pauper. Foote was paid \$10 for medical attendance on this pauper. Other reports began to be received. Each township had Overseers of the Poor, who hunted out poor persons, farmed them out to the lowest responsible bidders, received and audited the expense accounts of the keepers, and sent the bills to the County Board for final arbitrament and settlement. In 1820 there was spent for paupers \$73.20, and in 1822 \$103. In 1825 the amount was \$122.65; in 1827, was \$130; in 1830, was \$157.80; in 1833, was \$187.29, and in 1835 was \$467.45. By this time the poor were quite a burden. Dr. John C. Cavins was county physician about this time.

THE FIRST POOR ASYLUM.

In June, 1842, William Newland was appointed agent to select and purchase a site for a poor asylum, in amount not to exceed 160 acres nor be less than 80 acres, and to be within eight miles of Bedford. By November he had accordingly bought a farm of 160 acres, of Greenbury Owens, for \$800. Upon this farm was an ordinary dwelling of that period, which was immediately fitted up with new floor, etc., for the reception of paupers, with Mr. Owens as Superintendent. The Superintendent was to have charge of the farm, and was to care for all paupers, and be furnished all necessary supplies by the county. Winthrop Foote was employed as County Doctor at \$1 per visit, medicine extra. In March, 1843, there were seven inmates. Owens filed his bills which were paid by the Board, the bill in March, 1843, being \$97.35 for the quarter for pork, lard, corn, coffee, sugar, dressed deerskins, etc. In March, one cold night, an inmate named James Bird, a worn-out old man, who was about half demented, ran away from the asylum, and when found the next day was dead, frozen to death. The Superintendent in 1843 sowed thirteen acres of oats, and planted fifteen acres of corn. In the spring of 1844 there were four inmates, and in 1845 only one. In 1845-46 James W. Freeman, Greenbury Owen and John Colwell were Poor Superintendents jointly. They gave a hired man charge of the farm. The poor of 1840 cost about \$320, and of 1844-45 only \$322.50. M. A. Malott was

one of the Superintendents in 1846. New and detailed arrangements for the management of the paupers were adopted about this time. The poor expense of 1845-46 was only \$165.92, a great falling off. Freeman, Malott and Owen were yet Superintendents. An orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees was planted on the poor farm in 1847. There were six inmates in 1846, and seven in 1847. The expense of 1846-47 was \$335.47. J. T. Woodward was Poor Doctor in 1847. The poor of 1848—six in number in the asylum—cost \$469.21. One man, Jonathan Loveall, became Superintendent in 1849, for three years. A new roof was put on the old building in 1849. The poor expense of 1849-50 was \$648.93. A new frame building was erected on the farm in 1851, by Levi Overman, for \$790, and was moved into in November of that year. A visiting committee at this time had general charge of the asylum and farm. Eli Wilson leased the poor farm in 1853 for three years. He was paid \$60 each year for each permanent pauper, and given the free rent of the farm. Wilson had enemies who endeavored to oust him from his position, but failed. The question was settled in the Circuit Court. He resigned and was succeeded by M. W. Medearis, Dr. D. J. Hostetter being the physician. The expenses of 1855-56 were \$1,619.93. Joseph Stillson was also county physician. Each permanent pauper cost \$80 per year. Daniel Baker was Superintendent in 1857-58. Ben Newland doctored the paupers. John Henderson was Superintendent in 1859-60. There were twelve inmates in 1860. The rules for the keeping of the paupers and for the management of the farm adopted in 1855 continued to be the guidance until within the last ten or fifteen years. The poor of 1859-60 cost \$2,132.60; of 1862-63 cost \$1,941.85. W. C. Mitchell was Superintendent from 1861 to 1870. He was paid \$75 for each pauper, and was to pay \$75 for rent. This price was changed from time to time, being in 1867 the rent of the farm free and \$140 for each pauper. The expenses of 1864-65 were \$4,412.90; of 1867-68 were \$5,004.79. William Day became Superintendent in 1870, and was to receive \$2.15 per week for each pauper, and to pay \$275 for the use of the farm. There were eighteen permanent paupers in March, 1873. Early in the seventies Archibald Anderson contracted to erect a two-storied frame poor-house for \$1,700. This house was built and is yet in use. Early in the eighties John Scaggan served as Poor Superintendent. There are at present about thirty inmates. The number admitted during the average year lately is about fifty. William Day is the present Superintendent.

ORIGIN OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Surplus revenue.....	\$10,202 91
Saline fund.....	560 44
Bank tax fund.....	756 26
From sale of county seminary.....	1,066 30
Sinking fund of 1872-73.....	5,558 64
Fines, forfeitures, etc., to June, 1884.....	10,833 28
Total.....	<u>\$28,977 83</u>

ORIGIN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL FUND.

Section 16, Township 3 north, Range 1 east.....	\$ 317 55
Section 16, Township 3 north, Range 2 east.....	327 89
Section 16, Township 4 north, Range 1 east.....	880 65
Section 16, Township 4 north, Range 2 east.....	615 53
Section 16, Township 5 north, Range 1 east.....	2,381 20
Section 16, Township 5 north, Range 2 east.....	737 00
Section 16, Township 6 north, Range 1 east.....	1,240 00
Section 16, Township 6 north, Range 2 east.....	580 01
Section 16, Township 3 north, Range 1 west.....	828 90
Section 16, Township 3 north, Range 2 west.....	1,503 00
Section 16, Township 4 north, Range 1 west.....	1,016 66
Section 16, Township 4 north, Range 2 west.....	1,048 60
Section 16, Township 5 north, Range 1 west.....	1,255 60
Section 16, Township 5 north, Range 2 west.....	810 00
Section 16, Township 6 north, Range 1 west.....	557 50
Section 16, Township 6 north, Range 2 west.....	1,227 00
	\$15,327 09

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Samuel G. Hoskins, Isaac Anderson, Edward Moore, Daniel Pyle, James Fidler, Daniel Green, Joel Conley, Absalom Fields, Samuel Owens, William Tweaky, William Kelsey, 1818; John Short, William Elrod, William Dale, 1819; Robert McCann, Christian Zabrisky, 1820; Rollin C. Dewey, 1821; John Vestal, Robert Gartain, Adam House, Basil Gaither, Simon Gilbert, 1822; Isaac Fish, Daniel Pyle, James Taggart, John Williams, William Flinn, Lewis Roberts, Robert Anderson, 1823; John Donaldson, Reuben Rainey, John Hammersly, Robert Millsap, William Blair, 1824; William Dale, 1825; Jonathan Todd, Josiah Beasley, 1826; R. C. Dewey, Jacob Roberts, Olly Croke, John J. Barnett, Robert Anderson, 1827; Francis Williams, Joel Conley, Sanders McHoward, John R. Croke, Robert Flinn, Daniel Pyle, Mark Trueblood, S. G. Hoskins, 1828; James Batman, Drury Davis, 1829; Stephanus Hoggatt, Thomas Jolly, William Paterson, Matthias Lemon, 1830; Alfred Athon, Alfred Alexander, John Humston, Robert Porter, Samuel D. Bishop, 1831; S. G. Hoskins, Granville Crump, Noah Boone, Olly Croke, William Blair, Thomas W. Stephens, Jacob Roberts, 1832; Alexander H. Dunihue, P. G. Panghl, George Carr, James Henderson, J. R. Croke, Mark Trueblood, Joseph Henderson, Robert Flinn, 1833; Lyman Gould, John Chestnut, 1834; William Fish, Dean Barns, Matthew Borland, Felix G. Rawlins, Daniel Dunihue, John Rains, 1835; James Wilder, David R. Lilly, Alexander H. Gainey, J. J. Barnett, James W. Freeman, 1836; James Davis, R. M. Alexander, Samuel Potter, Granville Crump, Reuben Simpson, 1837; William Blair, Johnson Fitzpatrick, James Ellison, William Shields, James Henderson, Russell Mitchell, John Winfrey, 1838; Alexander Sutherland, Robert Flinn, Olly Croke, L. Q. Hoggatt, Elias P. Kennedy, Mortimer Bostick, James Batman, James Erwin, 1839; Eli Burton, Alonzo S. Wilcox, Dean

Barnes, Matthew Borland, Zachariah Whitted, John Rains, 1840; William Rains, A. H. Burton, William Templeton, 1841; John R. Nugent, Henry Withers, 1842; Robert Ellison, John Rains, James Henderson, Henry Davis, Jesse Keitley, 1843; John D. Thomasson, Olly Crooke, William H. Anderson, 1844; Russell Mitchell, James Batman, Arthur Hastings, Lewis J. Baker, Dean Barnes, William Root, Matthew Borland, Robert Holaday, James Hughes, 1845.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Ambrose Carlton, Thomas Beazley and James Stotts, March, 1818; James Fulton, 1819, vice Carlton; Richard Williams, 1819, vice Fulton; Jacob Wagoner, 1820, vice Stotts; James S. Mitchell, 1820, vice Wagoner; Benjamin Blackwell, 1821, vice Beazley; Winthrop Foote, 1821, vice Blackwell; William McLain, 1821, vice Williams; Moses Lee, 1822, vice McLain; John R. Crooke, 1823, vice Mitchell; John D. Laughlin, 1823, vice Foote; John Brown, 1824, vice Crooke; Winthrop Foote, 1824, vice Laughlin. In September, 1824, the Justices of the Peace took the place of the County Commissioners in the transaction of county business, but were replaced by the following Commissioners in September, 1831: Samuel F. Irwin, Absalom Fields, John Newland, 1831; Hugh Hamer, 1833, vice Fields; Joseph Rawlins, 1834, vice Irwin; Vinson Williams, 1835, vice Rawlins; Thomas Lemon and William Fish, 1836, vice Williams and Newland; William Johnson, 1838, vice Lemon; Felix G. Rawlins, 1839, vice Hamer; Vinson R. Williams, 1840, vice Fish; Thomas Dixon, 1841, vice Johnson; Ephraim Brock, 1842, vice Rawlins; Vinson Williams, 1843; Thomas Dixon, 1844; Ephraim Brock, 1845; Vinson Williams, 1846; Thomas Dixon, 1847; David S. Lewis, 1848, vice Brock; Abraham Kern, 1849, vice Williams; Thomas Dixon, 1850; John Rains, 1851, vice Lewis; David McIntire, 1852, vice Kern; Thomas Dixon, 1853; Uriah Dilley, 1854, vice McIntire; John Rains, 1854; Lewis J. Baker, 1855, vice Rains; Thomas Dixon, 1856; David McIntire, 1857, vice Dilley; James W. Prow, 1858, vice McIntire, resigned; John Rains, 1858, vice Baker; Robert R. Stewart, 1858, vice Prow; Henry C. Huston, 1859; J. W. Prow, 1860, vice Stewart; Ambrose Kern, 1861, vice Rains; W. A. Holland, 1861, vice Huston; Allen C. Burton, 1862, vice Huston; William H. Anderson, 1864, vice Kern; H. M. Guthrie, 1865, vice Holland; Allen C. Burton, 1865; Alfred Guthrie, 1866, vice H. M. Guthrie; Oliver P. Anderson, 1867, vice W. H. Anderson; Thomas J. Reed, 1868, vice Guthrie; Allen C. Burton, 1868; David L. Sheeks, 1870; Ari Armstrong, 1870; William A. Holland, 1871; Wesley Edwards, 1872, vice Sheeks; Ari Armstrong, 1873; William Hunter, 1874, vice Holland; Wesley Edwards, 1875; Alexander C. Glover, 1876, vice Armstrong; Cranston T. Dodd, 1877; David L. Sheeks, 1878, vice Edwards; A. C. Glover 1879; William Stickles, 1880,

vice Dodd; Tilghman H. Williams, 1881, vice Sheeks; A. C. Glover, 1882; William Stickles, 1883.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel Chambers (of Orange County), 1818; Joseph Glover, 1822; Vinson Williams, 1823; William Erwin, 1824; Lewis Roberts, 1826; Vinson Williams, 1828; Pleasant Parks, 1829; Hugh L. Livingston and William B. Slaughter, 1832; John Brown and Absalom Fields, 1833; Pleasant Parks and Richard W. Thompson, 1834; R. W. Thompson and Noah Boone, 1835; Vinson Williams and Noah Boone, 1836; V. Williams and Melchert Helmer, 1837; M. Helmer and George W. Carr, 1838; Hugh Hamer and Robert M. Carlton, 1839; H. Hamer and G. W. Carr, 1840; Ralph G. Norvell and John J. Barnett, 1841; same 1842; R. G. Norvell and William Burton, 1843; W. Burton and Lucian Q. Hoggatt, 1844; G. W. Carr and John Edwards, 1845; same 1846; Samuel W. Short, 1847; G. W. Carr, 1848 (Speaker of the House); G. W. Carr, 1849; George Isom, 1850; Melchert Helmer, 1851; David S. Lewis, 1852; * * D. S. Lewis, 1854; * * Robert Boyd, 1856; Nathaniel Williams, 1861; Robert Boyd, 1864; Moses F. Dunn, 1866; William H. Edwards, 1872; A. J. Williams, 1874; Alfred Guthrie, 1876; Mr. Dalton, 1878; Joseph Gardner, 1880; James McClelland, 1882.

SENATORS.

John DePauw, 1818; (see Orange County History), James Gregory, 1821; Samuel Chambers, 1822; John Milroy, 1826; John G. Clendenin, 1829; Samuel Chambers, 1832; Richard W. Thompson, 1836; Gustavus Clark, 1838; George W. Carr, 1841; Hugh Hamer, 1844; M. A. Malott, 1847; George G. Dunn, 1850; * * A. J. Hostetler, 1855; Thomas R. Cobb (Lawrence and Martin Counties), 1858; Aaron Houghton (Martin and Lawrence Counties), 1867; James Hughes (Lawrence and Monroe Counties), 1869; George W. Friedley (Lawrence and Monroe Counties), 1872; W. B. F. Treat (Lawrence and Monroe Counties), 1877; William Taylor (Lawrence, Martin and Dubois Counties), 1881; James H. Willard (Lawrence, Martin and Dubois Counties), 1883.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

Wiley Dixon, Newton F. Malott and James T. Shields, 1858; Newton F. Malott, Eli Baldwin and Wiley Dixon, 1859; A. C. Voris, John L. Stewart and Dodridge Short, 1860; W. N. Bullett, A. C. Voris and Dodridge Short, 1861; George Sheeks, June, 1861, under the new law for three years alone. A. D. Lemon, September, 1861, vice Sheeks gone to the war; J. M. Stalker, 1866; William M. May, 1867; James B. Crowe, 1868; William B. Chrisler, 1872; James P. Funk, 1873; first Superintendent, William B. Chrisler, 1874; E. B. Thornton, 1879; W. B. Chrisler, 1881; W. D. Ellison, 1883.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Benjamin Blackwell, 1824; William Erwin, 1829; Rollin C. Dewey, 1832; Asher Wilcox, 1833; William Duncau, 1836; Isaac N. Senter, 1844; William Newland, 1846.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

John Milroy and William Erwin, 1818; William Fields, 1820; vice Milroy; Joseph Athon, 1831; Pleasant Padget, 1831; Elzy Woodward, 1835; John Whitted, 1838; Joseph Hostetler, 1841; Alexander Butler, 1845; John Whitted, 1849; Zachariah Whitted, 1851.

TREASURERS.

John Anderson, March, 1818; Samuel W. Biggs, 1819; William Kelsey, 1819; Rollin C. Dewey, 1822; Ezekiel Blackwell, 1823; Rollen C. Dewey, 1824; John Brown, 1828; R. C. Dewey, 1829; Francis F. Williams, 1831; Edward C. Moberly, 1832; William Templeton, 1834; A. H. Dunihue, 1835; Joseph Rawlins, 1836; Winthrop Foote, 1839; John W. Thompson, 1841; Henry Davis, 1853; George Sheeks, 1856; Dean Barnes, 1858; Thomas H. Malott, 1862; Hugh Erwin, 1864; John B. Glover, 1868; Robert Kelly, 1872; E. C. Newland, 1874; F. A. Sears, 1877; J. D. Moore, 1880; Robert Kelly, 1882.

RECORDERS.

Robert C. Stotts, March 2, 1818; John Lowrey, 1819; John Brown, 1829; John Vestal, 1831; John Lowrey, 1845; Andrew Gelwick, 1852; Charles G. Berry, 1860; W. A. Mathes, 1864; John F. Richards, 1868; William Erwin, Jr., 1875.

CLERKS.

John Lowrey, May 5, 1818; John Brown, 1829; Robert Mitchell, 1832; Gustavus Clark, 1845; George A. Thornton, 1852; David Harrison, 1860; John Riley, 1864; John M. Stalker, 1872; Robert H. Carlton, 1880.

AUDITORS.

Before 1841, the clerk was ex-officio Auditor. John Peters, 1841; James A. Pender, 1855; John M. Harson, 1859, Andrew Gelwick, 1863, Charles T. Woolfolk, 1867; J. E. Dean, 1874; Isaac H. Crim, 1878.

SHERIFFS.

Joseph Glover, January 13, 1818; Moses Fell, 1882; Joseph Glover, 1826; Robert Mitchell, 1828; Joseph Glover, 1831; Isaac Fish, 1835; Lucian Q. Hoggatt, 1841; Felix L. Raymond, 1843; Andrew Gelwick, 1847; Jesse K——, 1851; William W. Cook, 1852; Thomas S. Enochs, 1852; Dixon Cobb, 1855; E. S. Thompson, 1856; J. R. Glover, 1858; Joseph Tincher, 1862; William Daggy, 1864; V. V. Williams, 1868; Isaac Newkirk, 1872; M. A. Burton, 1876; F. T. Dunihue, 1878; J. M. McDowell, 1882.

CORONERS.

Thomas Henton, August, 1818; Peter Harmason, 1819; Joseph Rawlins, 1820; Samuel F. Irwin, 1824; T. H. Briggs, 1826; Elbert Jeter, 1828; Russell Mitchell, 1832; E. P. Kennedy, 1833; Lewis Younger, 1837; E. P. Kennedy, 1841; James W. Freeman, 1845; Henry Anderson, 1847; L. W. Thompson, 1850; Henry C. Hardy, 1852; Christian Seibert, 1854; Henry Anderson, 1856; William A. Cook, 1857; J. P. Potter, 1860; H. C. Hardy, 1861; John Reath, 1863; A. G. Young, 1864; Charles Cramer, 1865; W. C. Carson, 1867; Lewis Younger, 1870; Joseph Stinehazen, 1872; Ezekiel Stout, 1874; Joseph Stinehazen, 1876; Alfred C. Harrison, 1877; Alfred Hamm, 1878.

SURVEYORS.

Robert Mitchell, May, 1818; William Duncan, 1828; Boliver Duncan, 1852; Lycurgus Duncan, 1858; Dodridge Short, 1870; John B. Malott, 1872.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

At a preliminary meeting held at Bedford July 4, 1851, a committee was appointed, of which William Duncan was Chairman, to prepare a constitution and by-laws of a proposed agricultural society. On the 9th of August, 1851, a large meeting was held at the court house in Bedford, to effect a permanent organization and adopt the constitution prepared by the committee. John McCrea was made Chairman and Leonard Green Secretary. The constitution and by-laws, after discussion and amendment, were adopted. The following men then enrolled their names as members of the organization: John McCrea, William Duncan, Jesse Johnson, G. M. Brown, Ralston Ferguson, H. C. Houston, Ambrose Kern, Robert Boyd, Pleasant Parks, Samuel F. Irwin, Edward McCrea, John Whitted, Daniel Johnson, Leonard Green, Boliver Duncan, Lewis Rout, Charles Miller, Austin Hubbard, J. W. Newland, David Ikerd, John Glover, William Fisher, Caswell Donica, William Malott, Enoch Faubion, John Borland, Jesse A. Mitchell, Isaac Denson, George G. Dunn, G. H. Monson, Ezra Kern, David Long, J. R. Nugent, George A. Thornton. The following permanent officers were elected: John McCrea, President; John Borland, Vice-President; G. A. Thornton, Secretary; Samuel F. Irwin, Treasurer; Ralston Ferguson, Caswell Donica, J. R. Nugent, Lewis Rout, Charles Miller, Robert Boyd, William Duncan and Austin Hubbard, Directors. No fair was held in 1851. Full arrangements were made for the fair of 1852. During the early part of the year F. R. Nugent, J. M. Bishop, Ben Newland, James T. Parks, W. M. Tannehill, T. L. Carlton, Winthrop Foote, Edmund Reed, William Smith, Isaac Johnson, Lewis Carlton, S. W. Short, D. R. Laforce and Howard Ferguson became members of the society. It was determined that the fair should be mainly a stock show, to be held at Bedford, south-

west of town, on the land of Jesse A. Mitchell, on the 9th of November. The following awarding committees were appointed: On cattle—Stever Younger, William Duncan and John Borland; on sheep—William Duncan, R. Ferguson and William Stipp; on horses—John Ragsdale, Henry Brown and G. G. Dunn; on jacks—Frank Houston, W. M. Tannehill and William Ragsdale; on mules—W. M. Tannehill, John Campbell and Franklin Houston; on hogs—John Whitted, William Henderson and Joseph Rawlins; on poultry—Jesse Johnson, Enoch Faubion and James Beaty. Thompson H. Biggs was appointed to prepare and read an essay on fruits, and R. R. Bryant one on fowls; on corn—Jesse Johnson, Elisha Boyd and James Woods; on manufactured articles—G. M. Brown, B. Duncan and William Root. The officers of 1852 were: Pleasant Parks, President; John Whitted, Vice-President; Isaac Rector, Treasurer; R. R. Bryant, Secretary. The fair was held with quite a respectable attendance. Premiums on cattle were awarded G. M. Brown, Lewis Rout, Isaac Rector, Jesse Johnson, William Stipp and G. B. Owens; on sheep to Enoch Faubion and Jesse Johnson; on horses to Fred Stipp, William Fisher, John Rogers, William Duncan, G. M. Brown, Ben Newland and David Ikerd; on jacks to William Duncan and Daniel and Peter Myers; on poultry to R. R. Bryant; on manufactured articles, to Enoch Faubion, best plow; on agricultural products to Enoch Faubion, best white corn; Lewis Carlton, best yellow corn; John B. Buskirk, best beet, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds; Enoch Faubion, best wheat; H. B. Richardson, best pumpkin; Enoch Faubion, best sweet potatoes; Joseph Caldwell, best turnips. Judge Duncan read an essay on the management of stock, and R. R. Bryant on fowls.

No fair, except a public sale of stock, was held in 1853. This was quite interesting, however, and many leading farmers and stockraisers of the county were present. In 1854, strong efforts were made to merge the society into the joint fair of Orange and Washington Counties, but without success. At none of the fairs thus far was there a gate fee. The membership dues in 1851 were \$18; in 1852, were \$14.75, and in 1853, were \$13. In the spring of 1854, arrangements were made to purchase a fair ground by means of stock subscriptions. Grounds had been leased, only, heretofore. The plan was dropped until April, 1856, when W. Duncan, Hiram Louder, Denton Sheeks, Howard Ferguson, Jesse H. Bailey, Ezra Kern, Uriah Dilly, William Embree and Meek Beck were appointed to purchase a ground after getting subscriptions sufficient to pay for the same. In June, the committee reported the purchase of a tract just west of, and adjoining, town, 30x40 rods, or nearly eight acres, of Jesse A. Mitchell. For some reason no fair was held here and the grounds were sold in 1857, and a tract northwest of town consisting of ten acres was purchased of William Fisher for \$1,000. At this time (July, 1857), the society owed Mr. Mitchell \$540, and had paid

Mr. Fisher all except \$250 of the \$1,000, and had made complete arrangements for building, fencing, etc. The original subscription of stock for the purchase of a fair ground was \$50 each by the following men:

David Sears, Noah Kern, Louis Rout, Samuel A. Rariden, Jesse H. Baily, Caswell Donica, Frederic R. Nugent, Daniel Pafford, John C. Cavins, John Reed, Henry Culbertson, Anderson Fish, Bolivar Duncan, Dixon Cobb, Israel Judah, William Duncan, Jesse Johnson, M. A. Malott, George A. Thornton, John Baker, George G. Dunn, Noah Boone, John Boyd, Logan Fish, William Sherrill, Greenberry Owens, Jesse Stevenson, Samuel Scoggan, George Whitted, John Y. Dunlavy, Isaiah Lamb, Alexander Cox, Jack Williams, Bartemus Williams, Denton Sheeks, Ezra Kern, Isaac Denson, Levi Houston, Jesse A. Mitchell, William Fisher, William Ragsdale, John Ragsdale, Alexander H. Dunihue, Humphrey Anderson, James Wilkerson, John R. Nugent. The total amount of this subscription was \$2,300, a portion of which was never collected.

THE FIRST AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The first fair of the Lawrence County Agricultural Society was held in the autumn of 1857, and was successful. The total receipts from all sources were \$2,369.15, which amount was mostly from the stock subscriptions. The value of the real estate and improvements was \$2,090.83, showing, if the land cost \$1,000, that the improvements put thereon had been \$1,090.83. The liabilities of the society were \$1,941.75. The grounds, ten acres, were surrounded with a tight board fence, seven and a half feet high, had 150 stalls for stock, had a track for trotting and had an amphitheater capable of accommodating 2,000 persons, besides several smaller buildings for floral and agricultural displays. The second fair was held in 1858, and was also highly successful. The total receipts were \$1,200. The premiums cost \$470. There were 520 entries and 170 premiums awarded. The President in 1857, was Robert Boyd; in 1858, Isaac Denson. At this time the grounds and improvements were covered by a mortgage. While this society existed the total number of persons belonging was 228. The debt of the society was so great that all attempts to hold a fair in 1859 was abandoned. The same of 1860, but in November of that year a joint stock company was formed to pay the bank debt and the debt due the estate of George G. Dunn. A new constitution was adopted at this time and other arrangements made to place the society on a firm basis, but the war coming on the project was temporarily dropped.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY.

October 8, 1869, a meeting was held to re-organize the society, Henry Davis being called to the chair, and Isaac Rector made Secretary. A Committee was appointed to prepare a constitution, etc., to be reported the following night, and another Committee was appointed to solicit



A Guthrie

additional members or stockholders. At the next meeting the constitution was adopted, and the following permanent officers elected: Jesse A. Mitchell, President; Henry Davis, Vice-President; C. T. Woolfolk, Secretary; W. C. Winstandley, Treasurer; William Daggy, Superintendent; James Ragsdale, W. A. Holland, Dodridge Short, Daniel Boone, Wesley Rout, F. R. Nugent, J. A. Smith, Wilson Anderson, Alfred Guthrie, William Duncan, William Ragsdale, Robert Kelly, Henry Culbertson, William Daggy and S. W. Short, Directors. Several other meetings were held, one on the 30th of October, when a Committee was appointed to select a fair ground, and shares of stock were fixed at \$25 each. July 14, 1870, the society after receiving the report of the special Committee ordered bought of Thomas A. Whitted the following tract of land: The south part of the west half of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 5 north, Range 1 west, in all 13.75 acres; also 2¼ acres of the same tract of Stever Younger. These grounds were ordered improved. A fair seems to have been held in 1869, the gross receipts being \$1,304. It was the first under the present organization, which makes the coming one of 1884 the sixteenth. The fair of 1870 was of four days' duration, the gross receipts being \$1,189.50, all of which was awarded in premiums as follows: horses, \$774; mules, \$25; cattle, \$141; hogs, \$46; sheep, \$31; poultry, \$3; farming implements, \$74; domestic manufactures, \$19; equestrianism, \$16.50; mechanical department, \$20; other, \$40. The Treasurer reported that \$2,377.75 had been spent on the grounds, and that the expenses of conducting the fair were \$278.70. In August, 1871, two acres of adjoining timber land were purchased of Mrs. George A. Thornton for \$200. Extensive arrangements were made for the fair of 1871. This fair awarded \$1,128 in premiums on 470 entries, and in special premiums raised the awards to \$1,443.90. The total entries in the live stock department in 1869 were 99; in 1870 were 206, and in 1871 were 245. The Treasurer's report was as follows:

Receipts of fair 1871.....	\$1,626 50
Stock receipts	2,659 85
	<hr/>
Total	\$4,286 35
Premium expenses, etc.....	\$1,443 90
Improvement of grounds, etc.....	2,870 95
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$4,314 85
Debtor balance.....	\$ 28 50

In October, 1872, the Treasurer made the following report:

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.		
From stockholders....	\$2,888 00	Land of Younger.....	\$ 175 00
Show license.....	609 60	Land of Whitted.....	825 00
Lumber.....	13 50	Land of Thornton....	150 00
Fair of 1871 (net).....	180 55	Improvements, etc....	2,539 77
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total.....	\$3,691 65	Total.....	\$3,689 77

At this time there were 120 stockholders, and the debt of the society was about \$313. The total receipts of the fair of 1872 were \$1,479.65, and total expenses \$1,462.65; total entries, 557; total premiums awarded, \$1,186. The total receipts of 1873 were \$1,763.35, and expenses \$1,698.90; entries, 545; premiums awarded, \$1,539. In 1874 the receipts were \$847.53, expenses \$767.68; total entries, 461; premiums awarded, \$586 50. The receipts of 1875 were \$321.65; expenses, \$285.75. In 1877 the entries were 246, and awards \$1,014.50; receipts, \$1,120.61; expenses, \$1,031.33. In 1878 the receipts were \$1,596.45, and expenses \$1,427.80. In 1880 the receipts were \$1,056.45; expenses, \$1,033.15. Other and later statistics cannot be given. The following is an imperfect list of the stockholders: S. W. Short, Robert Kelly, C. F. Woolfolk, Hostetler & Co., Cosner & Glover, T. H. Malott, Lycurgus Dalton, W. A. Ragsdale, A. A. Malott, E. E. Johnson, R. H. Carlton, J. P. Francis, Fred Stipp, M. N. Messick, A. H. Dunihue, James Meglemeric, Jesse A. Mitchell, William Daggy, Wilson & Voris, W. C. Winsteadley, Palmer & Thornton, W. W. Malott, G. H. Ragsdale, Jefferson Ragsdale, Parks & Lane, J. W. Palmer, J. H. Bailey, Gordon Bailey, Aylett Houston, Wesley Rout, W. H. Bryant, Thomas Stipp, Daniel Boone, C. C. Williams, A. J. Williams, Abner Armstrong, A. G. Gainey, J. H. Ragsdale, H. H. Batman, R. L. Rout, D. R. Bowden, W. A. Holland, Anderson Fish, Hugh Erwin, Stephen Fountain, John Younger, Michael Stipp, Alfred Guthrie, E. N. Ikerd, Alfred Grayson, Homer Rawlins, Henry Culbertson, Samuel Bristow, Charles Kramer, J. D. Knight, J. D. Thomasson, John Owens, M. A. Malott, Alexander Bivens, Lycurgus Duncan, William Duncan, G. W. Glover, Logan Fish, Wesley Armstrong, James Watson, William Day, G. G. Dunn, J. L. Campbell, Samuel Bennett, P. W. Younger, R. H. Ellison, E. C. Newland, John Holland, Peter Myers, Moses F. Dunn, James Stipp, H. M. Batman, Mrs. G. A. Thornton, John Bass, E. E. Embree, G. T. Starr, J. W. Newland, Ziba Hopkins, Daggy, Hodge & Co., John Riley, G. W. Friedley, J. P. Parks, D. Harrison, B. W. Lee, Felix Armstrong, W. W. McFadden, H. C. Duncan, Samuel Judah, T. N. Stevens, D. F. Tilford, Jesse Mann, W. McKnight, J. McKnight, Alexander Starr, M. D. Lyon, V. V. Williams, Eb. Jeter, Noyes E. Strout, N. L. Hall, Bolivar Duncan, William Edwards, G. P. Lee, W. C. Mitchell, William Smith, Robert Mitchell, Daniel Myers, William Tannehill, John Short and Alfred Short.

THE COUNTY FINANCES.

Statements of the early finances of the county cannot be given, as no record was kept. The following are the receipts and expenditures from January 7, 1833, to November 4, 1833:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENSES.	
Store licenses.....	\$ 209 37	Elections.....	\$ 12 75
County revenue.....	2,836 88	Wolf scalps.....	3 00
Extra revenue.....	40 00	Improper assessments..	6 65
Road tax.....	59 00	Poor.....	187 29
		Improperly collected..	26 32
		Attorneys.....	40 00
		County Board.....	48 00
		Bailiffs, etc.....	41 50
		Court house, third pay-	
		ment.....	1,333 33
		Jailor's fees.....	2 31
		Assessors.....	50 00
		Fuel, etc.....	19 50
		Road viewers.....	3 00
		Contested election....	14 94
		Road Supervisors.....	102 25
		Associate Judges.....	36 00
		Grand jurors.....	67 50
		Petit jurors.....	88 50
		Delinquencies.....	246 95
		Treasurer's fees.....	79 00
		Collector's fees.....	161 46
		Orders redeemed.....	450 73
		Cash on hand.....	124 27
Total.....	\$3,145 25	Total.....	\$3,145 25

From November 3, 1834, to November 3, 1835, the store license was \$357.72; county revenue, \$1,470.53; total receipts, \$2,207.76; county orders paid were \$1,886.05; county offices cost \$310.50; total expenses, \$1,936.11; leaving on hand, \$271.65. From this date nothing can be given until the fiscal year 1844-45 as follows: Receipts from merchants', grocers' and other licenses, \$388.53; delinquent tax receipts, \$693.16; county revenue, \$3,778.65; total receipts, \$4,956.90. Roads cost \$137.38; bridges, \$811; county offices, \$369.81; total expense, \$3,541.46, leaving on hand, \$1,415.44. For the year 1845-46 there was on hand at the beginning \$1,415.44; received for merchants' license, \$166.47; grocers' license, \$35.46; county revenue, \$2,442.06; delinquent revenues, \$514.44; total receipts, \$4,617.72. The courts cost \$114; the poor, \$165.92; county officers, \$406.17; total expense, \$2,807.65; leaving on hand, \$1,810.07. In 1846-47 the receipts for merchants' license were \$185.75; grocers' license, \$47.32; county revenue, \$2,646.89; total receipts, \$4,787.33. The poor cost \$335.47; county officers, \$464.79; total expense, \$2,487.98; leaving on hand, \$2,299.35. In 1849-50 there was on hand \$1,352.61; merchants' and grocers' license, \$294.15; ferry license, \$20; county revenue, \$2,251.54. The total expenses were \$2,730.19, and balance on hand, \$1,188.11 less \$92.75 in old orders redeemed. In 1852-53 there was on hand \$809.31; received from licenses, \$311.55; county revenue, \$3,333.05; total receipts, \$4,548.16; poor cost, \$796.65; county officers,

\$800.05; total expense, \$3,687.79; old orders redeemed, \$55 81; leaving on hand \$804.56. In 1855-56 there was on hand \$1,669.65; county revenue, including delinquency, \$7,263.52; the poor cost \$1,619.93; county officers, \$842.43; total expenses, \$5,170.40; total receipts, \$9,281.68; leaving on hand, \$4,111.28. In 1857-58 there was on hand \$4,154.25; county revenue receipts were \$8,353.52; total receipts, \$12,873.75; county officers cost \$1,782.59; poor, \$1,940.26; courts, \$1,975.27; total expense, \$9,318.60, leaving on hand, \$3,555.15. The cash on hand in 1859-60 was \$4,836.65; county revenue received, \$4,923.28; receipts from county bonds sold, \$2,763; total expenses, \$13,203.56. The courts cost \$1,574.63; county officers, \$2,848.08; total expense, \$12,400.55; leaving on hand \$803.01.

In 1862-63 there was on hand \$6,679.13; county revenue, \$8,086.56; total receipts, \$14,795.69; courts cost, \$1,109.36; county officers, \$1,840.12; total expense, \$7,821.69; leaving on hand \$6,872. In 1864-65 there was on hand \$6,831.43; county revenue, \$11,370.91; from the sale of county bonds, \$16,245.13; total receipts, \$34,930.34; the courts cost \$1,325.77; county officers, \$3,320.76; soldiers' families, \$1,260.92; paid on county bounty bonds, \$13,500; total expense, \$29,263.19, leaving on hand \$5,667.15. In 1867-68 there was on hand \$8,998.91; county revenue, \$11,122.53; bond tax receipts, \$10,646.55; new bonds sold, \$12,000; total receipts, \$42,943.69; bridges cost, \$5,250.86; courts, \$2,306.21; bonds redeemed, \$11,800; county officers cost, \$5,315.46; total expense, \$36,988.79, leaving on hand \$5,954.90. In 1869-70 there was on hand \$4,098.66; county revenue, \$39,554.06; total receipts, \$44,270.61; the courts cost, \$3,965.92; public buildings cost, \$4,522.10; county officers, \$4,078.29; agricultural society, \$360; total expense, \$26,987.57, leaving on hand \$17,283.04. In 1871-72 the receipts from the sale of the old court house were \$552.50; county bonds sold, \$50,000; county officers cost, \$7,444.03; public buildings cost, \$60,456; public square cost, \$2,707.61, there was left on hand \$11,932.82. The next year \$20,443.71 was spent on public buildings, and \$2,453.76 on the public square. In 1872-73 there was on hand \$11,932.82; receipts from bonds sold, \$7,000; county revenue, \$42,630.76; total receipts, \$63,305.88; county officers cost, \$6,427.71; the courts, \$2,002.69; county bonds redeemed, \$7,000; interest paid on county bonds, \$5,375; total expense, \$36,141.14; leaving on hand, \$27,164.74. In 1875-76 there was on hand \$22,140.67; county revenue, \$40,357.63; bonds paid, \$17,000; interest on bonds, \$3,513.86; the courts cost, \$4,448.20; county officers cost, \$6,211.34; balance on hand, \$15,766.71. In 1877-78 the receipts from the sale of bridge bonds were \$19,800; county revenue was \$49,601.43; bridges cost, \$23,402.07; county officers, \$3,983.40; balance on hand, \$1,454.78. In 1879-80 the county revenue was \$29,250.92, there being on hand at the beginning of the year \$6,212.88, the total receipts being \$59,549.84.

Bridges, including \$5,000 worth of bonds, cost \$7,094.13; county officers cost, \$3,453.85; poor, \$7,281.51; total expense, \$52,930.08; balance on hand, \$6,619.76. In 1882-83 there was on hand \$9,584.50; county revenue was \$25,156; borrowed from Jesse Johnson, \$2,000; total receipts, \$37,287.62; county officers cost, \$4,268.85; poor, \$7,437.15; bonds redeemed, \$4,000; total expenses, \$33,353.01. The following is the full report of the county for 1883-84:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury June 1, 1883.....	\$ 3,934 61
Bridge bonds sold.....	62,000 00
Bridge orders sold.....	4,000 00
Costs from Monroe County.....	524 00
Costs in road cases.....	20 85
Interest rebated on bonds sold.....	12 50
From Ferguson and Benzel.....	3 00
From land redemption.....	344 91
Costs from Orange County.....	454 35
Common school fund interest.....	413 04
Congressional school fund interest.....	501 87
Special Judges.....	250 00
Costs from Greene County.....	192 80
Jury fees received.....	9 00
Damages and costs received.....	12 20
Erroneous tax receipts.....	55 36
County revenue... ..	24,205 73
Bridge revenue.....	6,144 14
Total.....	\$103,078 36

EXPENDITURES.

Poor.....	\$ 6,300 23
Circuit Court.....	5,366 51
Assessing property.....	1,438 00
Tax refunded.....	55 36
Bridges.....	55,668 01
Specific.....	1,485 66
County offices.....	5,157 33
Jail.....	353 30
Public buildings.....	159 20
Fox scalps.....	36 50
Special Judges.....	250 00
Board of Equalization.....	10 00
Benevolent institutions.....	238 30
Redemption of land.....	323 18
Printing.....	228 10
Costs and damages.....	4 70
Stationery.....	1,675 96
Insanity.....	1,240 23
Attorney's fees.....	338 50
County Superintendent.....	1,054 95
Roads.....	142 50
Interest on county orders.....	319 74
Fines.....	423 91

Inquest.....	37 10
Insurance.....	60 00
County Institute.....	50 00
Mileage of Justices.....	7 85
State and county revenue.....	154 93
Negotiation of bridge bonds.....	370 00
Total.....	<u>\$82,950 05</u>
Bonded indebtedness.....	\$62,000 00
County orders outstanding.....	6,248 00
Total county debt.....	<u>\$68,248 00</u>

ISAAC H. CRIM, *Auditor.*

POPULATION OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

In 1820.....	4,116
In 1830.....	9,234
In 1840.....	11,782
In 1850.....	12,097
In 1860.....	13,692
In 1870.....	14,628
In 1880.....	18,543
In 1884 (estimated).....	20,000

RAILROAD PROJECTS.

The first railroad built across the county was the New Albany & Salem Railway in 1851-53. So far as known no funds of the county were appropriated to assist this project. The citizens, however, individually contributed largely to the success of the enterprise. In every instance, so far as known, the right-of-way was given. Aside from this, the citizens in subscribed stock and labor, contributed over \$100,000, and gave their hearty support to the speedy completion of the road. The next project was the Ohio & Mississippi Railway across the southern portion of the county, in 1855-57. No funds of the county were appropriated for this enterprise, but, as in the other case, the citizens gave in subscribed stock, labor and the right-of-way, a consideration worth more than \$100,000. In 1870 Marion Township voted 264 for and 169 against a tax of two per cent to assist the Rockport & Northern Central Railroad. The tax was levied, but not collected, the road having been abandoned. In 1872 the question again came up, the township voting 359 for and 239 against a two per cent tax. The tax was levied. It was at this time that an effort was made to create a new township out of the northern half of Marion, to be called White River, but without success. As the road was not built the collection of tax was abandoned. Other questions of this nature have come before the county, two being the question of aiding the Indianapolis & Evansville Mineral Railroad, and the Bedford, Brownstown & Madison Railroad.

THE BEDFORD & BLOOMFIELD RAILWAY.

The Bedford & Bloomfield Railway (narrow gauge) was built under

the name the Bedford, Springville, Owensburg & Bloomfield Railway. The capital was fixed at \$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$50 each, and the route covered a distance of thirty-six miles. Clark, Buel, Donahey & Co. organized in November, 1874, contracted to build and equip the road and secure the bonds for the individual stock subscriptions, the right of way and the township tax of two per cent. The first Directors were Jesse A. Mitchell, T. H. Malott, Nathan Hall, John D. Thomasson, S. A. Rariden, James W. Palmer, Davis Harrison, Felix Armstrong, Wesley Short, J. N. Conley, W. H. Irwin, Alexander Hatfield and Seymour Cobb. The question of furnishing a two per cent tax in Shawswick Township, when voted upon in February, 1875, resulted 402 in favor and 160 against the tax. Perry voted 92 for and 55 against a two per cent tax. Indian Creek voted 157 for and 75 against. The tax in Shawswick amounted to \$42,000; in Perry, to \$10,900; in Indian Creek, \$13,000. In June, 1875, one per cent of this tax was ordered levied. In 1875 Conley, Mason & Co., residents of Greene County, bought the railroad in its then unfinished condition, but soon afterward went into bankruptcy, and the Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company, as assignees, took the road in July, 1876, and completed it by October of that year, but did not get complete ownership until December, 1882. This company, in turn, February, 1883, sold all the stock, bonds, franchises, and equipments of the road to the Bedford & Bloomfield Railway Co. a local organization, which yet owns the property. The first officers of the road were: W. O. Rockwood, President; W. C. Winsteadly, Vice-President and Treasurer; C. B. Parkman, Secretary; E. Hulbert, Superintendent. In February, 1884, the company bought the short line from Bloomfield to Switz City. The road cost the present company a consideration of about \$400,000. The principal stockholders at present are: John Thomas, President; W. C. Winsteadley, Vice-President and Treasurer; J. W. Kennedy, General Superintendent; Aquilla James, W. W. Manson, Frank Landers, W. P. Malott, A. C. Voris and others.

COUNTY BRIDGES.

As early as 1819 a bridge 280 feet long and 16 feet wide was built over Guthrie Creek on the Palestine & Bono Road, by Samuel and Thomas A. Dale, at a cost of over \$2,000. The next bridge of note was one over Salt Creek, which cost \$1,258.15, built in 1832-33. Various other bridges in the county prior to 1870 cost a total of over \$25,000. Since then the following costly bridges have been erected:

On Salt Creek, 1870.....	\$ 2,400
On White River at Davis' Ferry.....	27,000
On White River at Tunnelton.....	27,000
On White River at Dawson's Ferry.....	25,000
On White River at Williams' Ferry.....	19,000

THE MITCHELL DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In February, 1874, the Mitchell District Medical Society was organized at Mitchell, and comprised the following counties: Lawrence, Orange, Washington, Martin, Monroe, Owen, Brown, Jackson, Jennings and Greene. The first officers were S. A. Rariden, President; E. D. Laughlin, Vice-President; G. W. Burton, Secretary; M. D. Crim, Treasurer; Joseph Gardner, Corresponding Secretary. In organizing a district society, it was thought that by getting together the leading physicians over a large tract of country, the causes which usually prove the death of country societies within a few years could be avoided. Among the members of the profession present at the organization were the following: Ben Newland, Hiram Malott, B. J. Hon, A. W. Gray, H. C. Dixon, Royce Davis, J. W. Pearson, A. W. Barr, A. L. Berry, W. F. Homer, F. Lee, G. S. Hancock, W. H. Smith, John Burton, L. A. Crim, E. S. McIntire, J. C. Pearson, J. L. W. Yost, J. B. Larkin, W. A. Burton. Gradually the bounds of the district were enlarged until now several States are included. Semi-annual meetings are held alternately at Mitchell and Seymour. The charter members (so to speak), of this society, were Ben Newland, E. S. McIntire, G. W. Burton, J. B. Larkin, H. L. Kimberlin and S. A. Rariden. The society is now very strong, with 175 members from over a large section of country. From this society, as a branch, sprang the Tri-State Medical Society of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, the limits of which have been enlarged and changed, the organization being now known as the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, comprising twenty-two States. The present officers of the Mitchell District Society are J. S. Arwine of Columbus, Indiana, President; J. B. Shipman of Seymour, Secretary and Treasurer. Much of the time of the society is spent in the discussion of scientific subjects. This is the most important organization of the kind in this portion of the country, but was at first very weak, and largely the laughing stock of the local profession.

THE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first organization of this kind in the county was in 1853. A mal-practice suit brought together many physicians, who thereupon held a meeting, effected a partial organization, and adopted a code of ethics and a fee bill. This organization was short-lived, though many interesting meetings were held. In 1864, a meeting was held at Bedford to revive the society; the physicians present being: John C. Cavins, W. H. Smith, Ben Newland, S. A. Rariden, J. W. Newland, Joseph Stillson, W. Burton, J. B. Larkin, Isaac Denson, John A. Blackwell, G. W. Burton, W. B. Woodward, F. W. Beard, John Burton, James Dodd, P. G. Pugh, A. W. Bare, T. P. Conley, H. C. Malott, H. L. Kimberlin, J. T. Biggs, J. J. Durand, Hiram Malott, John Gunn and perhaps others. The organization seems to have been postponed to 1866, at which time it was

effected, and was then conducted for several years with much profit to the members. It has continued until the present. In about 1875, it became a branch of the State Medical Society, and is thus at present. The officers of 1883, were E. D. Laughlin, President; E. S. McIntire, Vice-President; G. W. Burton, Secretary; C. E. Rariden, Assistant Secretary; S. A. Rariden, Treasurer; W. H. Smith, A. L. Berry and Hamilton Stillson, Censors. This very short and imperfect sketch cannot be improved, owing to the loss of the records.

COUNTY POLITICS.

So far as can be learned the county during its early history was Democratic with a majority varying all the way from very small to several hundred. The election returns were not preserved and definite statements cannot be given. The vote given below during the fifties, exhibits the average Democratic majority. In some cases if the man was unusually prominent and popular, he went in though a Whig. This was often the case as will be seen elsewhere in this chapter. The free soil movement in the forties had but little following in the county. From 1858 to 1860 this county gradually became Republican and has thus remained to the present. The Greenback or Independent party has had respectable support. The following exhibit illustrates the political situation since 1852:

NOVEMBER, 1852.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Pierce and King.	WHIG. Scott and Graham.
Shawswick	317	241
Bono	64	84
Marion.....	109	248
Spice Valley.....	32	136
Indian Creek.....	112	100
Perry	130	159
Pleasant Run.....	161	41
Flinn	188	42
Total.....	1113	1054

NOVEMBER, 1856.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Buchanan and Breckinridge.	REPUBLICAN. Fremont and Dayton.	AMERICAN. Fillmore and Donelson.
Shawswick	268	196	92
Pleasant Run.....	158	24	16
Marshall	91	40	9
Perry.....	57	110	32
Indian Creek.....	78	45	63
Spice Valley.....	28	14	125
Marion.....	148	17	219
Bono.....	87	30	67
Flinn	211	4	37
Total.....	1126	480	660

For Governor, O. P. Morton (Republican) received 1,061 votes and A. P. Willard (Democrat) 1,079. J. W. Dawson (Republican) received 1,041 for Secretary of State, and Daniel McClure (Democrat) 1,080. In 1858 McClure (Democrat) received 1,065 for Secretary of State and Peelle (Republican) 1,057. In 1860 H. S. Lane (Republican) received 1,272 for Governor and Thomas A. Hendricks (Democrat) 1,143. For Secretary of State W. H. Schlater (Democrat) received 1,107, and W. A. Peelle (Republican) 1,233. At this time the Republicans had a decided majority.

NOVEMBER, 1860.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.	SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.	UNION.
	Lincoln and Hamlin.	Douglas and Johnson.	Breckinridge and Lane.	Bell and Everett.
Shawswick.....	317	130	216	61
Bono.....	80	87	4	5
Marion.....	217	167	37	79
Spice Valley.....	132	91	8	41
Indian Creek.....	96	56	50	5
Perry.....	141	41	23	—
Marshall.....	79	18	28	12
Pleasant Run.....	55	96	31	1
Flinn.....	41	101	128	4
Total.....	1158	787	525	208

NOVEMBER, 1864.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.
	Lincoln and Johnson.	McClellan and Pendleton.
Shawswick.....	378	308
Bono.....	87	67
Marion.....	298	132
Spice Valley.....	180	59
Marshall.....	63	62
Indian Creek.....	130	71
Perry.....	129	49
Pleasant Run.....	100	124
Flinn.....	58	215
Total.....	1423	1087

In 1862 the vote for Secretary of State was: W. A. Peelle (Republican) 1,154; J. S. Athon (Democrat) 1,208. In 1864 the vote for Governor was: O. P. Morton (Republican) 1,462; J. E. McDonald (Democrat) 1,183; for Secretary of State: Trussler (Republican) 1,441; Athon (Democrat) 1,199. In 1866, for Secretary of State: Trussler (Republican) received 1,811, Manson (Democrat) 1,427.

NOVEMBER, 1868.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN
	Grant and Colfax.	Seymour and Blair.
Shawswick.....	386	306
Marion.....	386	205
Bono.....	124	77
Spice Valley.....	255	129
Guthrie.....	85	158
Flinn.....	51	145
Pleasant Run.....	134	174
Marshall.....	81	87
Perry... ..	140	51
Indian Creek.....	139	136
Total.....	1781	1468

NOVEMBER, 1872.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN.	LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.
	Grant and Wilson.	Greeley and Brown.
Shawswick.....	395	321
Marion.....	410	249
Indian Creek.....	160	105
Perry.....	136	58
Pleasant Run.....	119	170
Flinn.....	46	146
Guthrie.....	88	178
Bono.....	128	78
Spice Valley.....	275	100
Marshall.....	76	98
Totals.....	1833	1503

In 1868, for Governor, Conrad Baker (Republican) received 1,752; T. A. Hendricks (Democrat) 1,529; for Secretary of State: M. F. A. Hoffman (Republican) 1,756; R. C. Kise (Democrat) 1,523. In 1870, for Secretary of State: Hoffman (Republican) received 1,693; Norman Eddy (Democrat) 1,489. In 1872, for Governor: Hendricks (Democrat) received 1,680; T. M. Brown (Republican) 1,889; for Secretary of State: O. M. Eddy (Democrat) 1,661; W. W. Curry (Republican) 1,899. In 1874 for Secretary of State, Curry (Republican) 1,742; J. E. Neff (Democrat) 1,617. In 1876, for Governor, Benjamin Harris (Republican) received 1,934; J. D. Williams (Democrat) 1,674; for Secretary of State: R. L. Robertson (Republican) 1,913; J. P. Gray (Democrat) 1,655.

NOVEMBER, 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.	INDEPENDENT.
	Hayes and Wheeler.	Tilden and Hendricks.	Cooper and Cary.
Shawswick.....	424	334	16
Marion	458	267	7
Spice Valley.....	285	182	—
Bono.....	142	87	2
Marshall.....	58	106	23
Perry.....	119	53	11
Guthrie.....	92	179	—
Indian Creek.....	189	136	10
Flinn	61	150	6
Pleasant Run.....	113	175	15
Total.....	1941	1669	90

In 1878 for Secretary of State, I. S. Moore (Republican) received 1,816; John G. Shanklin (Democrat) 1,735; Henry James (Independent) 207. In 1880 for Governor, A. G. Porter (Republican) received 2,094; Franklin Landers (Democrat) 1,682; Richard Gregg (Independent) 175. In 1882 for Secretary of State, E. R. Hawn (Republican) received 2,064; W. R. Myers (Democrat) 1,531; H. Z. Leonard, (Independent) 122.

NOVEMBER, 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.	INDEPENDENT.
	Garfield and Arthur.	Hancock and English.	Weaver and Chambers.
Shawswick.....	526	364	33
Marion	459	259	22
Spice Valley.....	267	154	2
Bono.....	120	96	10
Marshall.....	65	119	16
Perry.....	128	63	3
Guthrie.....	121	158	2
Indian Creek.....	198	149	14
Flinn	50	146	8
Pleasant Run.....	123	193	36
Total.....	2057	1701	146



CHAPTER V.

BY COL. A. C. VORIS.

HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR—FIRST SESSION OF THE COURT—OFFICERS AND ATTORNEYS—EARLY SUITS—PHILLIS THE SLAVE—PALESTINE—SENTENCE OF THE LASH—THE FIRST RESIDENT ATTORNEY—OTHER PRACTITIONERS—LARCENY AND SLANDER SUITS—THE CIRCUIT JUDGES—THE RECORDS—SUNDRY ITEMS OF INTEREST—CHARACTER OF HOWARD, THOMPSON AND DUNN—THE KRESS-FELLOWS CASE—THE NEW CONSTITUTION—THE HITCHCOCK MURDER CASE—THE HOMICIDE OF PETERS—THE SAUNDERS MURDER CASE—THE NEW COURT HOUSE—THE MORROW MURDER CASE—THE HOMICIDE OF CARNEY—THE NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD SUITS—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE first entry in the records of the Lawrence Circuit Court is as follows:

Be it remembered that, at the Circuit Court in and for the 1st Circuit, begun and held at the house of Jas. Gregory, in the County of Lawrence, and State of Indiana, on the 4th day of June, 1818. Present: HON. THOS. H. BLAKE, President.

JOHN MILROY, } Associates.
W.M. ERWIN, }

The house of James Gregory was situated on Leatherwood, three miles East of where Bedford now is, and on the David Ikerd farm, now belonging to Capt. Isaac Newkirk. The old house has disappeared. Jas. Gregory was one of the real pioneers of Indiana. He came from North Carolina to Indiana in 1813, and settled in Washington County. He was a "Ranger" in the war in 1814, and a mess-mate of Joseph Rawlins, still living. In 1818, he removed to Lawrence County, and settled on the farm mentioned. In 1820, he represented this and other counties in the Legislature. In 1822, he removed to Shelby County, and we soon find him representing that county in the Legislature, at Corydon. Determined to keep in the advance of civilization, we again find him in 1831, removing to Warren County. He went, in May of 1842, to Yucatan, on a trading expedition, and there died of yellow fever. He was an estimable man, and the father of Hon. R. C. Gregory, since one of the Judges Supreme Court of the State of Indiana.

THE FIRST CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Judge Blake's name appears as "for the plaintiff" in the first case reported in the Supreme Court, and we find him a candidate for the United States Senate in 1839, and beaten by Albert S. White. Associate Justice John Milroy afterward removed to the northern part of the State, and was the father of Gen. Milroy, whose military history is familiar. William Erwin was the father of the late William Erwin of this county,

and grandfather of the present Recorder of the county. He was a man of fine abilities, and of an integrity which he has transmitted to the present generation. Their commissions were signed by Jonathan Jennings, as Governor, and R. A. New, as Secretary of State. Blake was sworn in by Davis Floyd, of the Second Circuit, and "Made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God." Each was sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Indiana, and to discharge his respective duties as Judge; and took the further (iron clad) oath prescribed by an "Act more effectually to prevent duelling." John Lowrey filed his bond as Clerk, with Ezekiel Blackwell, Samuel G. Hoskins and Joel Vandever as securities. At this term John F. Ross, of Charlestown, and afterward Judge of the Circuit, was admitted to the bar as an attorney and counsellor at law, and appointed prosecutor during the pleasure of the court. The first Grand Jury sworn and charged was constituted as follows: Jeremiah Rankin, Foreman; James Fulkerson, John Horton, William Leaky, Samuel G. Hoskins, Reuben Kilgore, Isaac Anderson, Robert Brooks, James Mundle, Thomas Henton, David Cummings, William Tulley, Daniel Piles, Isaac Mitchell, Dixon Brown, Joel Vandever, John Ikerd and Beverly Gregory—with Malchiah Cummons as Bailiff. The record fails to give the name of the Sheriff, but it was probably Joseph Glover, whom we find serving as Sheriff for many years. The old files of the court, which would contain the name of the Sheriff, are all lost or destroyed, and many matters of interest to the curious thus left in obscurity.

THE FIRST TERM OF COURT.

At this term (the first) Ebenezer McDonald, George R. C. Sullivan and John Law were admitted to the bar. Eli Powell, was indicted for an assault and battery on Thomas House, and by way of making all things even, Thomas House was indicted for a like indignity on the person of Eli Powell. Joseph Thompson was indicted for assaulting Richard Evans, and Richard Evans was indicted for repaying Thompson in kind. William F. Thompson was indicted for sending a "challenge." Whether the hostile meeting ever took place, and the wounded honor of the parties healed there is now no means of knowing. Who this Thompson "with a p" was, and what was the occasion of his desire to resort to the code of honor is likewise obscured in the mazy past. At the March term of the next year the indictment was "*nol. prossed*" for the reason that "he was not an inhabitant of the State, and the statute under which he was indicted had been repealed." It is interesting to note the character of the offences against the peace and dignity of the State at that early day. At the September term, 1818, the court was the same as before, and Jeremiah Rowland, William Hoggett, Isaac Naylor and Henry Stephen were admitted to the bar. It should be borne in mind that the circuit at

that time consisted of several counties, and that most of the attorneys accompanied the Judge in his circuit. Lawrence County had no resident attorney. Rowland came in the train (not railroad) from Salem, and Naylor from Charlestown. Both continued their practice here until the home attorneys took it up. The cases of the State against Thompson and Evans indicted at the last term for an assault upon each other came up, and each was fined \$1 upon a plea of guilty. The case of Thomas House, charged with an assault and battery on the person of Eli Powell, came up, and in answer to the ominous question, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" he answered "Guilty, your honor," whereupon his honor assessed a fine of \$10 "for the use of the seminaries of learning of Lawrence County." Did any body ever see *one* of the "seminaries of learning" in Lawrence County at that day? The case of Eli Powell, charged with having assaulted the culprit in the last case came up, whereupon he entered a plea of "not guilty," and "put himself upon the country," and the Prosecuting Attorney "did the like." The Court said "Let a jury come," and the jury came as follows: Robert Mitchell, John Leaky, Joseph Rawlins, James Cully, Albert Howard, William Elrod, George McNight, John Gardner, William Dougherty, Robert Hunter, Joseph Sullivan and James Garten, "good and lawful men," who, after due consideration, found him "not guilty," and he was permitted to "go without day."

PHILLIS, THE SLAVE.

The court proceeded with the call of the docket and the next, and first civil case ever tried in the county, was called: Susannah Witcher vs. Phillis (a woman of color)—Recognizance. On the issue made Susannah "put herself upon the country," and Phillis—Phillis had no country to "put herself upon," and so the court put her upon Susannah's country, and the jury came, the same as in the case just tried.

The evidence being heard, of course Phillis nor any of her color could testify against Susannah, because she was white—and the jury having duly deliberated, they returned into court with the following verdict: "We the jury find Phillis to be the property of Susannah Witcher." This is the brief history of "Phillis." The record shows that "John Brown" entered himself as security for her further appearance in court. The writer does not know who this John Brown was, but while this was going on there was, beyond the wide wilderness to the East, a boy by the name of "John Brown," who probably never heard of Phillis, and not far to the South another by the name of Abe Lincoln, of whom Phillis probably never heard, who were being raised up for the very purpose of making it possible for Phillis and all of her "color" to put themselves upon their country. Probably Joseph Rawlins is the only one of those whose names have been so far mentioned who is yet alive, and he has no recollection of "Phillis," or her case.

The first civil judgment taken was by James Kitchell against John Brown for \$73, and was stayed by Patrick Callan. At this term there were twelve indictments returned—eleven of them for assault and battery, four of these were against John Anderson, one each on the bodies of John Laughlin, James Cusick, Francis Williams and Robert Erwin. There was a plea of guilty in each case, and a fine of 50 cents in three cases and \$15 in the other. John Anderson was the “bully” of that day, and got in his work pretty well in one of these cases, and hence the excessive fine of \$15.

JUDGE JOHNSON.

At the March term, 1819, Gen. W. Johnson presented his commission from the Governor, as Judge of the First Circuit, and took his seat as President Judge. Because of his military title or name, or because of relationship to Col. Richard M. Johnson, the slayer of Tecumseh, his oath of office contained these words: “Also that I have neither directly or indirectly given, accepted or knowingly carried a challenge to any person or persons, to fight a single combat, or otherwise, with any deadly weapon, either in or out of this State, since the 29th day of June, 1816; and that I will not directly give, accept or knowingly carry a challenge to any person or persons, to fight in single combat or otherwise, with any deadly weapon either in or out of this State, during my continuance in office. * *” This oath of office was administered by a Justice of the Peace in Knox County.

At this term Robert Holly, Jr., and Winthrop Foote were admitted to practice. Perhaps no man in Lawrence County was better known in the county than Dr. Foote. He was born and brought up in Connecticut, and had superior advantages of an early education, and which he had diligently improved. He was a man of eccentric manners, of extended information, of pungent wit, and of fine conversational powers; and though admitted to the bar, he continued for some time in the practice of the law, his chosen profession, and that in which he excelled, was that of medicine, and he belongs rather to another chapter.

LOST RECORDS.

The following order is of record: “Ordered that Joseph Benefield be allowed \$2 for the use of a house, for a court house at this term.” The grand jurors were allowed \$1.50 each for the term. For the benefit of courts and counsel who so often have trouble over lost papers, it may not be amiss to copy a rule of court adopted at this term. “The Clerk of this court shall not suffer the papers in any case to be taken from his office at any time, nor during the term from the court house but by one of the Judges.” During a long practice nothing has more perplexed the writer than the facility with which important papers could be lost just when they were needed. It was often very annoying, but seldom occasioned

serious results, as they invariably as mysteriously turned up after court adjourned. In a case requiring publication, it was ordered to be made in the *Tocsin* published in Salem.

THE FIRST COURT IN PALESTINE.

In June, 1819, the first term of the court was held at Palestine, "at the court house." This court house was built of brick, and was in a town of 500 or 600 people, and yet few people in the county know where its site was. Like the ancient city of Troy it can only be found by excavation. It was beautifully located on the banks of White River, on the plateau now owned by Thomas Dodd, Esq. It continued to be the seat of justice of the county until 1825, when the inhabitants, finding it impossible to live there on account of fever and ague removed it bodily to where the town of Bedford now stands. At this June Term, Jonathan Doty, Esq., produced his commission as Presiding Judge of the Circuit. Daniel Shell and James R. Higgins were admitted to practice. The first divorce granted in the county, was entered at this term, whereby the "bonds of matrimony existing between Benjamin Dawson and Nancy Dawson, were forever dissolved." It would surprise any one to know how many had since been granted. For the edification of attorneys bringing suits on "iron clad" notes, it may be interesting to know that at this term judgment was rendered in favor of John Dugan for \$1,308, the judgment of the court closing with the ominous words, "and the defendant in mercy, etc." The following receipt is on the margin: "Received my fee in full \$5, of the son of the plaintiff, for obtaining this judgment, July 10, 1837, W. Foote." As every judgment for money then closed with the formal words, "and the defendant in mercy, etc." it has occasioned some inquiry as to what it meant. One attorney has suggested that it was commending him to the mercy of the Sheriff, to whom an execution would issue, and that acting upon the suggestion, Sheriffs became more and more lenient, until finally it has become almost impossible, especially when they are candidates for re-election, to get them to execute the process at all. Another says that, like the solemn appeal at the close of the death-sentence, it is a last appeal for mercy to the insatiable attorney for the plaintiff, who will probably show him no quarter. In truth it is a now obsolete phrase which meant that the defendant was "amerced" or punished for his delay of justice.

At the October term, 1819, the first entry is "John Martin, one of the traverse jurors was called and appeared in court, and refused to swear, as required by the court, for which offense the court ordered that he make his fine to the State in the sum of \$1." Martin paid his fine and kept his conscience. In illustration of the old practice, in a case where a non-suit was ordered, "John Gardner, one of the jurors was withdrawn, and the rest of the jury was discharged from rendering their

verdict." Thus the plaintiff reserved the right to bring his suit again. John Ross resigned his office as Prosecutor and Winthrop Foote was appointed in his room.

THE SENTENCE OF THE LASH.

At the March term, 1820, John R. Porter was admitted to the bar. He died at Corydon a year ago. At this term came on for trial the indictment for larceny. The case was "The State of Indiana vs. John Workman," and is not without interest. The defendant for plea said he was not guilty, and put himself upon the country, and the jury came as follows: David Green, John Short, David Love, James Fulkerson, John Grey, Robert Hunter, Joseph Rawlins, Samuel Simons, George Sheeks, William Elrod, John Bates and Samuel McBride. The evidence being heard and duly considered the jury returned into court with the following verdict: "We of the jury find the defendant guilty, and assess his fine at \$1, and that he *receive five stripes.*" Motion was made in arrest of judgment, and overruled, notwithstanding the fact that one of the reasons assigned was that one member of the grand jury finding the bill was on the traverse jury. Probably the learned attorney should have asked a new trial. The record proceeds to say that the defendant was three times solemnly called and came not, but wholly made default. The only living member of the jury when interviewed about this verdict said: "I don't remember it, but it was right." It was only sixty-four years ago. Suit was brought at this term by the Commissioners of the County vs. Robert M. Carlton, Alexander Walker, Reuben Kilgore, George Sheeks, Pleasant Parks, Edward Johnson and Joshua Taylor, and the damages laid at \$25,000. It never came to trial, and probably was on some bond and amounted to little.

At the June term, 1820, Charles Dewey, Esq., and Hugh S. Ross were admitted to practice. Mr. Dewey lived first at Paoli and then at Charlestown, but continued to practice at this bar, and at a later date was associated with Col. R. W. Thompson. He was a lawyer of rare ability, and in 1836 was made one of the Supreme Judges of the State, which position he long filled with great ability. At this term there were twenty-one indictments returned by the grand jury: fifteen for assault and battery, four for affray, one for passing counterfeit money, and one for "marking a hog with intent to steal." The more refined mode of settling difficulties with pistols and knives had not yet come into vogue, and hence we see that though the population was sparse, and the grand jury met four times a year, there were nineteen cases for settling difficulties by the more cowardly method of attacking an enemy openly and even-handed. Commend us rather to that kind of manhood.

DEWEY, THE FIRST RESIDENT ATTORNEY.

At the October term, 1820, James Bramin and Rollin C. Dewey were

admitted to practice. Mr. Dewey was the first resident attorney of the county. He was a Massachusetts man, an accomplished scholar, and well read in the law, yet at the bar he was in many respects, a signal failure. In his efforts to address the court or jury his ideas were rambling and confused. To use the elegant language of Judge Carlton, at a much later day, when he was characterizing the effort of an opponent, he was in the habit of "slashing round" without making any point clear. After repeated efforts to obtain a practice and standing at the bar he was elected a Justice of the Peace, a position for which he was highly qualified, and in which he was successful and popular. He was an adept in drafting legal instruments of all kinds, an elegant scribe, and had he lived at a later day or in an older community would have been a successful office lawyer. He died of cholera in 1832. At this term a jury assessed a fine of 37½ cents on John Bailey for assaulting Winthrop Foote, the Prosecuting Attorney; and the State having again complained of "John Anderson," heretofore mentioned, for assaulting a neighbor, they fixed his fine at "\$6.401." Evidently the scales of justice tipped the beam at the tenth of a cent in the delicate fingers of the gentlemen of this jury. Probably the wisdom of a modern court would set aside the verdict on the suspicion that they had made an aggregate of their several judgments and divided by twelve. At this term it was also "Ordered that W. Foote, Prosecuting Attorney, be allowed the sum of \$75 for service during the year." On the margin is found in Dr. Foote's handwriting the characteristic endorsement "*Rejected.*" William Fields presented his commission as Associate Judge for the term of seven years, and being qualified took his seat.

The case of Robert M. Carlton, agent of the county, vs. Joseph Glover, Sheriff, came on for trial, and it was "considered by the court, that the defendant go hence without day." This is the first time that the name of the Sheriff appears, but it is probable that Glover was Sheriff from the beginning [See chapter on organization of the county.—Ed.] "Ordered by the court that the 'Prison Bounds,' for the county of Lawrence be as follows: Beginning southwest, in the town of Palestine, at Lot No. 259; thence east with Bluff Street to the east corner of Lot No. 107; thence north with Meeting Street to the north corner of Lot No. 93; thence west to the west corner of Lot No. 272; thence south to the beginning." As the town of Bedford is laid off with lots corresponding to those in Palestine, the curious can trace these lines in Bedford, and find that the debtor had more room in which to wait for some relief to "turn up" than "Micawber" did.

FIRST IMPORTANT LARCENY CASE.

At the November term of this year, Craven P. Hester was admitted to practice. He resided at Bloomington and was well known not only to

the bar, but to the people of the State. The first trial on charge of larceny, came up at this term, "The State vs. Young." The jury found as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged in the first count of the indictment, and that the property mentioned in the said county has not been restored to the said Joseph Trimble, and do moreover find and award that the said defendant pay to the said Trimble the sum of \$20, and do also assess the fine of said defendant at 1 cent, and further find and award that the defendant be confined in the State prison at Jeffersonville, at hard labor for the term of five months." The judgment on this verdict was arrested. It may be of interest to attorneys to note that until long after this time a motion to *quash* an indictment was not made. Its sufficiency was never tested until after the accused had taken his chances with a jury, then, should the verdict be against him, he went to the court with the indictment on motion in arrest.

JUDGE WILLIAM W. WICK.

At the March term, 1822, the Hon. William W. Wick, of another circuit was present and presided. He resigned his judgeship at the end of three years, because, as he said, "it was starving him out." He was "a fellow of infinite jest," and better fitted for a politician, which he afterward became, than the bench. At the June term Judge Wick was again present, and Addison Smith, John Kingsbury and Thomas M. Allen were admitted to practice, and the "court certifying that Henry A. Coward and James Whitcomb, applicants for admission to the bar, are persons of good moral character," they were also admitted.

Gov. Whitcomb was then a young man, and had just settled at Bloomington. He continued to practice, as occasion called for it, at this bar until 1836. Perhaps no man in Indiana became better or more favorably known than he. He was for some time Commissioner of the General Land Office; twice Governor of the State, and died while a member of the United States Senate. He was a good scholar, an able lawyer, and though a strong partizan, a statesman whose life was beyond reproach. At this term the first "change of venue" was granted. In the case of Ezekiel Blackwell and Henry Lee vs. James Chess, the case was sent on change of venue to Bartholomew County.

SLANDER SUITS IN GENERAL.

At the September term, 1822, the Hon. Ben Blackwell produced his commission as Associate Judge for the term of seven years, took the oath to support the Constitution; fight no duel, and discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability. At this term came to trial the first slander suit in the county. James L. Mitchell vs. Thomas McMannis. (The only one of the jurors now living is Stever Younger.) The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff of \$35, and the wound was healed. It may not be true that this was the first slander suit, as under the old practice the cause

might be entitled as "Trespass on the case." and as the papers cannot be found, many such cases may have been for slanderous words spoken. It is noteworthy, however, that for many years after this many of the cases were of this character. Litigation is like many other things, and each class of cases must have its *rage*. At one term not long after this, there were eleven slander cases on the docket, and the old citizens have not forgotten the case of "Glover against Foote," which was so long on the docket and so bitterly contested. The venue was changed to Monroe County, where the plaintiff had judgment, from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and there reversed. Other cases grew out of it, and not only the parties but their friends became involved in it. The lawyers were, perhaps, the only parties benefitted by it, and perhaps they were not even paid for their pains. Attorneys may do well to heed the advice of Judge Parsons, late of Harvard University, when lecturing on this subject: "Young gentlemen, you will find that cases of this kind will be the first you will have to undertake. Older lawyers will shun them and they will be brought to you. Be very careful before you undertake such cases. to see that you have a case, and that it does not only exist in the vindictive imagination of your client." Of late years such cases rarely appear on the docket.

CARE OF THE COURT RECORDS.

At the March term, 1823, there were present Judge Wick and his associates, Field and Blackwell. The Presiding Judge directed a certificate to be spread of record, showing the condition of the Clerk's office for the preceding year: "That the duties aforesaid have, during the time aforesaid, been discharged in a manner indicative of industry, faithfulness and competency. Some improvement in *neatness* and mechanical execution and in technicality and conciseness of style might be made, and are earnestly recommended." It is noticeable that in the entry of this order there is one interlineation of several words, and several erasures by drawing the pen through the words to be erased. It may be as well to observe in this connection that in the main, the records of Lawrence County have been remarkably well kept. The next Clerk, Robert Mitchell, kept the record very neatly, and was complimented by the Judge for the manner in which his duties were performed. His deputy, Samuel Mitchell, still living in retirement in Bedford, wrote the finest hand on the docket up to that time. Mr. Clark kept the records in good shape, and his deputy, George A. Thornton, Esq., both while deputy and afterward as Clerk, made a model Clerk, writing an unusually even hand, and being himself a lawyer, his entries and forms were concise in style and technically correct. He perhaps did more to give form and tone to the records of the county than any other man in it. His deputy, Charles T. Woolfolk, followed his style and made a most excellent Clerk, as have all his succes-

sors. No defalcations have ever taken place in the office, and the interests of litigants and the public have been carefully guarded. It would be passing by an efficient officer not to say that the present deputy, Joseph Giles, Esq., who has filled that place for ten years past, has made a most faithful and agreeable servant of the public. His record is neatly and artistically kept, and his genial urbanity is proverbial. It is a pleasure thus to be able to commend the officers of the court, and this is the testimony of one of long practice in this and other counties.

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF ATTORNEYS.

At the June term, 1883, Edgar C. Wilson, Henry P. Thornton, Thomas H. Blake (formerly Judge of the Circuit), and James Whitcomb, were admitted. Whitcomb's admission seems to have been a repetition, his former admission having probably been forgotten. Thornton was an attorney of the old school, having been born in North Carolina, educated in Kentucky, and trained in all the courts of southern Indiana. In Kentucky he met the ablest men of the day at the bar, and was the friend and ardent admirer of Henry Clay. In southern Indiana he met and measured lances with such men as Amos Lane, James Marshall, Carpenter, Stevens, Howk, Harbin H. Moore and many others. He afterward removed to Bedford, Lawrence County, where he resided for many years. He was not a great lawyer—lacking in legal acumen, and in the power to convince and control the court or jury. His generous disposition, and especially in his later years, led him to yield too much to his opponent, and the wily adversary could, and usually did, take every advantage of this disposition. But he was an industrious, hard-working and painstaking lawyer, and to the last term through which he lived he might be seen making his way to the court house, tall, commanding, and straight as an arrow with his carefully endorsed papers in his arm. Maj. Thornton was well and favorably known throughout his circuit, and was an exemplification of the old adage, that "lawyers live a good while, work hard and die poor." In a divorce case—John Connelly vs. Susannah Connelly, it was "ordered that publication be made in the *Indiana Farmer* published at Salem." It was further "Ordered that Rollin C. Dewey be appointed Prosecuting Attorney, for and during the pleasure of the court, in the room of Winthrop Foote, resigned.

There being no "Narrow Gauge" railroads to occupy the time of the courts with costly litigation, attention was turned to the public highways of the county, and we find three indictments returned against Supervisors of Highways, one each against Elijah Curry, Hiram Donica and Bartholomew Thatcher. Each gave bail for his appearance at the next term of the court. In the interest of economy, not to say of the peace of the neighborhood, these cases were afterward all *nol. prossed*. At this term the first *alien* declared his intention to become a citizen, and the

first was naturalized. Samuel Wilson, after being sworn, said that, as he believed, he was born "in the parish of Doneghmore, in the county of Donegal, in the kingdom of Ireland. * * That he set out for the United States of America, from the port of Londonderry on the 20th day of April, 1819, * * and arrived in New York on the 1st day of July, 1819. * * That he was six feet two or three inches high, of fair complexion, fair hair and blue eyes. * *"

He further declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. Samuel Lockhart came into court, and having heretofore declared his intention so to do, was solemnly naturalized, and renounced his allegiance to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and more especially to George IV.

JUDGE JOHN F. ROSS.

At the April term, 1824, the Hon. John F. Ross filed his commission as Judge of the Second Circuit and took his seat. His commission was signed by Gov. William Hendricks. John H. Sampson was admitted to the bar. John A. Smith made an application to be declared entitled to the benefit of the laws of the United States, in aid of Revolutionary soldiers. He says he served in the First Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Col. Marshall, in the Virginia line, etc. He says he is aged sixty-six years, that his wife is aged twenty-six years; that he has four children, too young to be of service to him; that he is constantly afflicted with rheumatism and is poor, etc. A list or schedule of his little property is given, to the correctness of which the court certifies, and he probably became a pensioner of the Government. A number of like applications were made about this time.

THE FIRST CASE OF ARSON.

The first trial on a charge of "arson" occurred at this term. The State vs. James Taylor, Pleasant Taylor and William Leaky. James Taylor and Leaky were acquitted, but Pleasant was less fortunate and got one year in the State's prison. A new trial was, however, afterward granted, because the "jury dispersed and mingled with the people after retiring to consult, etc." Instead of being locked up in a jury room, they were probably sent, in care of a bailiff, to a neighboring shade tree, as was often done. The following is also of record: "On motion of Jere Rowland, Esq., it is ordered that it be certified that Daniel Rogers, who is an applicant for license to practice law, is a gentleman of honesty, probity and good demeanor." Ebenezer Post makes application to be declared entitled to the benefits of the act, in aid of soldiers of the Revolution. Says he has "one cow, one yearling, a bed and household furniture not exceeding \$10 in value, and a contract for the value of three barrels of whisky due him in Kentucky, which it is doubtful if he ever gets, that he has eight children scattered abroad in the world," etc.

“Wearing out a case” was not unknown, even at that early day. Rollin C. Dewey was appointed Master in Chancery.

OTHER COURT OFFICERS.

At the April term, 1825, the Hons. William Connelly and John D. Laughlin, presented their commissions and were qualified as Associate Justices. John Lowrey presented his commission as Clerk of the Circuit Court, for the term of seven years, he having already served as such for seven years. He gave bond in the sum of \$2,000 with Winthrop Foote, Moses Fell and Joseph Rawlins as securities. Reuben W. Nelson, William W. Wick (late Judge) and Hugh L. Livingston, were admitted to practice. Mr. Livingston and Rollin C. Dewey were the only resident attorneys of Lawrence County, for several years. Livingston was a native of South Carolina, born in the city of Charleston. He claimed to be a member of the distinguished New York family of that name. He was highly educated, eccentric in character, high toned and courteous in his manners, and possessed of great fertility of imagination. Though well versed in the law, he devoted more time to social enjoyment, and the “flashes of merriment that were wont to set the table in a roar” than to Chitty or Blackstone, or to the accumulation of stocks, bonds or mortgages. He afterward removed to Bloomfield and continued to practice there and at Sullivan for many years.

At the August term, 1825, John Kingsbury was appointed to prosecute the pleas of the State. In a number of cases tried on charge of assault and battery, the jury assessed the fine at 25 cents. Robert Mitchell, John Payne and Beverly Gregory filed their bond as Trustees for the Seminary of Learning in Township No. 5. In a case requiring publication it was directed to be published in the *Indiana Intelligencer and Farmer's Friend*, published at Charlestown, Ind.

On the 6th day of February, 1826, the first term of the Circuit Court (special) was held at Bedford. As heretofore stated the town of Palestine had been removed to Bedford. Each owner of a lot or lots in that town taking a like lot or lots in Bedford—the plat being identical. The first court was held in a two-story log-house on the east side of the public square, on the ground now occupied by Dr. Gardner's stone front building. The front of the house was covered with undressed weatherboarding, and destitute of paint. Elsewhere “the chinkin' and the daubin'” served to close the open cracks between the logs. The Clerks and Recorder's offices were in the upper story. An old citizen says that in pleasant weather the juries made their verdicts sitting on logs in the rear of the building. The times were not so much “out of joint” then as now, or there would have been some fearful “log-rolling” with some of the juries. At the August term, 1826, Harbin H. Moore and Milton Stapp were admitted to the bar. Gen. Stapp, although a practicing attorney, did not

devote himself at all exclusively to the practice. His home was in Madison, and many of the improvements of that old city, as well as the old system of internal improvements in Indiana owe their existence largely to him. Every attorney of Indiana and indeed every one who has been at all about the courts, is familiar with the character of Harbin Moore. He lived at the old State capitol, Corydon, and his wit, humor and inimitable jokes have been repeated throughout the State.

Our "Bill of Rights" declares that justice shall be administered freely and without purchase. Many a poor fellow has thought that justice was pretty "costly" before he got it, and some have thought it pretty costly after they got it. At this time, however, it was next thing to "free" as far as the judges were concerned, for we find the following entry: "Ordered that John D. Laughlin and William Connelly, Associate Justices, be allowed and paid out of the county treasury, the sum of \$24 each for their services for the year last past."

At the April term, 1867, N. G. Howard, Henry Handy, Isaac Howk, William K. Howard and Albert S. White were admitted. Mr. Howk was a very able attorney of Charleston, and the father of Judge Howk, now of the Supreme Court of the State.

Mr. White was a scholarly man from New York, and attained a greater eminence in politics than in the law. At this time he lived in Paoli, but afterward removed to Lafayette. He served his district in Congress, the State in the United States Senate, and was afterward again in Congress. He was a successful railroad man, and in 1864 was appointed Judge of the United States District Court, but soon afterward died.

"UNABLE TO AGREE."

In a case between Robert Dougherty and James Glover, appealed from a Justice Court, we find the jury discharged because they were unable to agree. This is the first case of the kind in the county, and there was probably very little at stake between the parties. Juries have largely adopted this practice, and it is now a very common thing for them to ask to be discharged for this reason. Very often some "twelfth man" on the jury finds, to his infinite disgust, that there are eleven very stubborn men on the jury. Uncharitable lawyers are wont to attribute this to the corruption of "the twelfth man." It would be a pleasant privilege to record the opinion that this is never the case. And it is noticeable that this opinion is not usually entertained by these men when the "twelfth man" is with them. Are we not rather to suppose that the secret of disagreeing juries lies in the fact that they pay less attention to the instructions of the court than formerly? And is not this due to the fact that the Constitution of 1852 made it necessary for the court, in a criminal case, to tell the jury, after having fully instructed them as to the law, "but you are the exclusive judges of the law," thus telling them that

they may entirely ignore his instructions as to the law after he has carefully given them. It is very natural that juries should carry this privilege into civil cases. It is rare that a judge will rebuke a failure to regard an instruction of the court, as Judge Bicknell once did in this court. He learned that one juror had "hung" a jury that he had discharged from the trial of the case, and having learned his name, he directed the Sheriff to strike his name from the panel and fill his place from the bystanders.

At the August term, 1827, John Farnham was admitted. Edward Evans asked to be declared entitled to the provisions of the pension act. He says he had neglected to sooner apply, because "through ignorance he did not know how to make his application." Evidently the country was not then flooded with the circulars of fraudulent pension agents as now. Patrick McManus makes a like application, and says he has only "one small chestnut mare, one large Bible, one watch and no money." It was ordered that the Sheriff be authorized to furnish a sufficient guard to safely keep Jameson Hamilton, who had been convicted of an assault and battery, with intent to kill one George Miller, and who had appealed to the Supreme Court from a five years' sentence to the State's prison. It was further ordered that Wier Glover, H. Blevins, William Porter, James W. Freeman, Henry Hendricks and Jonathan McConnell be paid \$1.12 each for guarding Hamilton. In April, 1828, James Collins was admitted to practice. Joseph Glover, Sheriff, files an exhibit of amount of fines received by him for the use of the seminaries of learning in Lawrence County, amounting to \$17.01. It is to be feared that then, as now, too little attention was paid to the collection of these fines. An inspection of the records will show that the fines assessed in this court, in later years against one man, who afterward died by violence, in the city of Louisville, amounted away up in the hundreds of dollars, and that in each case the order of the court was that he stand committed until such fines be paid or replevied. Such an inspection will probably further show that not one cent was ever realized to the State therefrom. Indeed he was wont to say that he was willing to pay fees, but no fines.

BLACKWELL VS. THE BOARD OF JUSTICES.

At the August term was spread of record the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Ezekiel Blackwell vs. the Board of Justices, of Lawrence County. It was a noted case and of importance because others depended on its decision. Blackwell refused to take corresponding lots in Bedford for his lots in Palestine, and sued the county for the value of his lots in that town before the removal of the county seat. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the court below, and the case went to Washington County on change of venue, and was probably compromised.

Enos Fletcher was admitted to practice at the April term, 1829. At the August term one case was for "altering hog mark," and the jury (three of whom, Stever Younger, Horatio Jeter and Elbert Jeter, still live) after investigation returned into court with their verdict of guilty, and assessed the punishment of the offender at confinement at hard labor for one year. Pork was cheap, but the ear mark of a hog, properly recorded, was sacred. For some reason this judgment was arrested, and a *venire de novo* was ordered; he was acquitted. At this term John Lowrey, the Clerk, resigned, and John Brown was appointed Clerk pro tem., and gave bond with Moses Fell, William McClane and James Denson, sureties.

At the next term Brown was commissioned Clerk for seven years, and gave bond in the sum of \$2,500. The Clerk now gives bond in \$12,000. The "Prison Bounds" for the county were again fixed and consisted of the north part of the town of Bedford.

The name of William B. Slaughter here appears for the first time. He was born in Virginia, and now became a resident of Bedford and began the practice of law. His office was in a little frame shanty on the corner where H. B. Richardson's store now stands. He was a valuable young man, a fine writer and of fine address. As a lawyer he was impractical and visionary, and not calculated to meet the matter-of-fact men with whom he came in contact. He represented the county in the Legislature, and was soon after appointed Register of the Land Offices in Michigan, and was a few years ago among his old friends in Bedford. He was interested in peat mines in the latter State, and though he had not yet realized "there were millions in it."

ADMISSION OF EMINENT MEN.

At the March term, 1831, Tilghman A. Howard was admitted. He had just settled at Bloomington and was a partner of James Whitcomb. After representing his district in Congress, coming very near being both Governor and United States Senator, he was appointed Charge D'affairs to the Republic of Texas in 1844, where he soon died. He was a "Christian statesman" and a man among men. At the March term, 1832, Joseph Athou and Pleasant Pagett took their seats as Associate Justices, and Robert Mitchell presents his commission as Clerk for seven years. At the September term, 1833, on motion of Charles Dewey, it was "ordered by the Court that Richard W. Thompson be admitted to practice as an attorney, *ex gratia*, during the present term of the court." Col. Thompson, the "silver-tongued orator of the Wabash," is still permitted *ex gratia dei*, to practice and speaks for himself. He was at this time associated with Judge Dewey, and made rapid advance in his profession. Afterward he and Mr. Dunn became partners and by their industry and ability, soon had the practice of the county, and were look-

ing elsewhere. Col. Thompson soon afterward removed to Terre Haute, where he still lives. He is too well known for further notice here. An orator unsurpassed, a statesman of the purest type and a gentleman of the "old school" he holds a warm place in the hearts of his countrymen.

At the September term, 1834, John H. Thompson presided, by command of the Governor, pro tem, until the next Legislature, vice Ross, deceased. Phrelan G. Paugh and Oliver H. Allen were admitted to practice. In June, 1835, John H. Allen presents a commission as President Judge for three years, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Ross. At the September term 1835, Elsy Woodward took his seat as Associate Judge in place of Joseph Athon, resigned.

HON. GEORGE G. DUNN.

George G. Dunn was admitted to the bar in September, 1835. Mr. Dunn became a partner of R. W. Thompson, and they at once took a high rank at the bar. Such was their success that most of the attorneys of the circuit previously attending this court ceased to come, except when following up some case of importance here by change of venue. Mr. Dunn deserves more than a passing notice. It is not claiming too much to say that though he did not pass the meridian of public life he was among the very first lawyers and statesmen that the State has produced. Born in Kentucky in 1812, he came to Indiana while yet a boy. His education would now be regarded as limited, having only gone as far as the junior class in the State University. His means were limited, and the facilities for obtaining a finished education, as that implies to-day, were even more limited. There were no extensive libraries with alcoves filled with well-selected law books this side the Alleghany Mountains, and a journey beyond them at that day was equal to a trip around the world to-day. Like almost every other young man of that period he was a stranger to the advantages of foreign travel, and he came not in contact with foreign men and foreign customs, but he had a strong arm and a brave heart, and he set out to meet and conquer the difficulties of life with the courage of a hero. He very soon made himself felt at the bar of Lawrence County, where he began and continued his practice. Coming in contact with such men as Thompson, Hughes, Howard and Marshall he proved himself the peer of the best of them. As an advocate he had no superior in the State, perhaps few in the country. He may have lacked the pleasing eloquence of the silver-toned Thompson, now of the Wabash; he may have lacked the "breadth of comprehension" of his intimate friend Marshall, but he surpassed them all in moving the hearts of those to whom he made his passionate appeals. He was a better judge of human nature than any with whom he had to contend, and no man knew better how to reach and control that human nature than he. The writer only knew him personally in the last years of his life, but a

study of his character has satisfied him that the secret of his success lay not so much in his intellectual powers or in his logical or legal acumen, or even in his breadth of knowledge of the law as in his will power, and in the depth of his convictions. He was not a genius, flashing up here and there, to the surprise of himself and everybody else, and then as surprisingly disappointing himself and his friends at other points. His client's cause became his own, and by as much more intensely his own as he was capable of deeper feeling than his client. Having undertaken a case, no matter of how small importance, he could only endure success, and never contemplated defeat. He carried conviction to the jury, not so much by the cold logic of facts as by inspiring them with his own personality, and convincing them even against their will. If his opponent had entrenched himself in the minds of the jury he had no need of the usual methods of a seige, he carried the citadel by storm, and made himself master of the situation. His wit was of the pungent kind which pierces to the quick, and not of the sparkling order that pleases and tickles the fancy, while it leaves no impression on its object. He was a perfect master of ridicule, and in invective was not surpassed in the courts of Indiana, while his sarcasm was withering as that of a Randolph. In politics Mr. Dunn was a Whig, and twice he was elected to Congress in districts where the Democratic party was largely in the ascendancy. And yet while his order of talents would rank him with statesmen it is doubtful if he could ever have ranked as a successful politician. He lacked not in ambition, for that was a strong part of his nature. He lacked not in ability to fasten himself in the hearts of his constituency, for he was their idol. But the successful politician must affiliate with other politicians, and as the term begins to imply, he must let policy carefully direct his actions in his intercourse with them. The leaders of parties must pull together, and each must yield where he cannot conquer. It was not in Mr. Dunn's nature to yield his convictions to those of another. He probably spoke the truth when he said to a friend, while sitting beside the remains of his lamented friend Marshall, "There lies what is left of the only man that ever caused me to change my mind when I had once made it up." He was of Scottish origin, and had inherited many of the traits of their character, not the least of which was that of independent thought and action. Just at the noon-tide of life his health gave way, probably from over-work in his last canvass for Congress. He succeeded at too great a cost to his health, and never fully recovered. He died in the religious faith of his fathers, at his family residence, near Bedford, and among those who loved him, in September, 1857.

OTHER TERMS OF COURT.

At the March term, 1837, Joseph Marshall, of Madison, one of Indiana's greatest men was admitted to practice. At the September term,

D. F. Crooke was appointed Surveyor of the county for three years. At the March term, 1838, T. J. Throop was admitted to practice. A commissioner's deed was reported, occupying three pages of the record—now more than three of them can be recorded on one page. Lawlessness seems to be like playing marbles, base ball, etc., and each kind has its rage. At this term there were fifteen indictments for gaming. First it was assault and battery, then gaming, and finally, violations of the liquor law. Certain localities, too, seem to have been infected with the rage. At one term the grand jury struck the quiet and hitherto orderly town of Springville like a cyclone, and nearly all the indictments for the term were from that village. At this September term, 1838, our now distinguished citizen, R. W. Thompson, late Secretary of the Navy, stood charged with having turned a broadside on Craven P. Hester, for which, on plea of guilty, he paid \$2 for the use of the seminaries of learning. At the May term, 1839, Hon. David McDonald, presided, and at his side was John Whitted, Associate. Randall Crawford, John S. Watts, Paris C. Dunning, John Baker and William T. Otto were admitted to practice. Each of these attained distinction, and Otto and Baker are still living. The grand jury having returned sixty-nine indictments for gaming, say they have no further business, and are discharged. They had shelled the woods pretty generally, and reached all parts of the county.

DANIEL KRESS VS. FELLOWS AND FELLOWS.

At this term came on for trial the suit of Daniel Kress vs. Fellows and Fellows. The plaintiff appeared by Marshall, Thompson, Kingsbury and Otto, and the defendant by Payne, Crawford and Dunn. A stronger array of counsel has not met at the Lawrence County bar. The suit came here by change of venue, and involved a large amount. It grew out of the loss of three flat-boat loads of pork, lost on their trip south. It was in this case that Mr. Dunn had made a powerful appeal to the jury, and as was his custom, had succeeded not only in suffusing the jury with tears, but as a starter in that direction, had become quite lachrymose himself. This was especially annoying to his friend Marshall, who was employed on the other side, and to whose tender emotions these appeals did not reach. There was a cloud on his brow, but no drops followed in its wake. Moreover, there was no silver lining in that cloud for him. On leaving the court room he took Dunn by the arm and said, "Dunn, how can you do that kind of thing? Think of a man shedding tears, and having a jury sniffing over a boat-load of pork!" Dunn hesitated a moment, and exultingly replied, "True, it was only pork, but then there was so much of it."

SUNDRY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Three bills were found at this term for "Harboring a Negro"—one each against David Mitchell, Kip Brown and John Barnett. The last

two were themselves colored men. Barnett is still alive. At the May term, 1842, John S. Watts was appointed Prosecutor, and the name of A. J. Malott first appeared as an attorney, and also that of Lyman D. Stickney. Stickney was indicted for barratry, but was afterward acquitted. Proof is made of the publication of notice, in a cause, in the *Bedford Review*, by Isaac Smith, Editor. At the November term of this year, W. M. Thompson was admitted as an attorney. At this term the first indictment was found for carrying concealed weapons; now a very common offense.

INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.

At the May term, 1843, the grand jury returned the first indictment for murder. It was against Polly Ann Wymore. The jury found her not guilty.

ATTORNEYS AND JUDGES.

At the November term, 1843, Stickney was "suspended from the practice during the pleasure of the court," on the motion of Winthrop Foote. He afterward appeared, and "made solemn promise of amendment," and moved the court to rescind the order, which was done. The name of James Hughes here first appears as an attorney, and Jonathan K. Kinney is admitted. At the November term, 1844, George H. Monson was admitted, and the names of "Dunn and Monson" thereafter appear in almost every important case. Mr. Monson was a man of great ability, and continued to practice until 1855, when he died at Bedford. John H. Butler was also admitted to practice. He was a man of fine mind and culture, and is still living. At the November term, 1845, on the motion of Willis A. Gorman, Cyrus L. Dunham was admitted to practice; also John J. Cummins and Daniel Long. The Hon. David McDonald retires from the bench, and the Hon. William T. Otto takes his seat as Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit. At the May term, 1846, Alexander Butler appears and takes his seat as an Associate Justice. William W. Williamson and William A. Porter were admitted to practice. Frank Emerson, afterward Colonel of the Sixty-seventh Indiana, was also admitted. The November term, 1846, opened with McDonald on the bench, Gus Clark as Clerk, and Felix Raymond as Sheriff. Andrew J. Simpson was admitted as an attorney. He was a long-time and prominent attorney of Paoli, and a half-brother of Justice Clifford, of the Supreme Court of the United States. During the year 1847, there were admitted to practice: George A. Thornton (noticed elsewhere), Samuel W. Short, John A. Miller, J. R. E. Goodlett and Curtiss Dunham. Andrew Gelwick became Sheriff. These pages are too limited to allow of any personal notice of attorneys admitted after the earlier years of the history of the court. During the year 1848, Lovell H. Rousseau (afterward Major-General Rousseau) Jesse Cox, Jacob B. Low, A. B. Carlton (now of the Utah Commission), and George

A. Buskirk were admitted. John A. Miller, Prosecuting Attorney elect, refused to qualify, and E. S. Terry was appointed. In 1850, A. G. Cavins, Alexander McClelland and E. D. Pearson (late Judge of the Circuit), were admitted. In 1851, George A. Thornton was appointed Clerk in room of Gustavus Clark, deceased.

COURTS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

In March, 1853, the Hon. George A. Bicknell took his seat as sole judge. He served for many years, and made an intelligent, upright and popular judge of the circuit. He has since been a member of Congress, and is now one of the Supreme Court Commissioners. At this time the Associate Justices of Indiana quietly laid aside their ermine, and the courts, in the person of a sole judge, held aloft the scales of justice, without any to hold up their weary hands. At the same time, it will be remembered by members of the fraternity, the somewhat litigious neighbors, John Doe and Richard Roe, made friends, and withdrew from the courts of Indiana for all time.

The old-time lawyers were disgusted with the new code—but it was the code, nevertheless. Judge McDonald, who had been so long at the bench, and had honored the position which he held by his integrity, purity and legal ability, stepped down from his high place, and was admitted to the bar. At the same time, Morton C. Hunter, John Edwards, Horace Heffren, Nathaniel McDonald and Newton F. Malott, were admitted.

It would seem to the observer that with the new code, came a more quiet state of affairs, as all that contentious class of cases known as "Trespass on the Case," "Case," "Assumpsit," "Trover," etc., passed out of sight. In 1854 Lewis C. Stinson and Patrick H. Jewitt were admitted. The latter was prosecutor of the circuit. In 1855 John D. Ferguson, Thomas L. Smith, Jonathan Payne and J. S. Buchanan were admitted. At the September term, Dixon Cobb was qualified as Sheriff. At this time highly eulogistic and feeling resolutions, by the bar and officers of the court, upon the death of George H. Monson, were spread of record, and the court adjourned. In the year 1856 Frank Emerson and Thomas M. Brown were admitted. In 1857 I. N. Stiles, W. W. Browning, Samuel P. Crawford (ex-Gov. of Kansas), S. H. Buskirk (late judge Supreme Court), and A. C. Voris, were admitted. At the March term, 1858, William Weir, William R. Harrison, Francis L. Neff, E. E. Rose, P. A. Parks, C. T. Woolfolk and William Herod were admitted. In 1859, James R. Glover became Sheriff and Oliver T. Baird, A. D. Lemon, Newton Crook and William Paugh were admitted. In March, 1860, Gideon Putnam, Theo. Gazlay, John H. Martin and Thomas L. Smith were admitted to the bar.

THE STATE VS. JOHN HITCHCOCK, MURDER.

At the September term, 1860, came on for trial the case of the State vs. John Hitchcock, charged with murder in the first degree. He had shot and instantly killed one Graham, who was pursuing him with intent to arrest him for stealing a horse, which in the pursuit he had abandoned. The jury found him guilty and he was sent to the penitentiary for life. Not long after, the writer, happening in the office of Gov. Morton, heard a letter read from him, asking to be sent into the army, and pledging his word of honor that, should he not fall at the front, he would return at the close of the war and resume his service to the State. Not being successful in this appeal, he soon after escaped. Whether he went and "fell at the front" is not known, as he has never since been heard from.

Michael C. Kerr (afterward Speaker of the House) and Fred T. Brown were admitted. In 1861 Davis Harrison became Clerk, A. B. Carlton Prosecuting Attorney, and R. C. McAfee and Lycurgus Irwin were admitted.

THE MURDER OF THOMAS PETERS.

In September, 1862, Jefferson Brannan was indicted for the murder of Thomas Peters. After dragging its weary length along for nine years, it came on for trial in September, 1871, the worst "worn-out" case ever on the docket. It has the merit of having been tried after being freed from the excitement attending the violent act. He was committed for a term of years, and died in prison.

At the September term, 1863, James Tincher became Sheriff. In March, 1864, neither the grand or petit jury were in attendance on account of the prevalence of "small pox." During the year Madison Evans and Alfred Ryors were admitted as attorneys. At the March term, 1865, John Riley was Clerk, and William Daggy, Sheriff. At about this time first appear the names of "Putnam & Friedley" (the Hon. G. W.) as attorneys.

THE SAUNDERS' MURDER CASE.

At the March term, 1867, came on for trial the case of the State vs. William Saunders, charged with a triple murder in Orange County, and here by change of venue. Robert M. Weir was prosecuting attorney, and was assisted at the trial by Francis Wilson, of Orange County. The defendant appeared by D. W. Voorhees, Thomas B. Buskirk and Putnam and Friedley. Other counsel whose names are not now recalled were engaged in the case. The record of one day is, "This day was entirely consumed in the Saunders' trial."

After a very exciting trial the jury failed to agree and defendant gave bond in the sum of \$8,000 in each of the three cases for his appearance at next term. He never appeared, and little, if anything, was ever made of his bond. Probably a case of "straw bail."

DIVORCE CASES.

About this time the docket was cumbered with divorce cases, under the loose laws on that subject. An effort was made to have a law passed authorizing Notaries Public to solemnize marriages, and it had already passed one reading, and probably would have gone through, but for a wag at the Lawrence County bar. He sat by while another attorney obtained for his client the second divorce from the same woman. Turning to him he said, "You lawyers are nearly all notaries, and you are trying to get this law passed that you may do like 'Tom Banks.'" Tom had had a blacksmith shop at an early day, 1852, at the foot of a long rocky hill on the Bedford & Bloomington State road; and he used to shoe the horses for travelers in the morning before they started up the hill, and in the evening he would take his basket, follow up the hill and pick up the shoes he had tacked on in the morning. The joke was repeated in the Legislature, and killed the bill. In 1867 Frank R. Ogg and W. S. Benham were admitted to the bar. Benham was the witty editor of a Bedford paper, and afterward with his estimable wife was lost in a gale on Lake Michigan. In 1868, the firm name of "Wilson & Voris" first appears. Francis Wilson had removed from Paoli to Bedford, is an able lawyer, and is now Judge of the Circuit.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

In March, 1869, V. V. Williams first appears as Sheriff. At this term Judge Bicknell entered an order, directing the thorough repair of the court house, locating the court room up-stairs. Attorneys Lemon, Voris and Putnam were appointed a Committee to supervise the execution of the order. They prepared plans for the work, but thinking it best to get the County Board to authorize the outlay, they submitted the plans to them. They declined to make the changes, but asked them to submit, at their next meeting, plans for a new house as well. Out of this came the handsome stone building which now adorns the Public Square. When the building was completed, in 1872, Judge Bicknell was invited to deliver an address on the occasion of its dedication. This he was prevented from doing, but his place was ably filled by the Hon. John M. Wilson, then of New Albany. Judge Emerson, of the Common Pleas Court, also delivered an address. In 1869 William I. Stone, B. H. Burrell and William H. Martin were admitted to the bar.

MOODY VS. JONES, ET AL.

At the March term, 1872, came up the case of Thomas Moody vs. A. B. Jones, Joseph I. Toliver, Milton Toliver, et. al., for damages. There was a verdict and judgment for \$75 for plaintiff. It was a small matter, but it was the entering wedge to the litigation which ended in the tragic death of Moody, and the imprisonment for life of Lowry and A. B. and Lee Jones. At the September term of this year John W. Payne and J. S. Smith Hunter were admitted to practice.

At the May term, 1873, the Hon. A. B. Carlton presided, with John M. Stalker as Clerk, Isaac Newkirk as Sheriff, and Jeremiah F. Pitman as Prosecuting Attorney. John R. Simpson and John F. Pitner were admitted, and the firm name of Voris & Dunn (G. G.) first appears of record. A minute highly complimentary to the Hon. A. D. Lemon, who was about leaving the Lawrence County bar for San Diego, Cal., was spread of record. The grand jury returned the following bill of indictment: . State of Indiana vs. J. Quincy, Justice—"Taking fish with net." The prisoner appeared at the bar, and put in a plea of "guilty." The Prosecuting Attorney was asked by the Court if it was an aggravated case, to which he replied: "Oh no, Judge, make it light. It was only a d—d little sucker." Fine \$1. At a special July term, Richard A. Fulk, Emerson Short and Bruce Carr were admitted. At the September term of this year, Francis Wilson filed his commission as Judge, by appointment. At the December term, 1873, E. D. Pearson filed his commission as Judge, and J. W. Tucker as Prosecuting Attorney. At a term held in February, 1874, W. T. Walters, W. A. Land and D. O. Spencer were admitted.

THE MORROW-CHRISTOPHER MURDER CASE.

The well-known and remembered case of the State vs. John H. Morrow and Luzetta V. Christopher came on for trial. Morrow was staying at the house of Christopher, who was a lame man, and who was sick. Late in the night an alarm was given, and the neighbors were horrified to find the husband, Christopher, dead, from wounds with a knife. Morrow himself, and Mrs. Christopher and both the little children badly wounded with a knife. The case was, in its details, and still is, a mystery; but Morrow and Mrs. Christopher were indicted. They were ably and persistently defended by the local bar, Carlton, Crooke, Riley and Iseminger, and by D. W. Voorhees, while the prosecution was assisted by G. W. Friedley and A. C. Voris. The first trial resulted in a "hung jury," but they were afterward convicted for a term of years. Mrs. C. died in the woman's prison at Indianapolis, while serving her term. At the May term of this year Samuel C. Wilson, William Farrell and John R. East were admitted. At the February term, 1875, resolutions of respect to the memory of P. A. Parks, an Attorney of the court, was ordered of record.

THE MURDER OF CARNEY.

At the May term, 1875, came on the case of the State vs. George Bachtell and Arthur Bissot, charged with murder. They had entered a store-room at night, for the purpose of robbery. The Marshal, George Carney, discovered them and entered the door in the darkness, whereupon (as Bachtell says) Bissot fired and killed him almost instantly. Bachtell pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the State's prison for life. Bissot, a

mere youth, entered a plea of not guilty. He was defended by Col. C. L. Dunham, and W. A. Landmers, was found guilty, and also sentenced for life. A few years afterward he was represented by the Surgeon of the prison as dying of consumption, and through intervention of his attorneys, was allowed to come to his home, under promise of return, in a few months, if he lived. He lived, but did not return. In this year Albert H. Davis, M. C. Hunter, Jr., Allan W. Prather and C. W. Thompson were admitted. In 1876 C. F. McNutt, B. E. Rhoades and Harry Kelly were admitted. In 1877 Ben Hagle, James McClelland, H. H. Edwards, S. B. Voyles, Frank Branaman and Fred T. Rand were admitted to the bar, and in 1878 John Q. Voyles, H. H. Friedley, Thomas G. Mahan, Gen. W. T. Spicely, C. H. Burton, Joseph R. Burton, Aaron Shaw, John T. Dye and L. C. Weir. At the September term, 1879, Fred T. Dunihue became Sheriff, and John S. Denny, D. H. Ellison, J. H. Willard (now State Senator), and Ferdinand S. Swift were admitted to the bar. At the December term, 1879, Francis Wilson again took his seat as Judge, this time for the full term, and M. S. Mavity became the Prosecuting Attorney. At the May term, 1880, appears the name of S. D. Lockett, as of the firm of Voris & Lockett. At the January term, 1881, George A. Thornton was admitted to the bar, and at the March term resolutions of respect to his memory were put on record.

At the October term, 1881, Simpson B. Lowe, S. S. Mayfield and John M. Stalker were admitted to practice, and Stalker was made Master Commissioner. In December H. C. Duncan became Prosecuting Attorney. In March, 1882, Harry C. Huffstetter was admitted.

THE NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD CASES.

About this time terminated the cases of Hall and others against the Narrow Gauge Railroad, which had cumbered the docket in various forms for several years. Perhaps nothing ever caused more litigation in Lawrence County than the construction of this road. Subscriptions had been made to the road, and a tax of about \$40,000 voted by Shawswick Township. A determined effort was made to prevent the collection of this tax, and some of the subscriptions. The cases in various shapes were tried before Pearson, Collins, Berkshire and Slaughter, as Judges, at home, and on change of venue, at Monroe, Washington and Orange Counties, and in the United States Courts. All the members of the local bar, and many foreign attorneys, appeared in them at some time. The tax was finally paid.

At the May term, 1883, Francis Wilson was Judge, Robert H. Carlton, Clerk, and James McDowell, Sheriff, and at the December term James E. Henley became Prosecuting Attorney. In May, 1884, Francis B. Hitchcock and Eli K. Millen were admitted to practice. The resident and practicing members of the Bedford bar at this time are: E. D. Pear-

son, George W. Friedley, Newton F. Crooke, John Riley, George O. Iseminger, James H. Willard, Moses F. Dunn, George G. Dunn, Robert N. Palmer, W. H. Martin, Samuel D. Lockett, Simpson Lowe and F. B. Hitchcock. Residing in Mitchell are: Gideon Putnam, C. G. Berry and William H. Edwards. The writer has known them intimately and professionally since their advent to this bar, and to their fidelity and devotion to the interests of their clients he bears cheerful testimony.

There are other gentlemen, as appears in these pages, residents of the county, who are members of the bar, and who sometimes appear in court.

A SPECIAL OBSERVATION.

The first civil suit on the records of Lawrence County, it will be seen, was to assert the right of property in "Phillis, a woman of color," and the strong arm of the law came to the aid of the owner. The helpless woman, who had absolutely no protection from any person or power on earth, having no standing in court, was remanded to the tender mercies of her mistress. Time has wrought wonders, and though only two generations of people have passed; and though one of the jury to whom her case was submitted, and in which case she figured only as any other species of property would have played a part, is still living, yet any one of her descendants has now the same right to appear in court, to sit upon a jury, to appear at the bar to assert the rights or claim redress of the wrongs of another, or to sit upon the bench and administer justice itself, as any man in all the land. The last record made at the last term of this same court is in a case wherein a citizen of this county seeks to recover from another citizen of the county the sum of \$1,200, money which he alleges he paid into the hands of the defendant to secure his (the plaintiff's) nomination as a candidate for one of the most important offices of this same court. Are we advancing? And if so, in what direction? If we continue thus to advance, where will we be in two generations hence? If the suffrages of the people are to be corrupted with money, and the officers of the courts of justice are to procure their places by the use of money, then indeed may we say that the purity of the courts and the glory of the Republic is past. It would be a grateful office to strike this last case from the pages of this book after it is written, but it cannot be stricken from the records of the courts, nor from the history of the country.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Court of Common Pleas was at first of a limited jurisdiction, afterward somewhat extended. It did all probate business, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. The first Judge, who took his seat in January, 1853, was the Hon. J. R. E. Goodlett, of Bedford. In 1857 Col. Frank Emerson succeeded him. In 1861 he was followed by Ralph

Applewhite, and, on his resignation two years later, Beaty McClelland filled out his term. In 1865 Hon. J. D. New was elected, and served four years, when Col. Emerson again became Judge by election. His term of four years lasted as long as the court, which was abolished, and its business transferred to the Circuit Court. These gentlemen were all honorable men, honest and capable. The officers of the Circuit Court were, ex-officio, officers of the Court of Common Pleas in their respective counties.

The writer is indebted to the kindness of the Clerk of the Court and his deputy for assistance in examining the records, and especially to A. H. Dunihue, Esq., elsewhere noticed in this work, for reminiscences of the courts in days long past.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS OF THE COUNTY—PALESTINE—ITS DEVELOPMENT AND DECAY—BEDFORD—ITS SURVEY—MERCHANTS—PORK PACKING—MANUFACTURES—LATER BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—BANKING—PRESENT BUSINESS INDUSTRIES—SECRET SOCIETIES—ADDITIONS—INCORPORATION—THE PRESS—STONE INTERESTS—MITCHELL—TOWN PLAT AND ADDITIONS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTORIES—SECRET SOCIETIES—THE PRESS—PRESENT BUSINESS—BONO—LAWRENCEPORT—TUNNELTON—FT. RITNER—HURON—BRYANTSVILLE—SPRINGVILLE—GUTHRIE—HELTONVILLE—LEESVILLE—FAYETTEVILLE—OTHER SMALL TOWNS.

THE first seat of justice of Lawrence County was named Palestine. How it came to be called thus, or by whom, is lost beyond the hope of recovery. The soil where it stood had been the property of Benjamin and Ezekiel Blackwell, Henry Speed and Henry H. Massie, but had been donated to the county upon consideration that the permanent seat of justice should be located there. Two hundred acres of land on the north bank of White River and on both sides of the meridian line constituted the donation of these men. At this time, so far as now known, no family lived there except that of Ezekiel Blackwell, who may be considered the first resident of the place. In May, 1818, the County Agent, Robert M. Carlton, employed the necessary assistance and laid out 276 lots surrounding a public square upon which it was designed to erect a court house and perhaps other county buildings. No sooner had this place become known as the county seat of a new and flourishing and rapidly settling county than capital and enterprise and artisans and mechanics made their appearance. John Lowrey, the first County Clerk, came and erected a log-cabin that did duty for his family and for the records and business of his office. This was accomplished before the

first public sale of town lots on the 25th of May, 1818. For some reason the town was popular, as on the day of sale a large crowd was present, including capitalists and business men of Louisville, Vincennes and perhaps other points. Over 200 lots were sold, many to settlers of the county who desired the advantage of the probable enhancement in the value of such property by the rapid growth of the town and the improvement of the surrounding country. Several of the best lots were bought by non-resident speculators, who afterward sold them for a handsome premium. The sale to those intending to become residents was limited. The second sale was in November, 1818, the proceeds of the first two sales being \$6,579.38 cash. The receipts from all subsequent sales amounted to only a few hundred dollars.

GROWTH OF PALESTINE.

At first, the settlement of the town was rapid, but after the population had reached about 300 the growth was comparatively slow. John Brown, who, in 1819, became the first Postmaster, located there in 1818. Robert M. Carlton, County Agent, established himself at the town in 1818. Andrew Evans came in early, as did also Isaac Mitchell and James Benefield. The latter furnished house room for the courts. Samuel M. Briggs, who was one of the first County Treasurers, was a journeyman tanner, and worked in the shop or tanyard of Joseph and Wier Glover, which was built about 1819. This was one of the largest industrial enterprises of the place, and gave employment to five or six hands. There were twenty-five or thirty vats. The hides were sold mainly in Louisville. William Kelsey was one of the first residents of the town. In the fall of 1818 the first store was established by Samuel F. Irwin and Isaac Stewart. They brought in about \$800 worth of a general assortment of goods, which was placed in the hands of Mr. Irwin, Stewart being a non-resident. In 1819, Patrick Callen also started a store, and sold whisky as well. Dr. Winthrop Foote located there in 1819 and was the first resident physician. A little later, beginning about 1820, he practiced law with success. Rollin C. Dewey was the first resident attorney, coming in 1820. Winston Crouse, who dug the well on the public square, was an early resident. Henry Parsell kept a boarding house or hotel and sold liquor. Joseph Anderson was an early resident. In about 1820 or possibly 1821, John and Samuel Lockhart erected a large log-cabin (all the buildings were built of logs) and placed therein the necessary machinery and began carding wool on quite an extensive scale. Edward Johnson worked for them in some capacity. They carded on shares; did the spinning of their share, which was kept for sale. Ezekiel Blackwell opened the first cabinet shop in 1818; or really he did work of that kind before the town was founded. Samuel D. Bishop was a carpenter of unusual skill, and it was under his super-

vision that many of the buildings, public and private, were erected. Richard and Calvin Evans, Able and Foley Vaughn, Smith Mounts, carpenter, Thompson H. Biggs, Richard Kinnick, Lemuel Barlow, William Templeton, Alexander Walker, Stephen Shipman, James S. Mitchell, a carpenter, Nathaniel Vaughn, hotel keeper and liquor-dealer, H. Wyman, B. Banks, Vingard Pound, Isaac Farris, John Anderson, Willis Keithley, Samuel Dale, John Sutton, James Gregory, H. Boon, B. Reynolds, J. S. Roberts, Thomas Fulton, G. G. Hopkins, William Gooldy, harness and saddles, John J. Burt and others were early residents.

In the spring of 1819, there were about fifteen families living in the county seat. At this time it was determined to incorporate the town. The citizens could not boast of their numbers, but doubtless had aristocratic notions, and were proud of their town, and accordingly were determined to tie on as much red tape as was appropriate, in order, very likely, that their advertisements of the sale of lots in an incorporated town sent south and east might influence mechanics, artisans, capitalists and immigrants to come there for permanent location. Accordingly, pursuant to notice, an election was held with the following result:

PALESTINE, Monday, March 1, 1819.

At a meeting of the qualified voters of the town of Palestine, Lawrence Co., Ind., agreeably to the first section of an act providing for the incorporation of towns in the State of Indiana approved January 1, 1817, we, the President and Clerk of said meeting, do certify that the polls stand thus: Eleven votes in favor and none against being incorporated.

JOHN BROWN, *President*.
WILLIAM KELSEY, *Clerk*.

An election of five Trustees was ordered, the result of which is shown by the following certificate:

PALESTINE, March 8, 1819.

We do hereby certify that the following gentlemen were duly elected Trustees of the town of Palestine for one year, to-wit: Alexander Walker, William Kelsey, Lemuel Barlow, William Templeton and Stephen Shipman. Given under our hands and seals the day and date above mentioned.

JOHN BROWN, *President*.
WILLIAM KELSEY, *Clerk*.

The total amount of the sales of lots in the town of Palestine was \$17,410, of which \$15,719.78 was cash or its equivalent in credits. This large amount was a great help to the county, and removed from the shoulders of the settlers the heavy burden of taxation to meet current public expenses. In the autumn of 1819 there were about twenty families in the town, and in the autumn of 1820 about thirty. The number steadily increased until in 1824; it reached about sixty families, beyond which it did not get, owing to the re-location of the county seat. One of the early business enterprises of the town is shown by the following certificate to the County Board:

We the undersigned do certify that Nathaniel Vaughn is of good moral character, and do believe it would be for the benefit and convenience of travelers for the said Vaughn to be licensed that he may retail spiritous liquors and keep a house for public entertainment in Palestine.

PALESTINE, September 4, 1819.

Vingan Pound.	James Gregory.
Isaac Farris.	Thomas Fulton.
John Anderson.	John Sutton.
William Templeton.	James Conley.
Willis Keithley.	Weir Glover.
John J. Burt.	Joseph Glover.
Samuel Dale.	G. G. Hopkins.
Ezekiel Blackwell.	

From the start Palestine had been a very sickly place. At times the whole town was shaking with the old iron-clad regulation ague, from which, if they ever recovered, they were left "long, lean and yellow." Combined with the ague were malignant malarial fevers, which took deep root on the strongest constitutions, and consigned persons less robust to pioneer cemeteries. Towns remote from the river were healthy, and it was soon the opinion of all residents of Palestine that the prevailing sickness was due to the location on the river. This view going abroad had much to do with the slow growth of the town during 1822, 1823 and 1824. At last it was determined to change the county seat, which was done, as fully told elsewhere. The real estate owners were privileged to receive corresponding lots in Bedford in exchange for those they owned in Palestine. Several so changed, but many left the town and county. The removal of the county seat killed Palestine almost immediately. All the residents soon left and the land was thrown out into the adjoining farms and so remains to this day.

THE TOWN OF BEDFORD.

The town of Bedford owes its origin to the relocation of the seat of justice of Lawrence County, in 1825. Had it not been for that event, there would have been no Bedford. The site was located by the Locating Commissioners early in March, 1825, and comprised 200 acres in a tract 200 rods long north and south, and 160 rods wide east and west, on Sections 14 and 23, Township 5 north, Range 1 west. This land was donated in consideration of having the county seat located there, by Samuel F. Irwin, Joseph Glover, John Owens, Reuben Kilgore, Moses Woodruff and Isaac Stewart. The proceedings of the Locating Commissioners were completed on the 9th of March, at which time they made their report. The legislative act concerning the re-location provided that lot-holders in Palestine should have the privilege of exchanging such property there for lots correspondingly situated in the new county seat, and further provided that the new town should be laid out in all respects similar to Palestine as regarded the size, number and location of lots and the loca-

tion of the public square. The Locating Commissioners also took from the donors bonds with good and sufficient surety for the construction of a temporary log court house and a public well, within six months from the survey of the new town. The County Board fixed upon March 30, 1825, as the day to begin the survey of the town. It took several days to accomplish this, but when the work was completed the plat was a *fac simile* of that of Palestine.

LOT SALES AND EXCHANGES.

Immediately after the survey of the lots the exchange of property from Palestine to Bedford was effected. The first public sale of the town lots not covered by the exchanges was held on the 12th of June, 1826, over one year after the transfer was effected, and after the lapse of the year fixed by the Legislature as the limit of the right of exchange. The proceeds of this sale were \$1,849.25, a portion of which in the form of notes was not realized. Among the first residents of the town were John Lowrey, Clerk and Recorder; Henry Lowrey, merchant, of the firm Lowrey & Simpson, the latter being a non-resident; Samuel F. Irwin, merchant; Joseph Athon, hotel keeper; Rollin C. Dewey, lawyer; N. L. Livingston, lawyer; John Vestal, merchant; Samuel D. Bishop, carpenter; John Brown, postmaster; Jacob Mosier, Methodist Minister; Samuel Wilson, laborer; Richard Evans, miller; Gotleib Byrer, hatter; David Borland, tanner; Joseph Cowan, stone-mason; Turner Sullivan, wagoner; William Sullivan, blacksmith; Joseph Cuthbertson, cabinet-maker; Henry Parsell, laborer; William Benefield, hotel keeper; William Kelsey, Deputy Sheriff and Constable; Henry Hendricks, saddler; John Quackenbush, carpenter; Henry Quackenbush, laborer; Jacob Huff, wagoner; Winthrop Foote, physician; A. H. Dunihue, merchant for Isaac Stewart; Andrew Hattabaugh, liquor dealer. These men and their families and perhaps a very few others were the residents of Bedford one year after the town was founded—that is to say, the spring of 1826. Among those who located in the town within the next five or six years, were: William Templeton, Elbert Jeter, Hugh C. Redmon, Horatio Jeter, Amos Leech, Matthew Borland, N. R. Brown, John Edmundson, Benjamin Grayson, Robert Mitchell, Francis Williams, Thomas L. Carlton, William B. Slaughter, Seth Lunsford, William Mitchell, P. G. Paugh, E. C. Moberly, Joseph Rawlins, T. H. Biggs, E. P. Kennedy, William Gooldy, Moses Fell, William McLane, John Thatcher, Alfred Athon, Nathaniel Milton, Wier Glover, Russell Mitchell, William Cooke, Able Vaughn, Moses McBride, William Toon, James Critchfield, Jacob Martin, John Wade, James Woody, Hugh L. Livingston, and a little later yet came E. G. Thompson, Mortimer Bostick, William H. Pro, Isaac Rector, George G. Dunn, W. M. Humston, Joseph Stillson, James Wilder, William Danley, John Geiger, Mitchael A. Malott, D. Francis,

William Mason, Elisha Simpson, James W. Glazebrook, D. R. Dunihue, James C. Lynn, H. Ballard, H. B. Richardson, Enoch Franklin, A. C. Hamm, Thomas Ogg and others. The above lists, with a few names omitted, comprise all the early residents of Bedford.

THE EARLY MERCANTILE HOUSES.

The firm of Irwin & Stewart, Samuel F. Irwin and Isaac Stewart, the latter a non-resident, was the first mercantile house in Bedford. They occupied the first frame building in the town on the present site of Dr. Ben Newland's office, and carried a stock valued at about \$4,000. A. H. Dunihue, who came to Bedford in 1826, entered this store as clerk and continued in that capacity for several years. In 1830 this store was sold to Joseph Rawlins, who conducted the mercantile pursuit in the town for a period of over thirty years, amassing a large fortune. The firm of Lowrey & Simpson opened a store soon after the above in a log building which stood on the present site of Dean's hardware store. They did a good business for many years. Andrew Hattabaugh opened the first "grocery" or liquor store in 1826, soon after the town was laid out, in a log building on the east side of the square. Moses Fell, a man of unusual prominence and worth, moved to Bedford in 1827 and opened a general store, which he successfully conducted until his death in 1840. William McLane, who had been a militia or "cornstalk" colonel, and who, as early as 1815, had conducted a general store at Orleans, Orange County, located in Bedford in 1827, where he remained many years, actively engaged in business. For a time he was President of the branch of the State Bank of Indiana located at Bedford, and was the owner of a large wholesale dry goods house in Louisville. He amassed a fortune of \$150,000, and about 1854 moved to Texas, where he died in 1873 at the age of eighty-five years. In 1828, John Vestal, who had previously been in business at Springville, opened a general store on the southeast corner of the square, and continued many years, dying in 1873. His widow, a resident of Bedford, survives him at the advanced age of ninety years. William Benefield opened the first tavern in 1825. David Kelly opened a liquor store in 1827. Brown & Moberly sold liquor. William Kelsey began to sell liquor in 1829. Foote & Fell also began selling liquor about this time. The following is a copy of their "recommend":

BEDFORD, January 4, 1830.

We, the undersigned subscribers, do certify that Winthrop Foote and Moses Fell are men of good moral character.

JOHN BROWN.	NELSON R. BROWN.
ROBERT M. CARLTON.	WILLIAM TOON.
WILLIAM KELSEY.	ELBERT JETER.
SAMUEL F. IRWIN.	ROBERT MITCHELL.
WILLIAM GOOLDY.	E. C. MOBERLY.
JOHN LOWREY.	DAVID BORLAND.

GROWTH DURING THE THIRTIES.

During the decade of the thirties, the town of Bedford was very prosperous. In 1834, the first newspaper was founded, and a year or two later the branch of the State Bank was established. It is also said that the town was incorporated during this period, but nothing to clearly establish this fact was discovered by the writer. The presence of the bank made ready money plenty. This fact brought capitalists in to encompass the vast trade in pork and grain which found an easy shipment to southern markets by flat-boats. This was probably the most active decade in the history of the town. John Vestal, Samuel F. Irwin, William McLane, Moses Fell, Simpson & Lowrey, Joseph Rawlins were leading merchants and business men. Gotleib Byrer sold liquor. Busick was his partner in 1831-32. Malott & Clark opened a store in 1831. Foote & Fell conducted an extensive liquor establishment and made much money. Vaughn & Moberly dealt extensively in liquor. William Long and Ephraim Trabue were also liquor dealers; so were Nathaniel Miller, John Wade, William and Charles Gooldy, Seth Lunsford, I. N. Glazebrook, W. M. Mason, William Pro, James Hays, William Hackett, R. M. Carlton, Preston King, and perhaps others. It would seem that all the early merchants got their start by selling liquor. The name of A. H. Dunihue is the only one of all the earliest at Bedford not connected with the sale of liquor, or even attached to a recommendation of good moral character of some resident seller. On the contrary, the name is found on every remonstrance against the sale of liquor in the town or elsewhere in bold and conspicuous letters. However, the sale of liquor in those days was not enveloped in the obloquy of the present. Good, moral, religious men countenanced the sale, and even conducted "groceries" (as they were called) of their own. Other merchants during the thirties other than those above, were: E. C. Moberly, D. R. Dunihue, Lankford Trueblood, John Brown, Mason & Harvey, Jacob Clark, Medicine, Vestal & Croke, M. A. & W. H. Malott, F. W. Dixon and others.

EARLY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

As early as 1826, Samuel F. Irwin erected a log building adjoining the town, and fitted it up for a steam distillery. At the same time he started a horse-mill to supply his distillery with ground grain. He did not grind flour and meal for the citizens. The horse-mill and the distillery combined were important industrial enterprises and received extensive patronage. At that day there was scarcely any market for corn other than at the distilleries. Corn was fed to hogs, which were packed and shipped in enormous numbers South on flat-boats. Corn that was not fed to hogs and thus made valuable, found no market worth mentioning except at the distilleries, where often the cash was paid for it, or otherwise it was manufactured into liquor on the shares. Large quantities of corn

found a ready market at Irwin's Distillery, and the whisky and brandy made were sold mainly in Louisville. An average of about three barrels of liquor were turned out each day. This represented the consumption of about thirty-five bushels of corn in that length of time, and as the distillery ran steadily, its annual capacity was about 10,000 bushels of corn, or about 800 barrels of liquor. This distillery, then, although it did not reach these figures, furnished a steady and valuable market for corn and rye. The liquor usually sold for 12½ cents a gallon. After about ten years mill and distillery were abandoned.

In about 1836, a company consisting of William McLane, Samuel F. Irwin, Moses Fell, John Vestal and perhaps others erected a cotton factory in the town. They bought the machinery in Lexington, Ky., and hauled it to Bedford in two two-horse wagons. H. B. Richardson was installed as Superintendent of the factory with about six workmen. The cotton was purchased in the South, shipped to Louisville, and hauled out by wagoners. Large quantities of yarns were manufactured, and sold over a wide section of country, but beyond that the enterprise did not advance. No cloth was made and in about 1840 the factory was sold to Campbell & Booth, of Salem, who removed the machinery.

In about 1834 Barker & Phelps started an ashery which they conducted about three years. They bought large quantities of ashes for from 3 to 7 cents per bushel and manufactured a fair article of black salts which was hauled to Louisville and sold. Connected with this was a shingle factory owned and operated by the same men. This factory was propelled by steam. A considerable quantity of rough shingles was manufactured from native woods, and found a ready sale at home. This enterprise was conducted about three years. As early as 1826 Richard Evans built a tread-power saw-mill at or near Bedford, which he conducted until about 1830. The mill at first was well patronized.

As early as 1826 David Borland built a large tannery at Bedford, which was conducted fifteen or twenty years. It consisted of about forty vats, and did a large business, the leather manufactured going mainly to Louisville. About a year after this enterprise was founded, Samuel and Thompson Biggs also erected a tannery consisting of about twenty vats, and conducted the enterprise with profit for about fifteen years, when the property passed to Biggs & Young, who operated the yard until about 1855. At the best seasons these tanneries gave employment to about ten men.

In 1826 Thomas and Robert Carlton bought the machinery of the Lockhart woolen factory at Palestine, and removing it to Bedford started a woolen factory there. Carding in all its forms was as far as the factory advanced. At this, however, an enormous custom business was done from May to September, about six hands being employed. The wool

raised over a large section of country was brought here to be carded and then returned to the families, where it was spun and woven into cloth. The Carltons also bought considerable wool, which they sold in Louisville. This important industry was conducted several years. In about 1834, James C. Lynn started a carding factory which continued in operation about twelve years. This factory was even more important than that of the Carltons. He gave employment to about the same number of workmen, but advanced beyond carding to fulling and coloring without dressing. His work was known by its roughness, its warmth and its wearing qualities.

There were three important cabinet shops in Bedford at an early day, the owners being Matthew Borland, William Templeton and Joseph Culbertson. Each manufactured tables, stands, bureaus, cupboards, chairs, bedsteads, coffins, etc., though the business was not extensive, two or three workmen only being employed by each. One or two of these ran for many years.

THE PACKING AND SHIPMENT OF PORK.

The most important and extensive industry of early years was the packing and shipment of pork. The principal men thus engaged were: William McLane, Samuel F. Irwin, Joseph Rawlins and David Borland. Michael A. Malott packed on a small scale for a few seasons. McLane & Irwin began the business about 1827, when they erected a log building on Leatherwood Creek below town. This structure was about 120 feet long by 30 feet wide, and was occupied by these two men, each doing a separate business. Hogs were bought over a large section of country on credit, for which payments were made after the sale of the pork in southern markets. There was an enormous demand on the sugar and cotton plantations of Mississippi and Louisiana for the corn and pork of the famous White River country of Indiana. Here it was that the products of Lawrence County found ready sale. The packing season extended from about the middle of November to the middle of February, and during this period these two men, each with from twelve to twenty workmen, slaughtered and packed from 5,000 to 9,000 hogs, sufficient to load about five or six large flat-boats. Joseph Rawlins and David Borland each had a packing house on Salt Creek, where they did a business about as large as McLane & Irwin. It is said that for many years from 9,000 to 12,000 hogs were packed annually by the above four men, residents of Bedford, and shipped South on flat-boats. It required about eight boats to carry the 12,000 hogs. These boats were built as needed, from native lumber, at the packing houses, and sold in the southern markets after the cargo had been disposed of. It is also said that during the years when this extensive packing was being done, an average of about seventy-five flat-boats loaded with corn and produce was sent annually from the county. During the busy months forty or fifty men were employed by

the Bedford packers. This was the most extensive business ever in Bedford except the recent stone enterprises.

Another early industry was the manufacture of hats. Gotlieb Byrer, John Hovious and William Cook owned hatteries, each giving employment to two or three workmen—"jours" as they were called. Each made hats both from wool and fur. Byrer began as early as 1826, and continued about ten years. Hovious began in 1829 and continued until 1836. Cook continued from 1837 to 1844. Hats were made from mink, otter, beaver, coon and other fur, and from lambs' wool bought from the neighboring farmers. As high as 1,500 hats were made in Bedford in one year, and sold for from 50 cents to \$6.

MERCHANTS OF THE FORTIES.

During the forties the following business men held forth at Bedford : S. F. Irwin, M. A. & W. H. Malott, McLane & Dunihue. John Vestal, R. R. Bryant & Co., John B. Thomasson, Timmons & McAllen, Rawlins & Clark, John W. Thompson, Bryant & Kelley, W. H. Pro, Peter Portman, Samuel Mitchell, Gustavus Clark, John W. Sanders, Portman & Remey, H. H. & J. D. McLane, Knight & Richardson, Mitchell & Simpson, P. T. & V. Vestal, Clark & Owens, Goolett & Co., Doolittle & Chamberlain, and a few other merchants; Henry J. Acoam at first sold liquor, but later opened with merchandise. In 1845, permission was granted the citizens by the County Board to erect a Market House, which was accordingly done. During this decade the effort against the sale of liquor almost succeeded in banishing "groceries" from the town. The number was greatly reduced, but a few old establishments like that of Phillip Reuter continued to thrive in spite of opposition. Strong efforts were made to prevent the issuance of license to Reuter, and several petitions with that object in view, after consideration by the County Board, were duly granted, but the sale did not stop. One of these petitions which was granted was as follows in full :

BEDFORD, INDIANA, DECEMBER, 24, 1844.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of the County of Lawrence if in session; if not in session, to the Auditor and Treasurer of said County : The undersigned citizens of the town of Bedford, believing that retailing spirituous liquors within the limits of said town is pernicious in its effects, therefore respectfully remonstrate against the granting of license to any person or persons to retail spirituous liquors within the limits of said town for the term of five years.

D. R. Dunihue.	A. G. Young.	Eli Dale.
Isaac Denson.	Horatio Jeter.	Henry Quackenbush.
William Newkirk.	John Vestal.	John Webb.
W. V. Daniel.	Joseph Rawlins.	Edmund B. Kennedy.
M. W. Houston.	T. N. Robertson.	William McLane.
William Smith.	James R. Glover.	William S. Watson.
Daniel Dunihue, Sr.	James G. Duncan.	Solomon Eldridge.
C. P. Reed.	Robert Biggs.	John Gyger.

S. F. Irwin.	William Ross.	William Porter.
H. B. Richardson.	F. T. Raymond.	Dr. Laforce.
William Perkins.	Olly Owens.	Luke Barker.
A. S. Ferguson.	J. G. McDonald.	W. W. Williamson.
John Owen.	Nancy Wilder.	Ezekiel Blackwell.
A. H. Dunihue.	Edith H. Hendricks.	N. D. Glazebrook.
Elizabeth Barner.	Levi H. Dale.	R. M. Parks.
Isaac Rector.	David Borland.	James C. Lynn.
Alexander Wall.		

Mr. Reuter was denied a license, but through his attorney, James Hughes, demanded a rehearing, but this was refused, and an exception was filed. The matter was settled in the Circuit Court in such a manner that Reuter was permitted to go on with the sale of liquor. During this controversy a full list of all the resident families of the town was made out, there being in addition to the above the following: G. C. Walker, William Bell, Joseph Stillson, Chester Munson, M. A. Malott, Samuel Rankin, R. R. Bryant, William Templeton, Moriah Sullivan, John Buskirk, L. Q. Hoggatt, Elizabeth Hoggatt, James Warner, G. W. Grimley, Henry Culbertson, J. B. Prather, Lorinda Messick, Jacob Huff, William Harshberger, A. J. Malott, C. F. Hamer, Jesse A. Mitchell, L. B. Nunnally, W. H. Pro, A. Gelwick, Philip Reuter, R. M. Carlton, Thomas F. Francis, William Cook, H. J. Acoam, George G. Dunn, Levi Munson, James Rawlins, Matthew Borland, Scott Roach, J. W. Thompson, Elizabeth Brown, Thomas Whitter, Robert Mitchell, Zeno Worth, Winthrop Foote, Job Clark and Elizabeth Fuller. These families represented a population of about 500.

BUSINESS DURING THE FIFTIES AND SIXTIES.

Among the business men of the fifties were: Dunihue & Kelley, Michael A. Malott, Joseph Rawlins, John Vestal, J. C. Cavins, drugs; W. M. Northcroft, clothing; John Sues, Portman & Francis, E. & E. M. Braxtan, hardware; Houston & Buskirk, furniture; Krenking & Schmidt, grist-mill; Godfrey Schlosser, marble dealer; J. G. Unkel, jeweler; W. W. Owens, Postmaster; Malott & Sons, general store; J. S. Wigmore, watches and clocks; James Calvert, furniture; Leach & Brown, saddles and harness; Adam Ruth, furniture; R. H. Carlton & Co., drugs; Malott & Reed, general store; Newland & Hostetler, drugs; B. Lepman, dry goods and clothing, and many others whose names are forgotten. Among the business men of the sixties were: J. W. Thompson, general store; Parks & Williams, general store; Henry Ewald, grocer, Adam Ruth, furniture; J. C. Carlton & Co., general store; J. P. Francis, general store; Levi H. Dale, stoves and tinware; Charles Kramer, bakery; Cavins & Steele, marble shop and painting; Kahn & Brother, clothing; George McRoberts, drugs; Glover & Driscoll, dentists; H. F. Braxtan, grocer; A. G. Gainey & Co., general store; D. P. Beake, jeweler; Howell & Johnson, drugs; J. V. & Z. C. Mathes, hardware; D. Barnes & Son, furniture; J. J. Hardy, livery;



Ben Knowland



Adam & Ragsdale, general store; H. Jeter, gun-smith; J. G. Northcroft, drugs; Black & Morris, groceries; Davis & Aley, harness and saddles; J. C. Carlton, Postmaster; M. and S. Judah, groceries; Mrs. S. A. W. Brown, milliner; Anderson & Hamilton, books and stationery; Whitted, Son & Co., planing-mill; J. W. Acoam, saddles and harness; Palmer & Messick, merchant tailors; Heitzer & Brother, furniture, and others.

PRESENT BUSINESS PURSUITS.

Dry goods—Dunihue & Son, W. W. Ferguson, Thomas Brown, John Zahn, Dinkelspiel Brothers, H. B. Richardson, J. W. Cosner & Son, Foote & Parker, S. C. Sadler, George Elliott. Groceries—W. W. Ferguson, John Zahn, Thomas Brown, William Denniston. Dunihue & Son, H. B. Richardson, Sr. and Jr., J. D. Thomasson, J. W. Cosner & Son, K. D. Owen & Co., George Elliott, Gainey & Son, Foote & Parker, Nat. Williams. Hardware—M. N. Messick, Parks & Hudson, Dean & Son, H. Jeter. Drugs—Malott, Crim & Co., W. V. Houston, R. H. Carlton, John W. Mitchell. Boots and shoes—George D. Gowen, H. B. Richardson, George Elliott, W. W. Ferguson, John Zahn, Thomas Brown, Dinkelspiel Brothers, J. W. Cosner & Son, S. C. Sadler, Dunihue & Son, Mr. Sharp, Foote & Parker. Clothing—George D. Gowen, Dinkelspiel Brothers, H. Kahn & Co., S. C. Sadler, Palmer & Dunihue. Jewelry—John C. Voss, Augustin Ellis. Milliners—Miss Nannie Younger, Mrs. Eliza Houston, Mrs. S. A. W. Brown, Sharp Sisters. Cigars—John L. Baker. Barbers—Ferguson & Mayberry, Reath Brothers, George Stoesel, W. P. Allen. Restaurants or bakeries—Eugene Green, August Unkel, Jacob Reath. Harness—John Acoam, C. R. Aley. Grist-mills—Mr. Myers. Saw-mill and lumber—I. F. Force. Planing-mills and lumber—Theodore Heitger, Joseph Johnson, Coleman Duncan, Sr. Agricultural Implements—M. N. Messick, Parks & Hudson, Daggy, Hodge & Walheiser, A. W. Thomas & Co., K. D. Owens. Carriages and wagons—Daggy, Hodge & Walheiser. Photographer—J. H. Rogers. Gunsmith—David Miller, H. Jeter. Stone works—Voris, Norton & Co., Hoosier Stone Company, Hollowell Granite Company, Chicago & Bedford Stone Company, Tomlinson & Reed. Banks—The Bedford Bank. Grain buyers—Gainey & Son. Woolen factory—Jesse A. Mitchell & Co. Contractors and builders—Lewis Whitman, M. F. Pearson, Alfred Hamm, Mr. Irwin. Marble works—Edward Murphy, Lewis Smith, Otto Graff. Furniture—Ferguson & Benzil, Lewis Gerber, William Peake. Butchers—George McDonard, Schultz & Sullivan. Livery—William Day, Daggy, Hodge & Walheiser, Hobson & Mitchell. Hotels—Hatfield House, Commercial House, Diehl House, McNabb House, Central House. Live stock dealers—Jesse A. Mitchell, Malott & Woods, Daniel Boone, Jesse Bailey. Merchant tailors—Haase & Owen, Jack Razor. Books and stationery—Malott, Crim & Co. Brick kiln—Lewis Daggy. Lime kiln—E. Jeter &

Brother. Blacksmiths—G. W. Adams, Joseph Fry, John Giegrish, Fidler Brothers. Dentists—W. E. Driscoll, Mr. Cave, Mr. Trainer, Mr. Fox. Produce—Jones & Giles. Wool buyers—Dinkelspiel Brothers. Coal dealers—W. P. Malott, Gainey & Sons, J. Q. Justice. Saloons—John Reath, Hughes & Ragsdale, Owens & Richardson, Dobbins & Beam, C. Gaussin, John McMillan. Lawyers—Friedley & Pearson, Dunn & Dunn, Luckett & Lowe, W. H. Martin, George O. Iseminger, Wilson & Voris. John Riley, Newton Crooke, R. N. Palmer, Gideon Putnam, James H. Willard, Mr. Hitchcock. Physicians—Ben Newland, J. W. Newland, Mr. Fawcett, Joseph Stillson, Hamilton Stillson, S. A. Rariden, C. E. Rariden. Churches—Methodist Episcopal, William Telfer, pastor; Christian, C. P. Hendershot, pastor; Presbyterian, Frazier, pastor; Baptist, J. M. Stalker; Catholic, supplied from abroad.

LATER INDUSTRIES.

The Bedford Woolen Mills were built about twenty-five years ago by Charles Mason & Son, of Michigan, and were soon doing a good business. J. H. Mason & Co. owned them at the close of the war, and at that time manufactured good cassimeres at 60 cents a yard, jeans at 60 cents, satinets at 65 cents, flannel from 45 to 90 cents, blankets \$4.50 a pair, did extensive roll carding at 10 cents a pound, and carded, spun and wove for 27 cents per pound. At this time they bought extensively of wool, the greater portion of which they manufactured in their mills, selling their cloth largely throughout the surrounding country, but mainly in Louisville and New Albany. Soon after this, however, the business declined with the depreciation of values at the close of the war, and about this time the property was transferred to Dr. J. C. Cavins, who owned it until 1871, when it passed to Jesse A. Mitchell, who, with W. C. Winstandley, owns it at present. At one time the goods of these mills were sold in nine States and aggregated in value over \$30,000. The business has greatly fallen off in later years, though at times it has rallied. Weaving was discontinued in 1882. Now a large business is done in carding.

Among the more important establishments of Bedford in later years was the planing mill built by Thomas Whitted. He employed several hands and operated machinery of the most improved kind, and gave employment to several skilled mechanics. His establishment was well patronized. The fine flouring-mill built by Charles Cramer, twelve or fifteen years ago, is a credit to the town. It has been rented to practical millers who have succeeded each other in charge of the same several times. The grade of flour furnished ranks high in home and distant markets. Another important business was the furniture factory of James McPheeters. Connected with it was a saw-mill and lumber-yard. All the patented machines to manufacture bedsteads, chairs, tables, etc., were used,

and for a time prosperity reigned, but soon the business was found to be unprofitable and was abandoned.

BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS.

In October, 1834, after warm rivalry from Salem and perhaps other towns, this bank was established at Bedford. It was chartered for twenty years, and one-half of the capital was furnished by the State and one-half by the stockholders, the capital being \$100,000. Col. McLane was probably the first President, and George G. Dunn the first Cashier. The latter relinquished the appointment in a few months, and was succeeded by D. R. Dunihue, who served until 1848. Isaac Rector was then his successor, serving until 1854. John Vestal was the second President. At one time there were nearly 100 stockholders, several living in adjoining counties. Among the leading ones at the start were: William McLane, Moses Fell, John Vestal, Joseph Rawlins, David and Matthew Borland, M. A. Malott, John Inman, John Bowland, William Fish, G. G. Dunn, A. H. Dunihue and others. In 1838 at one time the number of borrowers was 300. The liabilities of the Directors as drawers were \$38,200; number of stockholders holding under \$500 was 25; number holding from \$500 to \$5,000 was 20; number holding over \$5,000 was 1. In 1839 the number of stockholders was 73, and the number of shares, 354. December 14, 1839, there was in the bank specie \$63,677.88, and August 24 of the same year there was \$100,590.96. The bank did a great deal for Bedford and the county. Its loans were very large during the fall and winter to pork and grain dealers. Its circulation considerably exceeded \$100,000, and the individual deposits at times greatly exceeded that amount. Its affairs were wound up in 1854, and from its ashes sprang the present bank.

In 1857 the Bank of the State of Indiana was founded at Bedford as the successor of the old Branch of the State Bank, with a capital of \$150,000, and with D. Ricketts President, and G. A. Thornton Cashier. It did a flourishing business, with many stockholders, and its issues were always received at par. In 1865, M. A. Malott became President, and W. C. Winsteadley, Cashier. The bank under this management was successfully conducted until the spring of 1871, when its long career was honorably brought to a close and the issues all retired. In October of the same year, the Bedford National Bank was organized with a capital of \$100,000, and with M. A. Malott President, W. C. Winsteadley Secretary; M. A. Malott, E. R. George, Alfred Grayson, W. A. Holland, H. B. Richardson, Coleman Duncan, T. H. Malott and W. C. Winsteadley, Directors. This organization began with large deposits and a flattering foreign patronage, and has steadily increased its business until the present. At the death of M. A. Malott in the fall of 1875, W. C. Winsteadley became President, and T. H. Malott Cashier. In

August, 1879, the bank was re-organized, and its character as a national bank ended. Out of its ashes arose the Bedford Bank, a private organization, which yet endures. The first stockholders were W. C. Winstandley, Mrs. Elizabeth Malott, Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner, Mrs. Mary H. Duncan, T. H. Malott, N. F. Malott and John E. Malott. In the autumn of 1882 W. P. Malott became Cashier. This is at present the only bank in Bedford. It has a large business, and enjoys the confidence of the county.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

In June, 1851, upon petition of R. R. Bryant, J. B. Buskirk, M. W. Houston, John Daggy, M. W. Leach, A. N. Wilder, Benjamin Newland, John P. Fisher, James W. Pro, James M. Warren, S. A. Rariden and William Malott, the Grand Lodge granted them a charter to work as a subordinate lodge of the A. F. & A. M. It was called Bedford Lodge, No. 14, the number being the same, upon the request of the members, as that of the old Palestine Lodge. The first officers were: J. B. Buskirk, W. M.; Benjamin Newland, S. W.; John Daggy, J. W.; R. R. Bryant, Secretary; M. W. Leach, Treasurer; M. W. Houston, S. D.; G. P. Peten, J. D.; J. W. Warren, Tyler. The lodge began with a good membership, and has steadily increased until the present, and now has a membership of over eighty. Its present officers are: Ben Newland, W. M.; A. J. Hostetler, S. W.; James Wilder, J. W.; A. N. Wilder, Treasurer; John D. Thomasson, Secretary; D. E. Mead, S. D.; George W. Hudson, J. D.; Frank Honaker and Peter Filien, Stewards; J. A. Hendricks, Tyler. Notwithstanding the large membership of the lodge, and its prosperity, it has accumulated property of but little comparative value.

Hacker Chapter, No. 34, R. A. M., named in honor of William Hacker, was organized under a dispensation June 6, 1870, with the following charter members: G. O. Iseminger, John M. Daggy, Thomas N. Stevens, J. A. Hendricks, Levi H. Dale, J. R. Glover, P. A. Parks, Henry Davis, Andrew Gelwick and R. L. Rout. The first officers were: G. O. Iseminger, H. P.; L. H. Dale, King; Henry Davis, Scribe; John M. Daggy, C. H.; G. W. Friedley, P. S.; J. R. Glover, R. A. C.; P. A. Parks, G. M. 3d V., Robert L. Rout, G. M. 2d V.; T. N. Stevens, G. M. 1st V.; Andrew Gelwick, Treasurer; T. C. Williams, Secretary; J. A. Hendricks, Guard. The chapter continued to work under the dispensation until the charter was obtained October 20, 1872. It is at present in a prosperous condition, with seventy-seven members, and is officered as follows: John M. Daggy, H. P.; W. Day, K.; G. O. Iseminger, Scribe; W. H. Martin, C. of H.; Joseph Giles, P. S.; James B. Wilder, R. A. C.; V. V. Williams, G. M. of 3d V.; H. H. Edwards, G. M. of 2d V.; H. H. Walls, G. M. of 1st V.; W. P. Hodge, Treasurer; R. N. Palmer, Secretary; J. A. Hendricks, Guard.

Bedford Council, R. & S. M., No. 49, was organized April 12,

1876, under a dispensation, with the following first members: J. H. Ramsey, V. V. Williams, E. C. Newland, G. O. Iseminger, J. W. Hudson, Dr. Joseph Gardner, J. R. Overman, G. G. Dunn, F. M. Lemon and Isaac H. Crim. The charter bears the date October 18, 1876. The first officers were: J. H. Ramsey, Ill. M.; E. C. Newland, D. Ill. M.; V. V. Williams, P. C. of W.; John M. Daggy, C. G.; J. N. Hostetler, Treasurer; T. C. Williams, Recorder; A. N. Wilder, S. and S. The council now has a membership of about forty. The present officers are: J. H. Ramsey, Ill. M.; A. J. Hostetler, D. Ill. M.; V. V. Williams, P. C. W.; John M. Daggy, C. G.; W. P. Hodge, Treasurer; R. N. Palmer, Recorder; John W. Hudson, S. and S.

Emmet Lodge, No. 345, F. and A. M., named in honor of the eminent Irish patriot, Robert Emmet, was organized under a dispensation and received its charter May 29, 1867, and was a branch of the old Bedford Lodge, its first officers being J. M. Daggy, W. M.; L. H. Dale, S. W.; J. L. Messick, J. W.; S. Bristow, Treasurer; J. W. Glover, Secretary; T. N. Stephens, S. D.; E. W. Howell, J. D.; J. Walhiser, Tyler. This lodge is in a very prosperous condition with a present membership of sixty-eight. The officers for 1884 are: J. M. Daggy, W. M.; V. V. Williams, S. W.; H. H. Edwards, J. W.; R. N. Palmer, S. D.; A. Stone, J. D.; W. P. Hodge, Treasurer; H. H. Wall, Secretary; Joseph Hendricks, Tyler; F. T. Dunihue and Charles Putnam.

Shawswick Lodge, No. 177, I. O. O. F., was instituted by John B. Anderson, R. W. G. M., of Indiana, May 21, 1856, with the following first members: Francis A. Sears, John Baker, W. C. R. Kemp, G. S. Kauffman, Joseph J. Dean and W. C. Hopkins. F. A. Francis was the first Noble Grand and Henry Davis the first Vice Grand. The lodge was soon prosperous, and so remains at present. The total number initiated and admitted by card since the lodge was instituted is 212; number of deaths 11. The present membership is 86. The lodge is worth about \$3,700, and meets every Monday night. The present officers are: A. D. Campbell, N. G.; J. A. Caldwell, V. G.; J. J. Johnson, Secretary; W. P. Malott, Permanent Secretary; A. A. Malott, Treasurer; E. R. Murphy, W.; Lewis Dinkelspiel, C.; A. Lucas, I. G.; J. M. Crooke, O. G.; G. W. Adams, R. S. N. G.; L. E. Payne, L. S. N. G.; M. H. Pearson, R. S. V. G.; C. Clark, L. S. V. G.; E. R. Murphy, J. W. Mitchell and G. P. Lee, Trustees.

Bedford Encampment, No. 80, was instituted July 24, 1866, by C. P. Tuley, D. D. G. P., the following being the first members: E. D. Pearson, Cyrus Davis, W. W. Malott, J. P. Francis, John W. Glover, J. Basley, M. A. Malott and M. H. Pearson. The first officers were: M. A. Malott, C. P.; E. D. Pearson, H. P.; Cyrus Davis, S. W.; M. H. Pearson, J. W.; J. P. Francis, Treasurer; J. Basley, Secretary. The present membership is eighteen. The lodge meets every second and fourth

Friday nights in each month. The present officers are: Lee Dinkelspiel, C. P.; T. H. Malott, H. P.; J. W. Acoam, S. W.; W. P. Malott, J. W.; A. A. Malott, Treasurer.

In September, 1883, E. C. Newland Post, No. 47, G. A. R., was established at Bedford by Capt. Houston, of Salem. The post began with a membership of about forty-five, which has since been increased to about seventy-six. The first officers were: I. H. Crim, Commander; Jesse Bailey, S. V. C.; Reuben B. Scott, J. V. C.; William Malott, Commissary; William Erwin, Adjutant; Dr. H. Malott, Surgeon. The present officers are: R. B. Scott, Commander; W. H. Mitchell, S. V. C.; W. P. Malott, Q. M.; E. R. Murphy, Adjutant. The post meets every second and fourth Saturday afternoons of each month in the town hall. There have been several other secret societies in the town, such as Knights of Pythias, if the writer mistakes not, and Good Templars, but as the records are lost, nothing can be said regarding them.

ADDITIONS TO BEDFORD.

	No. of Lots.
1850. Lowrey's addition.....	15
1857. Dunn's addition to the out-lots of Bedford.....	11
1860. West Bedford addition.....	47
1860. East Bedford addition.....	35
1863. Simpson & Berry's addition.....	24
1865. Steven's addition to the out-lots of Bedford.....	12
1867. Simpson's addition.....	5
1867. Ragsdale's addition.....	10
1869. Fairground addition.....	12
1870. Simpson's second addition.....	32
1871. Stillson's addition.....	30
1876. Stillson's second addition.....	19
1878. Malott & Thornton's addition.....	30
1881. Messick & Duncan's addition.....	32
1881. Cosner & Rariden's addition.....	16
1881. Second East Bedford.....	16
1882. Owen's subdivision of part of out-lot J of Dunn's addition to the out-lots of Bedford.....	13
1883. Reath's addition.....	16
1883. Thomas' subdivision of lots 10, 11 and 12 of the Fair- ground addition.....	22
	—
Total.....	397

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

On the 10th of June, 1864, the County Board were petitioned to order an election to determine whether Bedford should become incorporated. By survey the corporate limits proposed comprised 1,440 acres. The 29th of June was fixed as the date of election, and on that day 122 votes were polled in favor of incorporating the town and 14 against it, whereupon, September 8, 1864, the County Board duly declared Bedford

to be an incorporated town. The first officers were: M. N. Messick, D. W. Parker and J. D. Thomasson, Trustees; John M. Stalker, Clerk; Levi H. Dale, Marshal; A. H. Dunihue, Treasurer. J. D. Thomasson, Trustee immediately resigned and was succeeded by A. C. Glover, and J. M. Stalker, Clerk, resigned and was succeeded by H. F. Braxtan. The first proceeding was to adopt a code of town ordinances. This consumed several weeks. E. D. Pearson was appointed Town Attorney. At this time the question of the right of the Board of Trustees to grant liquor license in the sum of \$50 was raised and submitted to Judge Bicknell, of the Circuit Court, who decided that they had not that right. In April, 1865, Charles G. Berry succeeded H. F. Braxtan as Clerk. At this time John W. Newland, Newton F. Malott and Madison Evans were elected School Trustees. A. H. Dunihue, Treasurer, submitted the following report from October 28, 1864, to April 22, 1865:

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Liquor license.....\$150 00	Printing.....\$ 31 95
Pedlers' license..... 17 00	Copying ordinances, etc..... 34 00
Gymnastic performers..... 4 00	Liquor license refunded..... 50 00
Total.....\$171 00	Cash to balance..... 55 05
	Total.....\$171 00

The officers of 1865-66 were D. G. Gray, John M. Daggy and Madison Evans, Trustees; John W. Mitchell, Clerk; A. H. Dunihue, Treasurer; Levi Dale, Marshal. On the 22d of May, a town tax as follows was levied: Twenty-five cents on each poll and 10 cents on each \$100 valuation of property. The liquor license collected as above was all refunded. In August a petition was presented the Board asking for a dissolution of the corporation, which petition was taken under advisement. What action was taken cannot be definitely stated, but the municipal government, at all events, was abandoned from January, 1866, to September, 1869, at which latter date an election of officers was held.

In 1869-70, the officers were Alexander H. Dunihue, James C. Carlton and E. D. Pearson, Trustees; M. N. Messick, Clerk and Treasurer; Erastus Ikerd, Assessor and Marshal. A full series of ordinances were adopted. Newton Crook was appointed Town Attorney. In November the foundation walls of the high school building and the brick kiln were covered with lumber. G. W. Friedley, T. N. Stevens and W. C. Winstandley were appointed School Trustees. In December the Board was called upon by the School Trustees to issue town bonds to be used in completing the high school building begun before by the Township Trustee, who had not sufficient means at his command to continue the work; whereupon \$10,000 in bonds of the denomination of \$100 each, drawing ten per cent interest, due as follows: \$2,000 January 1, 1871; \$2,000 May 2, 1872; \$2,000 July 1, 1873; \$2,000 September 1, 1874; \$2,000 November 1, 1875, were ordered issued. In December, four lamps were erected on the public square. It was estimated at this time

that it would require \$15,000 to complete the school building. In February, 1870, the annual salary of the Marshal, Collector and Assessor was fixed at \$600. Numerous streets and sidewalks were built. In April \$7.50 was paid for a corporation seal. The report of the Treasurer from October 2, 1869, to April 26, 1870, was as follows:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Fines	\$56 00	Marshal's salary.....	\$310 00
School bonds sold.....	800 00	Jail fees.....	13 40
Bond interest refunded.....	1 70	Elections.....	12 50
Liquor license	329 85	Lamp fluid.....	18 50
General license.....	27 00	Interest on orders.....	50
Street lamps.....	33 75	Printing.....	73 80
Tax levy.....	777 69	Printing school bonds.....	23 20
		Street lamps.....	116 40
Total.....	\$2,025 99	Other expense.....	23 05
		Total.....	\$591 35

The officers of 1870-71 were: E. D. Pearson, J. C. Carlton and A. H. Dunihue, Trustees; M. N. Messick, Clerk and Treasurer; E. N. Ikerd, Marshal, Collector and Assessor. Steps were taken in May to gravel or macadamize the streets surrounding the public square. Bids were called for. That of Hall and Harrison, was accepted, as follows: Grading, at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard; macadamizing, 50 feet wide, at \$3.20 per linear foot; guttering, 30 cents per linear foot; depth of work, six inches. In August Charles S. Jenkins succeeded Ikerd as Town Officer. Work on the school building and on the streets around the square was being carried on. The school bonds were sold mostly at Bedford, and as fast as the proceeds were realized they were used. Work on the streets was paid in estimates from time to time. In December it was decided that the salary of each Trustee per annum should be \$75, of the Clerk \$100, and of the Treasurer \$50. In January, 1871, Horatio B. Richardson succeeded G. W. Friedley as School Trustee. R. H. Carlton, Engineer, reported work done on the streets around the square as follows:

Grading 1,722 yards @ $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	\$ 645 75
Guttering 2,017 feet @ 30 cents.....	605 10
Macadamizing 1,516 feet @ \$3.20.....	4,851 20
High Street culvert.....	93 15
Curbing on Sycamore Street.....	10 00
Change in grade.....	1 00
Total.....	\$6,206 20

Of this amount which was paid Hall & Harrison, the town paid \$800.23; Lawrence County paid \$2,453.76; the New Albany Railroad paid \$745, and the remainder was paid in estimates of benefits by owners of real estate fronting the square, the largest amount being paid by W. A. Foote—\$126.56. In March, 1871, upon request of the School Board, town bonds to the amount of \$8,500 were issued in denominations of \$100 each as follows: \$1,000 due three years from date; \$1,500

due four years from date; \$2,500 due five years from date; \$3,500 due six years from date. Also, additional bonds of \$1,000 were sold to W. A. Foote, at 6 per cent discount, in denominations of \$100 each. The statement of the financial condition of the town, 1870-71 cannot be given, as it was not recorded in the town record.

The officers of 1871-72 were: J. W. Newland, A. C. Voris and T. H. Malott, Trustees; J. L. Messick, Clerk and Treasurer; William Cook, Marshal, Collector and Assessor. The latter did not qualify, and Lawson B. Hughes was appointed, but resigned, and C. L. Jenkins was appointed, but also resigned in two weeks, and John M. Campbell was appointed; Lycurgus Dalton was appointed Assessor. The town was divided into three road districts, and Supervisors were appointed; E. N. Ikerd became Marshal in August. In October, 1871, town bonds of \$2,500 were issued. In November, George W. Hudson became Marshal, E. N. Ikerd having died. In January town bonds to the amount of \$13,400 were issued as follows: \$2,000 due January 1, 1880; \$2,000 due January 1, 1881; \$2,000 due January 1, 1882; \$2,000 due January 1, 1883; \$2,000 due January 1, 1884; \$2,000 due January 1, 1885; \$1,400 due January 1, 1886; bonds to bear 10 per cent interest. In April W. C. Winstandley, Davis Harrison and Francis Wilson were appointed School Trustees for two years. The Treasurer's report for 1871-72 was as follows:

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Cash on hand	Town offices
Bonds sold	Jail fees
Justices' fines	Justice fees
Licenses	Printing
Delinquent tax	Schoolhouse
Duplicate of 1871-72	Roads
Road tax	Bond interest
Township tax	Specific
Dog tax	License refunded
	Tax refunded
Total	School Trustees
	Cash to balance
	Total

The officers of 1872 were: A. C. Voris, J. W. Newland and T. H. Malott, Trustees; P. P. Parks, Marshal; J. L. Messick, Clerk and Treasurer. During the summer and fall several important plank sidewalks were built. In October town orders were ordered issued for the payment of interest on town bonds, the orders to draw ten per cent interest. The pay of the Marshal was \$35 per month with extras. In March, 1873, Winstandley & Malott were permitted to erect Fairbanks' scales on the public square. In March, the tax having been collected, the Treasurer was directed to take up all outstanding town orders for interest on town bonds. At this time the School Trustees, Davis Harrison, Francis Wil-

son and W. C. Winstandley, asked that there might be sold \$10,000 additional town bonds to be used in the completion of the school building, whereupon bonds were ordered sold as follows: Four bonds \$500 each, due 1886; four bonds of \$500 each, due 1887; one bond of \$1,000, due 1887; four bonds of \$500 each, due 1888; one bond of \$1,000, due 1888, and two bonds of \$1,000 each, due 1889; the bonds to be dated March 26, 1873, to bear ten per cent interest, and to be sold for not less than par value. W. C. Winstandley took the entire issue upon these conditions. H. C. Duncan seems to have been attorney for the Board at this time. The following was the report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year 1872-73:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
On hand.....	\$ 654 81	Specific.....	\$ 85 55
Delinquent tax.....	79 76	Jail.....	42 85
From County Treasurer.....	95 45	Printing and advertising.....	155 10
Licenses.....	82 50	Fines returned.....	22 95
Fines.....	64 00	Roads.....	196 90
Revenue of 1872-73.....	921 00	Town Trustees.....	225 00
		Clerk and Treasurer.....	150 00
		Marshal and Collector.....	420 00
		Cash refunded.....	5 00
		Tax refunded.....	1 65
		School Trustees.....	25 00
		Cash to balance.....	567 52
	\$1,897 52		\$1,897 52

SCHOOL FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
On hand.....	\$ 2,619 25	Bond interest.....	\$ 2,782 83
Delinquent tax.....	329 06	Bonds redeemed.....	3,900 00
Tax of 1872-73.....	4,421 90	Paid School Trustees.....	20,400 00
School bonds sold.....	20,400 00	Cash to balance.....	677 38
	\$27,770 21		\$27,760 21

In April, 1873, a metaled pavement was ordered built on the east side of the square, fronting Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, the pavement to be ten feet wide. The officers elected for 1873-74 were James C. Carlton, Aden G. Gainey and J. W. Newland, Trustees; T. H. Malott, Clerk and Treasurer; Henry Davis, Marshal and Collector. D. D. Campbell contracted to fence the cemetery for \$70.50, and Samuel Bristow contracted to furnish the posts, lumber, etc., for \$185.38. The Messick Pond was ordered surveyed and drained in the general cleaning up made in fear of cholera. The total of the estimate of benefits to real property by the drain was reported by the Committee—A. C. Voris, D. G. Gray and Davis Harrison—to be \$2,260. The contract for building the sewer or drain with twelve-inch, hard clay pipe was awarded to Jennings Larter for 29 cents per cubic yard. In October, a street was ordered opened

through the premises of J. Q. Adams and the heirs of G. A. Thornton. In November John V. Nicola was paid \$405 for 600 feet of sewer tile for the Messick Pond drain. Larter's bill for work on the Messick sewer was \$320.16, with \$38 additional for extras. The levy upon property-holders for the Messick sewer was \$532.89, the total cost being \$781.70, the town bearing one-third of the expense, the rate of taxation being 23.15 per cent of the assessed benefits. During the winter of 1873-74 several plank walks were built in town. The School Trustees in 1873-74 were: Davis Harrison, one year to serve; D. W. Parker, two years to serve; W. C. Winstandley, three years to serve. D. Harrison was elected his own successor for 1874-75. On the 5th of May, 1874, Henry Davis, Assessor, reported 229 polls in Bedford, and \$363,197 worth of personal property. The receipts of 1883-84 were \$3,202.59, and the expenses \$2,783.70; and the school fund receipts were \$5,816.14, and the expenses \$2,127.62.

The officers for 1874-75 were: J. C. Carlton, A. G. Gainey and J. W. Newland, Trustees; T. H. Malott, Clerk and Treasurer; Joseph L. Shanks, Marshal, Collector and Assessor. The latter was succeeded by Henry Davis in October. In September \$2,000 worth of town bonds were ordered issued, the proceeds to be used in redeeming \$2,000 worth of schoolhouse bonds, dated September 1, 1870. The new bonds were to bear date September 1, 1874, and to be due September 1, 1879, to sell at par, and to bear 10 per cent interest. In October the leading citizens of the town subscribed \$141 toward paying the Marshal for his services in assessing and collecting town revenue. January 7, 1875, school bonds 21 to 40 inclusive for \$2,000 of the issue of May 2, 1870, and which had been redeemed, were burned; also, bonds 41 to 80 inclusive for \$3,800 of the issue of July 1, 1870, were burned; also, bonds 6 to 10 inclusive, for \$500 of the issue of April 1, 1871, were burned; also, interest coupons to the amount of \$9,476.89 were burned. January 20, 1875, the Town Board offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest of the murderers of George J. Carney, Nightwatch. C. S. Jenkins succeeded Carney. The total receipts for the year 1874-75 were \$2,016.41, and the total expenses \$1,663.43. The school fund receipts were \$9,332.89, and expenses \$5,840.

The officers of 1875-76 were James P. Parks, J. W. Newland and John W. Cosner, Trustees; T. H. Malott, Clerk and Treasurer, but was succeeded in July by Robert H. Carlton; C. S. Jenkins, Marshal, Collector and Assessor; A. N. Wilder, Deputy Marshal. George W. Friedly was paid \$100 for services in prosecuting the murderers of G. J. Carney. In June, under a new law of the State three School Trustees were elected: W. C. Winstandley, Davis Harrison and Daniel W. Parker. Sundry liquor ordinances were passed in August. In September Douthill & Butler built a station house for the town for \$87.25. In October Henry Davis became Marshal, Collector and Assessor. The receipt of general

funds for 1875-76 was \$2,047.15, and the expenses \$1,464.43; school fund receipts, \$6,283.65; expenses, \$7,270.

The officers of 1876-77 were: J. P. Parks, J. W. Cosner and J. W. Newland, Trustees; R. H. Carlton, Clerk and Treasurer; Henry Davis, Marshal, Collector and Assessor; Daniel W. Parker was appointed his own successor as School Trustee. J. D. Thomasson was paid \$25 for specimens of local stone, for the Centennial Exposition. In October, M. N. Messick succeeded D. W. Parker as School Trustee. In January, 1877, school bonds of the issues of 1870 and 1871, to the amount of \$4,200, and interest coupons to the amount of \$4,085, which had been redeemed, were burned in the presence of the town officers. Jacob Walheiser was paid \$306 for the construction of a sewer in the southwestern part of town, of which amount \$200 was borne by the town, and the remainder by property-holders benefited. The receipts of the general fund for 1876-77 were \$2,310.23; expenses, \$1,814.27; school fund receipts \$5,836.85; expenses, \$4,850.50; bonds outstanding \$31,700; temporary loan \$1,704.43; total indebtedness, \$33,404.43; amount on hand applicable to the redemption of bonded debt, \$3,000; actual bonded debt, \$30,404.43.

The officers for 1877-78 were: John W. Cosner, James P. Parks and John W. Newland, Trustees; Thomas V. Thornton, Clerk and Treasurer; Charles S. Jenkins, Marshal, Collector and Assessor. In June, to meet about \$3,500 of school bonds falling due, new bonds for \$1,500, drawing 8 per cent interest, dated June 1, 1877, to run five years, were issued, and \$1,979.02 was borrowed of the Bedford National Bank, at the same rate of interest. In July, 1877, redeemed bonds to the amount of \$5,300, and redeemed interest coupons to the amount of \$3,920, were burned. On the 5th of November, 1877, a series of resolutions was passed by the Town Board, deploring the death of Oliver P. Morton and extolling his eminent character and public services. In April, 1878, \$700 of redeemed bonds and \$2,140 of paid interest coupons were burned. The total receipts for 1877-78 were \$2,910.36, the liquor license being \$600, and the tax revenue, \$1,562.04; the expenditures were \$1,819.31; bond and interest receipts \$9,850.31, bond and interest expenses \$10,164.37; total bonded debt, \$33,200; paid during the year \$3,800; actual debt, \$29,400.

The officers of 1878-79 were J. W. Newland, J. P. Parks and J. W. Cosner, Trustees; T. V. Thornton, Clerk and Treasurer; Charles S. Jenkins, Marshal, Collector and Assessor. In June W. C. Winstandley was re-elected School Trustee. Surveying and fencing the new cemetery cost \$207.33. The ground of the new cemetery was Lots E and F in Malott & Thornton's addition to Bedford, and cost \$475. In March, C. S. Jenkins, Collector, absconded with \$873.03 of the town funds, leaving his bondsmen, Thomas N. Stevens and L. B. Nunnally, to be held for the

defalcation. After deducting what was due Jenkins for salary, etc., the bondsmen paid \$750 in full satisfaction for the loss. Jenkins was arrested in Arkansas. His successor as Marshal, Collector and Assessor was Jasper H. Glover. In April \$5,340 of redeemed bonds and interest coupons were burned. The receipts for 1878-79 were \$1,759.61; expenses, \$1,565.21, of which \$448.96 had been paid on Beech Grove Cemetery; bond and interest receipts, \$5,840.43; expenses, \$5,810.03; outstanding bonded debt, \$26,900.

The officers for 1879-80 were Thomas C. Williams, Benjamin Newland and John B. Glover, Trustees; Thomas O. Daggy, Clerk and Treasurer; William J. Cook, Marshal and Collector; George W. Friedley, School Trustee, vice M. N. Messick, time out. In September arrangements were made to refund the bonded debt of the town at a lower rate of interest. In October Mr. Glover, President of the Board, was sent to Indianapolis to negotiate the sale of new six per cent town bonds. At this time T. C. Williams, Trustee, resigned, and was succeeded by Logan Fish. On the 20th of October, 1879, the Board ordered issued fifty-two bonds of the denomination of \$500 each—a total of \$26,000, the bonds to bear six per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York City, to be dated October 20, 1879, and to mature in ten years, or be redeemable after five years, bonds to be sold for not less than par. In November John D. Thomasson succeeded Davis Harrison as School Trustee. In December the Bedford Light Guards assumed the responsibility of a hook and ladder company, and steps were taken to purchase the necessary articles for their use. Twelve thousand seven hundred dollars' worth of town bonds redeemed were burned in December. In March, 1880, there were issued \$4,000 worth of town bonds to take up outstanding orders of that amount; bonds to bear six per cent interest, to be dated March 22, 1880, and to be due as follows: \$1,000 due March 22, 1881; \$1,500 due March 22, 1882; \$1,500 due March 22, 1883. V. V. Williams bought \$1,500 at par, and W. C. Winstandley bought the remainder of these bonds at par. The receipts of general fund for the year, 1879-80, were \$2,149.69, and the expenses \$1,750.40; school bond receipts, \$27,795.67; expenses, \$23,881.02; outstanding bonded debt, \$35,100.

The officers of 1880-81 were Ben Newland, Logan Fish and J. B. Glover, Trustees; T. O. Daggy, Clerk and Treasurer; W. A. Cook, Marshal and Collector; J. D. Thomasson, School Trustee; Newton Crook, Attorney. With the usual levy of tax, 5 cents on each \$100 valuation was levied to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. Robert N. Palmer was elected School Trustee, vice W. C. Winstandley resigned. S. A. Rariden, T. H. Malott and V. V. Williams were appointed a Board of Health. In March, 1881, redeemed bonds and interest coupons worth \$6,240 were burned. The School Trustees

reported that there were 791 children of school age within the corporate limits, of whom 525 only could be seated in the schoolhouse, and asked that \$8,000 in bonds might be issued to erect an addition of four rooms to the school building. A petition from many of the citizens asked the same action. The question was submitted to the voters with this result: For the addition, 186; against the addition, 189. The Trustees accordingly rejected the proposal. The Bedford Fire Company was fully organized from the militia company, and was duly recognized by the Board in April, 1881. Fire apparatus was ordered purchased. The receipts for the year 1880-81 were \$2,696.42; expenses, \$1,808.90; bond interest receipts, \$6,715.46; expenses, \$4,402.19; sinking fund, \$342.55; bonded debt, \$33,200.

The officers of 1881-2 were: J. W. Cosner, John W. Acoam and W. H. Lane, Trustees; Henry B. Richardson, Marshal; W. V. Houston, Clerk and Treasurer. Richardson declined to serve, and W. J. Cook was appointed Marshal. The fire apparatus was not to exceed in cost \$450, of which Mrs. Rebecca Daniels donated \$100. Robert N. Palmer was elected School Trustee for three years. In September the question of erecting water-works connected with the spring northwest of town was discussed, but a favorable consideration was not reached. The fire company was required to meet regularly for drill. In April, 1882, redeemed bonds of \$3,800 were burned. The Board appropriated \$60 to be used in erecting a monument to the memory of George Carney, who was murdered while serving as Town Marshal. The total receipts were \$2,678.05; expenses, \$1,990.32; hook and ladder wagon and freight, \$500; bond and interest receipts, \$5,860.65; expenses \$5,538.20; bonded debt, \$30,400; sinking fund, \$761.83.

The officers of 1882-83 were: John W. Mitchell, Joseph Dinkelspiel and William P. Hodge, Trustees; Garrison McFall, Marshal and Collector; W. V. Houston, Clerk and Treasurer; Charles Rariden, A. A. Malott and H. B. Richardson, Board of Health. The question of erecting another school building was not favorably considered by the Board. E. J. Robinson was elected School Trustee, vice Friedley, time out. In March, 1883, all persons in the town not vaccinated were ordered so to do instantly in view of the small-pox scare. Several side-walks were built during the year. Bonds of \$2,000, redeemed, were burned in May, 1883. The receipts of 1882-83 were \$2,313.47; expenses, \$1,234.87; bond receipts, \$4,474.09; expenses, \$5,011.20; sinking fund, \$1,205.91; bond indebtedness, \$28,400.

The officers of 1883-84 were: J. W. Mitchell, Treasurer; W. V. Houston, Clerk and Treasurer; James M. Handy, Marshal; John M. Stalker, School Trustee, vice Thomasson, time out; William H. Martin, Town Attorney; H. B. Richardson, A. A. Malott and Charles Rariden, Board of Health; J. W. Glover, Night Watchman. In April, 1884, a

petition signed by more than one-third of the legal voters of the town was presented, asking that the Town of Bedford might be duly made the "City of Bedford," whereupon the census of the town was ordered taken as a preliminary to that act. John W. Mitchell, census-taker, reported 2,451 residents of the town, and an election to decide the question of city government was ordered held May 12, 1884. In May, 1884, John W. Acoam and Michael Hackett were elected Trustees; W. V. Houston, Clerk and Treasurer; D. R. Bowden, Marshal; Robert N. Palmer, School Trustee; J. H. Willard, Attorney. Daniel W. Parker was appointed Trustee in June, vice Mitchell, resigned. Redeemed bonds worth \$2,300 were destroyed July, 1884. The receipts for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1884, were \$2,495.51; expenses, \$1,714.25; bond receipts, \$5,787.75; expenses, \$4,718.10; sinking fund, \$1,622.23; bonds outstanding at last annual report, \$28,400; redeemed during the year, \$2,100; present bonded debt, \$26,300. In August, 1884, it was determined to dig four cisterns of 500 barrels capacity each, on the public square—one in the street at each corner—to be used as reservoirs to extinguish fires.

THE PRESS OF BEDFORD.

The first newspaper established at Bedford and in the county was the *Western Sun*, a small five-column folio, subscription price \$2 per annum. It was Whig in politics, and was owned by a stock company of six or eight of the leading Whigs, who purchased the material, and gave it in charge of O. H. Allen, who did the publishing, and whose name appeared as editor, though R. W. Thompson was *de facto* editor, and gave tone and strength to the sheet. Allen was succeeded by several others, one of whom was Marcus L. Deal. It ran on under discouragements and with occasional lapses for about five years, and was then abandoned. In 1841 Isaac Smith founded the *Bedford Review*, which he conducted about three years. William Newland was associated with him in some capacity a portion of the time. It flaunted the Whig banner. In 1845 Comingore & Marts began to issue the *Bedford Sun*, a Democratic sheet edited by Judge James Hughes, and published by Jacob Marts. Mr. Comingore, who was conducting a paper at Paoli, was a silent partner. Late in 1847 or early in 1848 the issue was discontinued.

In the spring of 1848 James V. S. Maxwell began the publication of the *Bedford Herald*, which was conducted about two volumes and was then abandoned. It was probably succeeded by the *People's Advocate*, conducted for a short time early in the fifties by James C. Carlton. In September, 1849, the *White River Standard* made its appearance with Leonard Green as editor and proprietor. Green was a man of more than average talent, and his paper was the best up to that time in the county. It was a strong Whig sheet. In November, 1852, it passed to Judge E. D. Pearson, who issued it until late in 1855, when it was sold to Mathis

& Berry, who after a few issues (January 24, 1856,) changed the name to *Bedford Independent*. In May, 1856, C. G. Berry was alone in its management, and a little later his son was associated with him, as were others probably. Later S. H. H. Mathis issued a religious journal. How long Berry conducted the *Independent* could not be learned. In 1863 the office was in the hands of Eli Dale, who had changed the name to *Bedford Press*. October 6, 1863, Number 37, Volume XIV was issued. Early in 1864 it passed to William A. Gabe, who changed the name after a few issues back to *Bedford Independent*. Later in 1864 and during the early part of 1865 S. H. H. Mathis seems to have edited the paper, but later Gabe again took editorial charge and continued until May, 1867, when the office passed to W. S. Benham. At this time the paper was a seven-column folio, filled with excellent general news and local current items. In April, 1868, I. H. Thomas became owner and editor, and conducted the paper until 1874; A. B. Cole was associated with him for a time.

In June, 1856, W. R. Johns and N. F. Malott began the publication of the *Lawrence Democrat*, a bright and spicy sheet, an organ, as its name indicates, of the Democracy. Several changes were afterward made and in about three years the issue was discontinued. Its successor made its first appearance in February, 1860, under the management of George Sheeks and A. D. Lemon, and was called the *Bedford Enterprise*, a Democratic paper. Its motto was Crockett's famous maxim: "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." It was continued probably about a year. In about September, 1863, Henry M. Beadle commenced publishing the *Bedford Appeal*, a small seven-column folio of strong Democratic proclivities. It was continued a year and a half or two years. The *Bedford Weekly News* was founded in January 1870 by Yockey & Conley, and was an eight-column folio. The *Bedford Leader* was started by James Glover in about June, 1872, and was a seven-column folio. In about 1876 the *True Republican* was founded by G. A. J. Thomas. In May, 1879, the first issue of the *Bedford Republican* made its appearance under the editorship of R. A. Connor and W. S. English. John V. Smith, an old and able newspaper man bought the last two named offices and united them and began issuing the *Bedford Journal*, an excellent sheet, and continued with gratifying success until August, 1884, when he sold out to F. B. Hitchcock. On the 2d of August Mr. Smith commenced with commendable enterprise the issue of a small daily to be conducted during the campaign of 1884, but after fourteen issues, owing to the sale of the office to Mr. Hitchcock, its continuance was abandoned.

In February, 1873, M. A. Gelwick commenced the issue of the *Lawrence Gazette* and continued for some time quite successfully. In 1876, H. H. Friedley was connected with it in the capacity of editor.

The *Democratic Banner* was started by Yockey & Conley, editors and managers, about 1868-69, and the material was largely furnished by the leading Democrats of the town and vicinity. The paper at once took an influential position which it yet retains. In 1871 or 1872 it was sold to James Carlton, but after a year or two went back to Yockey, at which time the present editor, A. J. Hostetler, secured an interest. Mr. Hostetler is the present editor, and has a large circulation and valuable patronage in the job and advertising departments. The *Bedford Star* (Democratic) was founded in 1875 by John Johnson, Jr. It was at first a four-column folio, then a five-column and now a six-column. Mr. Johnson still conducts it, and has an excellent patronage. He has a large quantity of excellent new type. James Glover founded *The News* about 1875. It became defunct in two months. Vestal ran the *Morning Call* for a short time. Mathis has conducted the *Christian Record* for many years. The *Bedford Magnet* (Republican) was founded in 1879 by H. S. Osborne, first as a daily, then as tri-weekly, then as a bi-weekly, and then as a five-column folio. In August, 1884, it was consolidated with the *Bedford Journal*, which had just been purchased by Mr. Hitchcock. The new paper is called the *Lawrence Mail*. The office is well equipped for job-work, having a steam press. The paper is a nine-column folio, and is owned jointly by Mr. Osborne and Mr. Hitchcock. It is Republican in politics.

THE BEDFORD STONE WORKS.

Within the last eight years the limestone interests of Bedford and immediate vicinity have grown to enormous and valuable proportions. There are five companies, each doing a large business: Voris, Norton & Co., Hoosier Stone Co., Hallowell Granite Co., Chicago & Bedford Stone Co., and Tomlinson & Reed. Some are larger than others, and at best can work 200 men. Perhaps the capacity of all is 600 men. Enormous quantities of stone are shipped to all points of the Union. A large amount of capital is employed. Thousands of car-loads of stone have been shipped from the town. The most improved channeling machines and steam derricks are used. This stone interest is the most valuable ever developed in the county, and promises an enormous and ceaseless revenue for the future.

MITCHELL.*

Mitchell is at present the only town in the township, three older places having fallen into decay. The town was named in honor of the late Gen. O. M. Mitchell, a commander in the Union Army, who died at Huntsville, Ala., 1862, and who was the chief engineer in the location and construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, and who surveyed and platted the town. The town is situated on the south half of Section

*The sketch of Mitchell was furnished by Dr. McIntire.

36, Town 4 north, Range 1 west, and on the north half of Section 1, Town 3 north, Range 1 west, and was laid out September 29, 1853, by John Sheeks and G. W. Cochran. The streets running east and west are Oak, Brook, Warren, Main, Mississippi Avenue, Frank, Baker and Vine. They are 60, 70, 70, 80, 120, 70 and 70 feet wide, respectively, all running north, 73° east. Streets running north and south are Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth, being respectively 70, 70, 80, 100, 70, 60 and 60 feet wide, all running north, 17° west. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway runs along Fifth Street, and the Ohio & Mississippi Railway along Mississippi Avenue.

West Mitchell was laid out January 17, 1859, by Jonas Finger, adding on the west side of the original town plat, Brady, Stevens and Finger Streets, with 115 lots.

Kelly & Co.'s Addition to Mitchell was laid out by D. Kelly & Co., November 26, 1865, and consists of twenty-five lots, with an extension of Stevens Street. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway was completed in 1850 as far as Juliett. Where the town now stands was a dense forest. In 1854 work was begun on the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, and "The Crossing" became a lively village during the construction of the road, it not being completed till May, 1856. The early merchants were Silas Moore & Son, John R. Nugent and Robert Harnard. J. T. Biggs and G. W. Dodson were early engaged in the drug business. Sam Cook was the first blacksmith. J. T. Biggs kept the hotel. In 1860 the town contained 612 inhabitants; in 1870, 978; and 1880, 1,443.

INCORPORATION.

The town was incorporated December 23, 1864, and the following named as first Trustees: Joshua Budd, R. Barnard and Z. L. Warren. In January following Mr. Budd resigned, and Silas Moore was appointed in his stead. A. T. McCoy was first Clerk, but his first official act was to resign, and H. S. Manington was appointed. The same officers were elected May, 1865. In 1866 S. Moore, J. D. McCoy and F. M. Lemon were elected Trustees, and H. S. Manington Clerk and Treasurer. S. Moore, J. D. McCoy and William A. Burton were elected in 1867, and H. S. Manington Clerk. In 1868 S. Moore, J. D. McCoy and Z. L. Warren were elected Trustees, and A. Wood, Clerk and Treasurer. In 1869 came our first closely contested election: W. V. T. Murphy, A. L. Munson and Samuel Cook were elected. They took steps for a separate school organization for the town, appointing for the first School Trustees Milton N. Moore, Elihu S. McIntire and William M. Munson. Bonds were issued, and work begun on the first graded school building in July of that year. In 1870 the same officers were elected. In 1871 we fail to get names of Town Trustees from the records, but A. Wood, A. P. Adams and William Tanksley were elected School Trustees. In 1872, Trustees

were Allen Edwards, J. P. Tapp and William A. Burton, and the following School Trustees: A. Wood, I. Burton and E. S. McIntire. In 1873 Isaac B. Faulkner, I. H. Crim and J. A. Head were the Town Trustees, and E. S. McIntire was elected School Trustee, the others holding over under a new law. In April, 1875, E. S. McIntire resigned, and J. H. McPheeters was appointed School Trustee in his stead. The Town Trustees in 1875 were: Allen Edwards, D. Coleman and J. Y. Bates, and they elected for School Trustees: Silas Moore, A. Wood and I. Burton. In January, 1876, Silas Moore died, and J. W. Manington was appointed School Trustee in his place; and in June Manington resigned, and A. W. Jones was appointed to fill out his term. May 8, 1877, John Mead, I. H. Crim and M. Z. Moore were elected Town Trustees, and they elected J. B. Larkin School Trustee. J. O'Donnell, J. Richardson and J. Bixler were elected Town Trustees in 1878, and they elected I. Burton School Trustee. In 1880 George Z. Wood, G. W. Burton and J. D. Moore were elected, and they elected W. V. T. Murphy for School Trustee. In 1881 Thomas Richardson, M. N. Moore and W. J. Humston were elected, and James Richardson was chosen School Trustee. Richardson held over in 1882, and M. N. Moore and W. H. Edwards were elected, and in June they elected J. H. McPheeters as School Trustee. At the May election, 1883, C. W. Campbell was elected in the First Ward, Moore and Edwards holding over, and W. M. Munson was made School Trustee. May, 1884, John Mead, M. N. Moore and Thomas Welsh were elected Town Trustees, and they chose for School Trustee David Kelly. Henry Crawford was elected Clerk and Treasurer, and Wesley Walker, Marshal.

THE PRESS.

In the summer of 1865, just after the close of the Civil war, Mitchell was blessed with her first newspaper. J. M. Griffin brought a press from Vincennes and started the *Mitchell Republican*. Mr. Griffin did not prove to be popular with the citizens and the citizens were not lovely in Mr. Griffin's eyes. So the life of the first paper published in Mitchell was short; after a few weeks it ceased to appear. The press was sold to some persons in Paoli and the *Republican* was issued from it.

In February, 1866, a Mr. Rumrill, of Seymour, a newspaper man of local notoriety, associated with himself a peripatetic printer named Woodward, under the firm name of Woodward & Rumrill, and the *Mitchell Commercial* was issued. The paper was under the control of Mr. Woodward, as editor, publisher and printer. He was a rather brilliant fellow, and gave the *Commercial* a bright start in the journalistic world, but when the spring sunshine had dried up the winter's mud Woodward walked away, nobody knew whither, as so many printers are wont to do. Mr. Rumrill sold the office to Messrs. Simpson Burton and J. K. Howard, who were at that time joint Principals of Mitchell Semi-

nary ; and Mr. Frank H. King, who was their teacher of music, took editorial charge of the paper. Mr. King gave too much time to music and social enjoyment to be a very brilliant political editor. He published in the same office a musical paper called *The Musical Monthly*. The proprietors found the enterprise not a paying investment, and in 1867 Charles G. Berry became editor, publisher and proprietor of the *Commercial*. Mr. Berry was peculiarly well qualified for the position. He was scholarly, a ready writer, a good mechanical printer, and sufficiently pugilistic to take care of himself. He was successful in the management of the paper and built up a good patronage. His son, H. L. Berry, was after a time associated with him as publisher. In July, 1872, Dr. E. S. McIntire purchased the office and took charge of the *Commercial* as its editor and publisher. During the time he remained in charge of the paper it was radically Republican, thoroughly independent, the paper making many warm friends, but some very bitter enemies. The advertising patronage was much extended and its circulation placed on a substantial basis. In the fall of 1881 a new fast press was put in the office and the old Franklin press, the oldest in southern Indiana, was shipped to the foundry. It had been in use since 1835. The Doctor tiring of the routine of editorial life, sold the office to M. N. Moore & Son, in May, 1883, the junior member of the firm, Mr. W. T. Moore, acting in the capacity of editor. He was brilliant, especially in headlines, but a short experience soon wore off the novelty of editorial life, and in October of the same year they sold the office to Mr. George Z. Wood, who, at the present time, is editor and publisher, T. J. Tanksley holding the position of local editor. Mr. Wood shows unusual ability in the management of the paper, and as a local news-gatherer Mr. Tanksley is a success. The *Commercial* is now the oldest paper within a radius of forty miles, and is prosperous and popular. The *Commercial* was sold to John V. Smith, late of the *Bedford Journal*, in September, 1884.

The *Mitchell Times* was started January, 1876. Mr. Charles L. Yockey was at that time publishing the *Bedford Banner*, he made one side of his paper the *Mitchell Times*, and the joint paper was issued in the two towns during that year. Dr. John T. Biggs acting as local editor of the *Mitchell* side. In January, 1877, the two-sided paper was abandoned, and Dr. Biggs gave the *Times* a separate existence as the Democratic organ of the south side of Lawrence County. It has always been a neatly gotten up, six-column paper, intensely partisan, and under Dr. Biggs' management it frequently sparkled with wit. Dr. Biggs continued as editor and publisher till January 18, 1884, when he sold the office to Mr. Charles L. Yockey, who is a practical printer, and who has had long experience as editor of country papers. He is apparently giving satisfaction to his patrons and to his party.

Other ventures have been made in the newspaper line in *Mitchell*,

but they were either too short-lived or too weak to be remembered by the people. Mr. Albert Johnston, when quite a boy, published an amateur paper called the *Star*. Mr. Harry Davis, who was for a long time typographer in the *Commercial* office, started, in 1874, a neat little paper, calling it the *Enterprise*, but the enterprise was all in the name and it soon failed to appear.

LIMEKILNS.

The burning of lime has become quite an important industry in Marion Township. The kilns of Mr. Asa Erwin, located two miles north of Mitchell, are producing about 10,000 barrels per annum, and Maj. David Kelly's kilns on Rock Lick Creek, and now under the management of William Hart, produce an equal amount. Mr. Benjamin Hostetler and Jonathan Turley, Esq., have each a kiln near Turley's Mill, and are making about 5,000 barrels per year each, making fully 30,000 barrels per annum that are shipped from Mitchell and Hostetler's switch. The lime is a superior quality, and there is an increasing demand.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

In the earlier days of Marion Township there was but one Free Mason in the township, and he belonged to no regular lodge; this was John P. Burton. In 1858 there were sufficient members to organize a lodge, and Mitchell Lodge, No. 228, F. & A. M., was chartered May 25 of that year. William V. T. Murphy was the first Worshipful Master; William Muir, first Senior Warden; Edward Antonieski the first Junior Warden, and J. T. Biggs the first Secretary. June 6, 1859, the following officers were elected: John Riley, W. M.; H. H. Marley, S. W.; David L. Ferguson, J. W.; and J. T. Biggs, Secretary. June 18, 1860, the following were elected: W. V. T. Murphy, W. M.; D. L. Ferguson, S. W.; Helmsley Wood, J. W.; and Rice M. Brown, Secretary. On June 17, 1861, the following: D. L. Ferguson, W. M.; E. H. Cooper, S. W.; John Keane, J. W.; J. R. Budd, Secretary. June 16, 1862, John Riley was elected W. M.; H. Wood, S. W.; John Keane, J. W.; R. M. Brown, Secretary. June 15, 1863—John Riley, W. M.; John Keane, S. W.; Jacob Herman, J. W.; R. M. Brown, Secretary. June 20, 1864—John Riley, W. M.; R. M. Brown, S. W.; Vardeman Wright, J. W.; H. Logan, Secretary. June 8, 1865—W. V. T. Murphy, W. M.; V. Wright, S. W.; Wilson Morris, J. W.; J. Morgan Marley, Secretary. June 18, 1866—Francis M. Lemon, W. M.; V. Wright, S. W.; H. Wood, J. W.; J. K. Howard, Secretary. Same officers elected in 1867. June 15, 1868—Joshua H. Crim, W. M.; James Richardson, S. W.; F. R. Nugent, J. W.; Jacob Trush, Secretary. June 21, 1869—J. H. Crim, W. M.; E. S. McIntire, S. W.; F. R. Nugent, J. W.; J. Trush, Secretary. June 20, 1870—W. V. T. Murphy, W. M.; H. Wood, S. W.; J. T. Biggs, J. W.; J. Trush, Secretary. December 19, 1870—

J. Y. Bates, W. M.; William J. Humston, S. W.; Jacob Trush, J. W.; Joseph P. Funk, Secretary. December 18, 1871—J. L. W. Yost, W. M.; J. P. Funk, S. W.; H. McNabb, J. W.; A. L. Herbst, Secretary. December 16, 1872—J. L. W. Yost, W. M.; A. A. Pearson, S. W.; Isaac H. Crim, J. W.; D. L. Ferguson, Secretary. December 15, 1873, and 1874—A. A. Pearson, W. M.; F. J. Wolfe, S. W.; Thomas A. Steele, J. W.; D. L. Ferguson, Secretary. December 20, 1875—A. A. Pearson, W. M.; W. J. Humston, S. W.; J. W. Manington, J. W.; Ollie Owens, Secretary. December 18, 1876—W. J. Humston, W. M.; J. W. Manington, S. W.; C. Moore, J. W.; A. T. McCoy, Secretary. December 17, 1877—W. J. Humston, W. M.; F. J. Wolfe, S. W.; A. W. Jones, J. W.; A. T. McCoy, Secretary. December 16, 1878—F. J. Wolfe, W. M.; A. W. Jones, S. W.; John Tanksley, J. W.; A. T. McCoy, Secretary. December 15, 1879—W. J. Humston, W. M.; A. W. Jones, S. W.; D. C. Shanks, J. W.; A. T. McCoy, Secretary. December 19, 1880—A. W. Jones, W. M.; John Tanksley, S. W.; A. S. Parsons, J. W.; A. T. McCoy, Secretary. December 19, 1881—J. L. W. Yost, W. M.; James Richardson, S. W.; A. W. Jones, J. W.; F. J. Wolfe, Secretary. December 18, 1882—J. L. W. Yost, W. M.; C. W. Campbell, S. W.; F. J. Wolfe, J. W.; A. J. McDonald, Secretary. December 27, 1883—J. L. W. Yost, W. M.; I. B. Faulkner, S. W.; A. C. Robertson, J. W.; A. S. Parsons, Secretary.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Mitchell Chapter No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered October 20, 1870; the following persons were charter members: Elihu S. McIntire, H. P.; Milton N. Moore, King; James Richardson, Scribe; A. L. Herbst, Secretary; T. J. Reed, John Guthrie and John K. Fullen. In the first annual election, held December 11, 1871, the following officers were elected: E. S. McIntire, H. P.; I. H. Crim, K.; F. M. Lemon, S.; A. L. Herbst, Secretary; and at the annual elections, in December of each year, the following persons were elected to the offices named above: 1872, F. M. Lemon, I. H. Crim, H. L. Kimberlin and D. L. Ferguson. In 1873—E. S. McIntire, I. H. Crim, H. L. Kimberlin and D. L. Ferguson. 1874—I. H. Crim, F. J. Wolfe, W. C. Sheeks and D. L. Ferguson. 1875—F. J. Wolfe, A. A. Pearson, F. A. Friedley and Ollie Owens. 1876—I. H. Crim, W. J. Humston, W. C. Sheeks and G. W. Burton. The same were continued in 1877 and 1878. In 1879 and 1880, the following—W. J. Humston, Noah Harper, T. A. Steele and F. J. Wolfe. 1881—E. S. McIntire, J. Richardson, L. D. VanDyke and F. J. Wolfe. 1882—E. S. McIntire, F. J. Wolfe, J. H. Malott and A. J. McDonald. 1883—E. S. McIntire, A. J. McDonald, W. W. Webb and F. J. Wolfe.

Mitchell Council, No. 48, Royal and Select Master was chartered

October, 1876, with the following membership: F. J. Wolfe, Illinois M.; W. J. Humston, D. Illinois M.; F. M. Lemon, P. C. W., and Olly Owens, Recorder; W. H. Cornelius, N. T. Bonsel, Jesse A. Mitchell, E. D. Pearson, A. L. Herbst, John Kiger, G. W. Bartlett, John T. Creed and Frank Wilson. F. J. Wolfe has served continuously as Illinois Master except 1881, when W. J. Humston served in that place.

Mitchell Lodge, No. 242, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Mitchell, Ind., September 1, 1865, by sundry brothers from Shawswick Lodge, No. 177, and Orange Lodge, No. 113, M. A. Malott, D. D., G. M., officiating, the following being the charter members: George W. Webb, Louis B. Jackson, William Wilson, James Richardson and George M. Burns. The following officers were elected and installed to serve the ensuing term of six months: William Wilson, N. G.; David Kelly, V. G.; George M. Burns, Secretary; and George W. Webb, Treasurer. Officers elected March 27, 1866—David Kelly, N. G.; L. B. Jackson, V. G.; J. K. Howard, Secretary; George W. Webb, Treasurer. The following officers April 2, 1867—J. K. Howard, N. G.; I. N. Thompson, V. G.; James A. Head, Secretary; J. Bixler, Treasurer. October 1, 1867—I. N. Thompson, N. G.; J. A. Head, V. G.; William A. Burton, Secretary; D. Coleman, Treasurer. April 7, 1868—J. A. Head, N. G.; W. A. Burton, V. G.; J. Bixler, Secretary; M. D. Crim, Treasurer; A. W. Jones, Permanent Secretary. October 6, 1868—W. A. Burton, N. G.; J. Bixler, V. G.; A. W. Jones, Secretary; M. D. Crim, Treasurer; D. Kelly, Permanent Secretary. April 6, 1869—Jacob Bixler, N. G.; A. W. Jones, V. G.; James Richardson, Secretary; M. D. Crim, Treasurer. October 5, 1869—A. W. Jones, N. G.; James Richardson, V. G.; J. H. Crim, Secretary; D. Kelly, Permanent Secretary; William Munson, Treasurer. April 5, 1870—James Richardson, N. G.; J. H. Crim, V. G.; C. D. Smart, Secretary; William Munson, Treasurer. October 4, 1870—L. McDonald, N. G.; C. D. Smart, V. G.; M. D. Crim, Secretary; John S. Downes, Permanent Secretary; Robert Todd, Treasurer. April 4, 1871—C. D. Smart, N. G.; M. D. Crim, V. G.; William M. Munson, Secretary; Robert Todd, Treasurer. October 3, 1871—M. D. Crim, N. G.; William M. Munson, V. G.; William H. Hart, Secretary; J. S. Downes, Permanent Secretary; D. Kelly, Treasurer. April 2, 1872—William M. Munson, N. G.; W. H. Hart, V. G.; W. H. Tapp, Secretary; C. D. Smart, Treasurer. January 7, 1873—W. H. Hart, N. G.; W. H. Tapp, V. G.; J. E. Morris, Secretary; M. A. Burton, Permanent Secretary; C. D. Smart, Treasurer. July 1, 1873—W. H. Tapp, N. G.; J. E. Morris, V. G.; M. A. Burton, Secretary; A. W. Jones, Permanent Secretary. January 6, 1874—James E. Morris, N. G.; M. A. Burton, V. G.; D. Kelly, Secretary; A. W. Jones, Permanent Secretary; Anselm Wood, Treasurer. July 7, 1874—M. A. Burton, N. G.; D. Kelly, V. G.; E. D. Millis, Secretary; W. H. Tapp, Treasurer. January 3, 1875—D. Kelly, N. G.; E.

D. Millis, V. G.; H. McNabb, Secretary; W. H. Tapp, Permanent Secretary; William A. Burton, Treasurer.

July 6, 1875—E. D. Millis, N. G.; H. McNabb, V. G.; J. B. Wood, Secretary; William A. Burton, Treasurer. January 4, 1876—H. McNabb, N. G.; J. B. Wood, V. G.; Thomas Richardson, Secretary; W. H. Tapp, Permanent Secretary; D. Kelly, Treasurer. July 4, 1876—J. B. Wood, N. G.; T. Richardson, V. G.; William H. Hart, Secretary; D. Kelly, Treasurer. January 2, 1877—Thomas Richardson, N. G.; J. H. McPheeters, V. G.; Anselm Wood, Secretary; E. D. Millis, Permanent Secretary; D. Kelly, Treasurer. July 10, 1877—James H. McPheeters, N. G.; Anselm Wood, V. G.; J. B. Larkin, Secretary; William H. Tapp, Permanent Secretary; David Kelly, Treasurer. January 1, 1878—Anselm Wood, N. G.; J. B. Larkin, V. G.; W. H. Hart, Secretary; Thomas Richardson, Permanent Secretary; D. Kelly, Treasurer. July 2, 1878—J. B. Larkin, N. G.; James E. Morris, V. G.; Logan McDonald, Secretary; David Kelly, Treasurer. January 7, 1879—William H. Hart, N. G.; L. McDonald, V. G.; Thomas Richardson, Secretary; Dennis Coleman, Permanent Secretary; David Kelly, Treasurer. July 1, 1879—L. McDonald, N. G.; T. Richardson, V. G.; L. B. Jackson, Recording Secretary; D. Kelly, Treasurer. January 13, 1880—T. Richardson, N. G.; L. B. Jackson, V. G.; James A. Head, Recording Secretary; W. H. Tapp, Permanent Secretary; D. Kelly, Treasurer. July 6, 1880—L. B. Jackson, N. G.; James A. Head, V. G.; Denton Burton, Recording Secretary; D. Kelly, Treasurer. January 4, 1881—William H. Hart, N. G.; L. McDonald, V. G.; William H. Tapp, Secretary; David Kelly, Treasurer. July 5, 1881—L. McDonald, N. G.; D. Coleman, V. G.; William H. Tapp, Secretary, and David Kelly, Treasurer. January 3, 1882—D. Coleman, N. G.; James Richardson, V. G.; William H. Tapp, Secretary, and David Kelly, Treasurer. July 4, 1882—James Richardson, N. G.; W. P. Tapp, V. G.; William H. Tapp, Secretary, and David Kelly, Treasurer. January 2, 1883—W. P. Tapp, N. G.; F. R. Blackwell, V. G.; Zach. F. Wood, Recording Secretary; W. H. Tapp, Permanent Secretary; D. Kelly, Treasurer. July 3, 1883—F. R. Blackwell, N. G.; Alfred Wesner, V. G.; F. M. Treese, Recording Secretary; David Kelly, Treasurer. January 1, 1884—Alfred Wesner, N. G.; Frank M. Treese, V. G.; W. N. Newby, Recording Secretary; W. H. Tapp, Permanent Secretary; D. Kelly, Treasurer; July 1, 1884—Frank M. Treese, N. G.; W. N. Newby, V. G.; John Mason, Recording Secretary; David Kelly, Treasurer.

The C. R. Burton Post, No. 280, G. A. R., was established January 24, 1884, and was named in honor of Caswell R. Burton, who was killed in the late war. The officers and members are as follows: Columbus Moore, Commander; Allen C. Burton, Senior Vice-Commander; James A. Head, Junior Vice-Commander; Samuel P. Conner, Quartermaster; William H. Edwards, Adjutant; Laniska Lomax, Chaplain; David Kelly,

Quartermaster Sergeant; Charles L. Lockey, Sergeant Major; E. S. McIntire, J. D. Moore, J. W. Mannington, J. H. McPheeters, W. A. Burton, I. N. Braden, G. W. Burton, T. Harland, W. H. Hart, A. Wesner, A. Wood, J. C. Williams, James Wedgwood, Wesley Walker, Allen Edwards, Charles Ennis, Jacob Deisher, M. Dorsett, T. A. Queen, Samuel Cook, J. H. Cremer, H. C. Wright, A. D. Pless, Charles Pease. John Tanksley, F. R. Nugent, Absalom Gross, A. W. Jones, William Flora, Charles Tanksley, H. F. Byers, John Mead, M. C. Miller, Elijah Evans, James Brim, L. M. Chess, John McNabb, George Flora, C. Flora, Daniel Hostetler, A. F. Berry, Elijah Walker, W. H. Carr, C. W. Clouse, Henry Lee, J. Akin, H. Leatherman, M. Neidifer, D. Burgess, John Cates, John Reynolds, Moses Love.

John Beazley started a planing-mill about 1870, and did a big business until about three years ago. Bowers & Walker conducted a handle-factory, beginning near the close of the war and ending about 1872. Allen Edwards also conducted one beginning about 1873. It was burned, as was that of Bowers & Walker. F. M. Lemon started a saw-mill in Mitchell in 1859. Jacob Hauck did a large brewing business for a time.

PRESENT BUSINESS INDUSTRIES.

Dry Goods—A. Wood & Co., Moore & McPheeters, Malott & Glover, J. D. Moore. Groceries—E. Wood, Burton & Malott, J. H. Brown, E. P. Eversole. Drugs—Isom Burton, A. Dodson, W. H. Tapp, W. A. Burton, J. T. Biggs. Hardware—Gus. Davis, Crawford & Son. Livery—A. Wesner and Mr. Love. Restaurants—Thomas Richardson, Trendley & Gibson, Mrs. Reed. Milliners—Mrs. S. E. Newly, Mrs. William Tanksley, Mrs. Williams. Newspapers—The *Commercial*, by J. V. Smith; The *Times*, by C. L. Yockey. Clothing—all dry goods stores. Boots and Shoes—Mr. Wible. Stoves and Tinware—Joseph Dale. Grist-mill—David Kelley. Saw-mill—Charles Lemon. Stave Factory—Mr. Harlan. Saddles and Harness—Ed Busick and R. M. Brown. Marble Shop—E. J. Salyards. Books—G. Z. Wood. Hotels—Putnam, Arlington, Dayson. Saloons—William Boland, Frank Deisher, John O'Donnel, M. C. Keane, Mark Briney. Builders—J. A. Mickey, John Mannington. Station Agents—W. J. Humston and H. A. Trendley. Grain Buyers—D. Kelley, Crawford & Son. Stock Dealers—A. D. Pless, W. O. Tanksley. Builders' Materials—Jacob Bixler. Lumber—Vinnege Bros. Lime Kilns—Asa Erwine, W. H. Hart, Jonathan Turley. Postmaster—G. Z. Wood. Butcher—A. W. Jones. Jewelers—S. F. Martin, C. L. Barton. Merchant Tailors—E. C. Newton, M. Eubank. Furniture—A. P. Adams. Shoemakers—C. Vossler, Lyman Beebe, William Beebe. Bank of Mitchell—Private, capital \$50,000, owners M. N. & W. T. Moore. Ministers—Mr. Davis, Baptist; Mr. Hutcherson, Methodist; Mr. McMahan, Christian. Lawyers—C. G. Berry, G. Putnam, W. H. Edwards, J. L. W.

Yost. Doctors—A. J. McDonald, J. B. Larkin, G. W. Burton, E. S. McIntire, J. C. Pearson. A. L. Goodwin.

BONO.

Bono was one of the earliest settled localities in Lawrence County and as a town is the oldest. It was laid out April 4, 1816, and the original plat recorded at Paoli, in Orange County. The proprietors were Marston G. Clark, William Hoggatt and Joseph Kitchell, who made a plat of 143 lots. For several years Bono was the commercial center of the county. Being located on the river it afforded special conveniences to those who were engaged in mercantile pursuits.

It is probable that the first merchant at Bono was William Holland, who began sometime about the year 1818. Many of the first comers were of the "Down East Yankee" folks, which may in some manner account for the early activity in business matters at this point. Holland's first store was not much more than a "little tea store," but it was the germ from which grew the later prosperity of the place. He did not continue long at Bono, and a short time after figures considerably in the early history of Leesville. Following soon after Holland was a man named Martin, who did a small huckster business for a few years, and about 1824, was in partnership with a man named John Kelly. Soon after this Martin disappears, but John Kelly plays an important part. About the year 1828, Charles Miller came, and together they carried on a large and prosperous business until about 1838, when they sold to Green & Brother. Before this time several others had begun. Among these were Thomas Lemon, in 1830, and about the same time were James Batman and James Seck (?) Lemon and Batman remained in trade for some time, and in 1838, and for several years after that, James W. Prow was in partnership with Batman. Another important early merchant was Asher Wilcox. Ephraim Brock and Uriah Dilly were at one time extensive traders. Other merchants were Albert Johnson, John Shade, Thomas W. Stevens, and Gabriel Harvey.

About the year 1830 John Lindsey began a hattery at Bono, and for several years he made a large number of very good fur hats. After his death a brother-in-law, named Jet, carried on the business, and succeeding him were Jacob Drinkhouse and James W. Prow, until some time in the forties, when it was abandoned. Tan-yards were run by Alonzo Taylor and James Batman, the latter of whom did a large amount of work. His successors were Spooner Brothers and the Huston Brothers. An ashery was owned a considerable time by a man named Albert, and a linseed oil mill was operated by Adam Davis. In the latter part of the twenties John Nunnemaker put in operation a pottery. Other owners were Felix Rawlings and Franklin Whisenan, the latter of whom was a cabinet-maker.

It is probable that Walker Kelso was the first doctor to locate at Bono, but soon after him came James Montgomery. Williamson D. Dunn, a brother of George G. Dunn, was one of the early physicians. Among the many who have been at this place were: Doctors Hicks, Manuel, Hugh Montgomery, Henry Malott, E. P. Gibson and I. J. Hopper. The first mill at Bono, since the old float mill of Hammersly, elsewhere mentioned, was built by James Oldham some time in the fifties. It was a very good grist-mill, and the power was supplied by steam. It was furnished with two sets of buhrs, one for wheat and one for corn. After several years it was turned into a saw-mill. It is more than likely that the post-office at Bono was established as early as 1820, although on this point the information is not reliable; and it is equally probable that Patrick Callan was the first Postmaster in the office that has for the last twenty years had Mrs. Mary Miller for its incumbent.

The building of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad was the death-blow to Bono. Prior to that time it had been one of the leading towns in the county, but trade and business began to flow to those towns along the railroad and of easy communication with the larger cities. But a single store, and that an inferior one, is now amply sufficient for the demands of business. This has for the past eighteen years been conducted by C. A. Knight. Surely glory and honor have gone out from Bono.

LAWRENCEPORT.

Lawrenceport was laid out in May 17, 1837. There were 179 lots in twelve blocks, with Front, Commerce, Market, Street and Washington Streets running east and west, and Roberts, Main and Water, running north and south. This town is at the mouth of Fishing Creek on White River, where the old State road from Louisville to LaFayette crossed the river. About the same time the first enterprise in merchandising was commenced by S. P. Moore, who was also owner and builder in the same year of the grist-mill at that place. These he continued to own and conduct for about ten years, when he sold to Bullitt & Throckmorton, who continued both the store and the mill for several years, rebuilding the latter in 1853. From them the mill passed to S. B. Barnes, who after owning it for quite a time and repairing both the mill and dam, sold to Henry Harmyer, of Cincinnati. While in his hands, and one night in 1880, about twenty-five farmers who were land owners above the dam, which they claimed was too high, proceeded to tear out the obnoxious obstruction in the stream. Over this a considerable litigation ensued, but the mill owner was defeated and since then the property has been of but little value. In mercantile matters Bullitt & Throckmorton were succeeded by a man named Kaussett, who was a Yankee and something of a curiosity. In 1865, William Turley began keeping a store at Scottville on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and not far from the town

of Lawrenceport From that time until 1872 there was no store in the place, but in that year J. T. Andrews bought out Turley, and moved the business back to the town, where he has ever since carried it on, doing a good trade in general merchandise. The town was named for Joseph Lawrence, one of the prominent early land owners in this community.

One of the prominent ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Indiana was a resident of Lawrenceport. This was Bishop Roberts. Of the early physicians, Dr. Knight was probably the first, and since his time have been Drs. Charles A. Pearson, Mayberry, Brice Newkirk, William A. Sloss, Israel D. Bulkley, Dr. Ebberly, George Harbin, I. N. Plummer, G. W. Durment, A. F. Berry and T. W. Bullitt. After the building of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, Lawrenceport lost much of its prestige as a point for trade. This was because of the building-up of Mitchell and Tunnelton, two towns that now divide what trade it then had. In the early days and during its prosperity there was a large amount of pork packing carried on, which was shipped down the river to New Orleans.

Lawrenceport Lodge Number 543, of A. F. & A. M., was granted a charter by dispensation, August 31, 1876, with officers as follows: A. F. Berry, W. M.; John Mitchell, S. W.; and Harrison W. Field, J. W. The members in addition to these at that time, were: W. G. Todd, G. W. Hamer, H. T. Hamer and John Laswell, the last of whom was a resident of Mitchell and only belonged here for the purpose of making the requisite number to secure a charter. The lodge worked under a dispensation until May 22, 1877, when a charter was regularly granted by the Grand Lodge of the State. During this time the following eleven persons were made Master Masons: C. W. Oldham, C. P. Pendergrast, J. T. Andrews, R. E. Pendergrast, S. W. Hall, D. W. Hostetler, Willis Stephens, G. W. Reid, B. W. Hayden, G. W. Todd and H. H. Hamer. Since that time thirteen others have been taken in full membership and dimitts granted to seven, thus leaving the present membership at twenty-four. At the present time the lodge is officered as follows: George W. Hamer, W. M.; Daniel Hostetler, S. W.; George Reid, J. W.; William Turley, Treasurer; J. T. Andrews, Secretary; Alonzo Hostetler, S. D.; Benjamin Hostetler, J. D.; J. F. Hamer and Peter Mahan, Stewards, and Nelson Mayden, Tyler. From its organization this lodge has been in a flourishing and prosperous condition. It now owns a good building in which its meetings are held and besides this has some money in the treasury.

The postoffice called Rivervale was first established on the north side of the river with C. C. Lewis as Postmaster, and for about three years was kept in the store of J. M. Baker, near the little tunnel. It was then moved across the river and kept near the present site of the railroad station of Scottville by a man named Westcott. William Turley was the next Postmaster until 1872, when C. C. Lewis was again appointed and is still the incumbent.

TUNNELTON.

The town of Tunnelton was laid out on the land of Isaac Newkirk in the north part of Section 19, Township 4 north, Range 2 east, and immediately on the north side of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. This was on the 28th of April, 1859, and an addition of forty-two lots was afterward made by C. T. Dodd as Attorney for Newkirk, March 23, 1863. The first merchant, and one that has ever since been identified with the business and growth of the town, was Alfred Guthrie. He began in 1859 with a stock of general merchandise worth about \$700. From that time to the present he has engaged in the retail trade at this place, and his business has constantly increased, until it now probably equals any other in the county. Beginning in 1874 his son, M. T. Guthrie, was associated with him for ten years. Other firms and men that have done a general merchandise business here are: John Dennison, Guthrie & Sherrill, Peter Cartright, Marshall Guthrie, James H. Malott, J. C. Gray, J. H. Booking, D. B. Guthrie & Bro., the last firm now in trade and doing a good trade. The first drug store was by J. L. Linder, who began about the year 1872 and remained for only a short time. The next was L. A. Crim & Bro., who stayed about two years, beginning in 1875. A. Guthrie & Son succeeded this firm for about six months, and then sold to W. T. Price who is yet in the business. Another was started in 1883 by Wells & Miller, and they are still doing a paying trade.

Peter Baufle has for the past ten years carried on a thriving trade in the marble business at Tunnelton, and Morgan M. Litton has been the "village blacksmith" for nearly twenty years, although his honors have of late been shared by Green B. Case. The principal dealers in boots and shoes have been Henry and James H. Booking. The first physician was Hugh L. Kimberlin, and succeeding him have been William Graves, J. L. Linder, Mr. Davis, L. A. Crim, H. C. Dixon and Samuel B. Howard, the last two now practicing here. The first mill was a steam circular saw-mill in 1865, owned by Henry Kipp. After a short time he sold it to William Whitstone, and he in turn after a few years, sold to Austin & Graves, the latter of whom sold, in two years more, to Alfred Guthrie. Austin & Guthrie immediately built a grist-mill which was run in connection with the saw-mill. It is supplied with two sets of buhrs and does a good business. Guthrie in about eighteen months became the sole owner, and at once sold to Francis M. Lemon. He transferred it to Jones & Bro., and they to Hiram J. Matthew, the present owner.

The postoffice was established in 1860 with Alfred Guthrie as Postmaster. He continued to hold this position for twenty-one years, when he was succeeded by his son, M. T. Guthrie, the present occupant. A Masonic lodge, No. 329, was organized about the year 1860 with Thomas Carlton, John P. Foster, George Hoopingarner, John, Hiram M. and

Alfred Guthrie, and Isaac Newkirk. John P. Foster was W. M.; Thomas Carlton, S. W.; and George Hoopingarner, J. W. This lodge was for several years a prosperous one, but through negligence of the members it gradually went down, and the charter was finally surrendered voluntarily.

FORT RITNER.

This place was so named for Michael Ritner, the man who was foreman in the construction of the large tunnel on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad near there. He was the first merchant at the place and began while the railroad was being built. He also constructed quite a number of small houses that were occupied by men working on the road, besides a large store building that was afterward burned down. The firm of Reed & Waters was the next in trade, and after about two years they were succeeded by Moses Wortham and a man named Brosika. A few years after this John and William A. Holland began doing a general merchandise trade, which, since the death of John, has been carried on by William A. alone. A postoffice was established about 1858, and the first Postmaster was Gabriel Brock, and the present incumbent is Dr. Sheldon Hunter, the physician of the place.

HURON.

Huron was laid out by John Terrell, February 12, 1859, on a part of the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 3 north, Range 2 west. Railroad and Jones Streets run east and west, while Terrell and Hoard Streets run north and south. In April, 1868, an addition of forty lots was made, the total number now being seventy-seven. The first merchant was Anderson Beasley, who began some time in 1857, and continued for some two or three years in an old log building. He sold to James Coleman, the first blacksmith, who remained about two years. Since then the following persons have engaged in the mercantile trade here: A. P. Wilson, W. S. Gaither, Obediah Mercer, James Marley, A. Higginbotham, T. J. Cummings, Adolphus Ross, Solomon Bitman, Charles Kauffman, James Rogers, V. R. Crim, Alexander Marley and Asher Clark. Blacksmiths have been numerous from the first; some of them were: James Coleman, Caswell Cooper, G. B. Case, Thomas Fitch, Mathew Gibbs, Robert Peak, William Maxwell, Thomas Snow and William DeMonth. Physicians have been: G. W. Burton, Mr. Larkin, Mr. McCullough, Putman, David Chase, Walker, G. W. White, Springer, Rodney N. Plummer, Edward Millis, H. Gaither and William W. Yandell, the last being the only one at present located here.

The first mill at Huron was built by L. Prosser in 1857. It was both a grist and saw-mill and was run by steam-power. This burned down in 1864 at a loss, including lumber that was destroyed, of about \$8,000. Joel Smith rebuilt in a year or so after, and it is now being operated by

Benjamin Johnson and James Terrell. In 1857 Joseph Bosler was appointed as the first Postmaster, but for several years J. H. Crim has held that office. Huron Masonic Lodge, Number 381, was organized May 27, 1868, with Thomas J. Cummings, W. M.; Joseph Bosler, S. W., and Benjamin F. Prosser, J. W. This lodge has not been very prosperous, although it now has a little money on hand. Its present membership is about seventeen, and is officered as follows: J. H. Crim, W. M.; I. W. Pierce, S. W.; Nathan King, J. W.; L. D. Vandyke, S. D.; A. Higginbotham, J. D., Jesse Connelly, Treasurer; William Yandell, Secretary, and John Connelly, Tyler. The present business interests of Huron are represented as follows: Bosler Bros., general merchandise; J. H. Crim, general merchandise and grain buyer; L. D. Vandyke, drugs; Allen Higginbotham and John Elmore, grocers; James N. Jeter, furniture and undertaker; Terrell & Johnson, grist and saw-mill; J. M. Elmore and G. W. Murphy, boots and shoes. In January, 1873, Huron was incorporated, the vote having been taken December 28 before that, and stood thirty-seven votes in favor of incorporation, and none against.

BRYANTSVILLE.

A town was laid out May 28, 1835, by Henry Connelly on Section 24, Township 4 north, Range 2 west, and was at that time and for a few years later called Paris, but that was changed to Bryantsville. Among the early merchants were Tucker Williams, Henry Weathers, Frederick R. Nugent, James Taylor and William Weathers, all prior to the year 1850. During the same time Levi Overman put up a small cabinet shop, and for some time worked at his trade here. Alexander Coleman, familiarly known as "Kettle-head" was the first blacksmith. At this place during the celebrated political campaign of 1840 a barbecue of some notoriety occurred at which a large number of people attended. In 1853 Back & Rout were dealers in general merchandise, and others have been Davis & McGinnis, J. W. Lyons, James Standeford, John D. Thomasson, Nuby, and the present firm of Henry Moneyhan & Son. About the year 1866 a grist-mill was built by George Z. Wood, and it was of good capacity and well patronized. The present owner is J. Wolfe, who also owns a saw-mill that was built by Stroud Bros. It is probable that the first physician to locate at Bryantsville was Dr. S. A. Raridan, now of Bedford. Soon after came Dr. William Huston, and others were Drs. James Wilson, A. L. Goodwin, A. W. Bare and Laban Palmer. Since 1853 William Weathers, John McGinnis, Henry Davis, Dr. A. W. Bare, Benjamin Connelly and John Lyon have been Postmasters.

SPRINGVILLE.

Perhaps the third town in the county both in size and importance is Springville, in the central part of Perry Township, on Section 22. It was laid out July 11, 1832, by Samuel Owens, and then con-

sisted of two streets, Adams and Perry, and twenty-six lots along Spring Creek, from which the name of the town is derived. Garton's Addition of twenty lots was made June 26, 1835, and two additions of thirty-two lots were made in 1836 and 1846, by Joseph Athon. The first merchant at Springville was Samuel Owens, who began about the year 1825 and continued about ten years. After him were John Vestal, A. H. Gainey, Eliphalet Pearson, Samuel Reddle, Giles Gainey, M. & J. Helmer, Cornelius Wells, Franklin Croke, Jabez Owen, Thomas Butler, Winepark Judah, W. and J. Cook, Short & Rafferty, Lowrey & Helmer, Dr. W. B. Woodward, James Tincher, Gainey & Anderson J. E. Dean, and others. Those at present engaged in business are John M. Gainey, dry goods and groceries; Gainey & Gunn, Rafferty & Sutherland, general merchandise; James Pierce & Albert Ross, groceries; Dr. William B. Woodward, drugs. The postoffice was established about the year 1825, and it is probable that Samuel Owens was the first postmaster. The mail route was then from Louisville by way of Paoli, Palestine and Springville to Terre Haute. Jabez Owens was the first blacksmith, and remained about thirty years from 1827. Silas Whitted began in 1837 and has been at it ever since. Several others have been here, some of whom were S. Rafferty, J. E. Dean, John and Samuel Sentney, M. D. H. Owen, William Hummer, Sylvester Owen, Andrew Blalock, Benjamin Dean, Ira Dye, and James Ferguson.

The first doctor to locate at Springville was Henry Lingle, who probably came in 1835, and stayed some three or four years. Soon after him came P. G. Paugh, Salathiel Lamb, R. G. Norvell, L. S. Spore, Julius Huntington, F. W. Beard, Macey Sheldon, J. T. Woodward, W. B. Woodward, Watham, J. H. Gunn, Milton Short, I. G. Richardson, Sears, James Beathy, H. T. N. Benedict, Wesley Short, Helmer, and Lowder. A Masonic lodge, No. 177, was organized at Springville about the year 1855, with the following charter members: Jewett L. Messick, W. H. Cornelius, Dean Barnes, E. M. Stanwood, Thomas Graves, M. B. Garton, and Lyons; the first three holding the three highest offices in the order named. For the first ten years after its organization this lodge was prosperous, and in that time received about sixty members. At the end of that time it began to go down on account of the other lodges that were established too near and drawing away the members. On the 4th of November, 1881, the charter was finally surrendered because of there being too few members to support it. At that time there were but twelve members, and of these nine paid all the expenses then due the Grand Lodge and received demits from that body. These were L. L. Smith, W. M.; Silas Whitted, S. W.; George Holmes, J. W.; J. H. Gunn, Robert Craig, Avj Armstrong, Calvin Rainbolt, Alfred Sterns and J. T. Beyers. L. L. Smith was for several years the chief member of the lodge, and attended the Grand Lodge eighteen different times.

GUTHRIE.

On the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad in Marshall Township, Section 10, a town was laid out December 10, 1865, by Winepark Judah, and called by him Guthrie. On the authority of James Tincher, it is thought that W. W. Owens was the first merchant, locating about the year 1854, when the railroad was built. He kept drugs and groceries for about five years and sold to Wesley Brown. After him came James Bryant, who stayed some two years and was succeeded for only one year by a man named Anderson, after whom George Bascom was the only merchant for a short time. The next to embark in the mercantile trade here was James Tincher, who began in the spring of 1865 as a partner with Gainey & Gunn, of Springville, under the name of Tincher & Co. After two years of success he then became the sole owner until 1869, when he sold to Kinser & Bro. At the end of three years they moved to Harrodsburg and Mr. Tincher commenced in business again and has ever since been engaged in the general merchandise trade. He now has a full stock of goods and is doing a good business. In 1878, Mr. S. A. May began doing a dry goods and grocery trade, which he has continued ever since. The postoffice was established during the time that W. W. Owens was merchant, and he was the first Postmaster. Other incumbents have been James Tincher, Eli Kniser, Joseph Pace, and S. A. May.

HELTONVILLE.

The town of Heltonville was laid out September 8, 1845, by Andrew Helton, on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 6 north, Range 1 east. It consists of twenty-seven lots and two streets, Lafayette and Broadway, each thirty-three feet wide. An addition was afterward made of eight lots on February 7, 1851. Andrew Helton was the first merchant and began some time prior to 1839, and was then a partner of William Templeton, although the partnership did not last long. For several years he did the leading trade. About the year 1849 he sold out and moved to Bloomington, and in that year Houston & Ragsdale were doing a general merchandise trade, and with but little opposition. Soon after this they sold to Browning & Hunter, who continued for some years. In the spring of 1849 J. C. Foster began in business with Holland, of Leesville, in the firm of Holland & Foster, and in this way it remained until 1864, when Foster became the sole owner and has been such ever since, doing probably the leading business in dry goods, groceries, hardware, hats, caps, boots and shoes, etc. John R. Browning succeeded to the business of Browning & Hunter alone for several years and then sold to George Brock. He transferred to Hoggatt & Browning, who continued the trade for two or three years later. Other firms have been: A. M. Ramsey, J. W. Browning, William Logan, James S. Denniston, William Elston, Jefferson Ragsdale, W. C. Dennis-

ton, M. D. Reid and Andrew S. Fountain, the last now in trade since 1876. Dr. W. T. Ellison began in the drug trade in 1878 and has been successful enough to continue ever since. David Carson was among the first blacksmiths, and Ziba Owens, John Raney, Luke, James and John Hamers and John Lane, wagon makers.

Leatherwood Lodge No. 116, A. F. & A. M., was organized at Heltonville some time early in the fifties. The first Worshipful Master was Maj. Bemen. and after several years of prosperity, the lodge began to go down. The membership was at one time probably as much as seventy, and they owned a good lodge building and lot which was nearly all paid for. This was sold to the Odd Fellows some three or four years ago, and in 1882 the charter was surrendered. The Odd Fellows Lodge at Heltonville, No. 532, was granted a charter May 18, 1876, having worked a short time before that time under a dispensation. The original members were D. B. Dodds, John B. Haywood, T. J. Richards, H. A. Lutton, G. W. Rosenbaum, Wesley Denniston, William Denniston, G. T. Starr, Stacy Logan and Robert Todd. The first Noble and Vice Grands were: William Denniston and G. T. Starr. Many of the charter members belonged at Clearspring and joined here only for the purpose of organization. The lodge is in very good condition and owns the building, which is all paid for. The present membership is about thirty-eight, of which the following are officers: R. H. Ellison, N. G.; John Norman, V. G.; G. B. Ross, Secretary, and J. T. Browning, Treasurer.

LEESVILLE.

Leesville is said to have been named for Lee County, Va., whence the first settlers came. It was platted and laid out in June, 1818. The owners of the land were the two Williams Flinn, Sr. and Jr. Next after Bono, Leesville is the oldest recorded town in Lawrence County. The first merchant was John Speer, who began keeping a small huckster shop about the year 1817. In 1829 he was still there and recommended to the County Board by a number of the citizens in that community as "a suitable person to retail spirits in the town of Leesville." In 1819 or 1820 George Still began the same business and continued for about ten years. Turner J. Holland was there in 1830 and probably succeeded John Speer, although he may have been there before that time. Ever since then some of the Holland family have been in business, and usually doing the leading trade. In 1833 William Turpen began and remained for three or four years, and about the same time was William McNealy. William and John Holland were among the early merchants. In 1839 David Cummins was granted a license to keep a tavern. Another man in business in 1830 was Norman Benton, and in 1846 were John Ferguson and W. C. Richards, who remained some three or four years; also John Hunter. The present business is as follows: W. R. Holland, gen-

eral merchandise; Dr. W. H. Smith, general store and drugs; F. M. Lemon, Miller, James C. Speer, saw-mill; Spencer W. and William H. Smith, physicians; J. M. Hill, dentist; James D. McAfee & Son and John C. Consalus, blacksmiths; Pate & Walters, wood-workers and blacksmiths; R. D. Thompson and McHenry Owen, attorneys.

Leesville is not behind the world in many things, and in 1877 a miniature newspaper was begun by Micajah Allen. This was called the *Sun* until 1879, when the name was changed to the *Index*. These were both very small, and issued more for entertainment than business. The *Graphic* was established in May, 1882, by McHenry Owen, and was at that time a four-column folio, but in January, 1883, it was changed to a six-column folio, its present size. In politics it is Democratic. Under an act of the General Assembly approved January 20, 1824, Leesville asked the County Board, in March, 1831, to be incorporated. An election for that purpose was ordered and resulted as follows: For incorporation were Dr. John C. Cavins, Norman Benton, James R. Critchler, James M. Shields, David P. Abbott, Turner J. Holland, Matthew Flinn, George Shrake and Samuel J. Preston; against incorporation, John Speer, Holman Humphreys and John Shrake. This election was held March 7, 1831, with Alfred Alexander and Samuel J. Preston as Clerks. The first Board of Trustees was composed of these men, James M. Shields, John Shrake, Richard Easton, J. R. Critchler and John C. Cavins. The incorporation did not last long. A lodge of Masons was organized here on the 24th of May, 1854, called Cedar Lodge Number 161. The officers were: Thomas J. Reed, W. M.; Robert Henderson, S. W.; and Jonathan C. Todd, J. W. Although the membership of this lodge is not large, it has always been in a healthy condition, and now has money on hand and at interest. Twenty is the number of members now belonging, and the officers are as follows: John Ikerd, W. M.; William T. Reynolds, S. W.; John E. Stickler, J. W.; John Holland, Treasurer, and McHenry Owen, Secretary.

FAYETTEVILLE.

The village of Fayetteville, in Indian Creek Township, was laid out February 6, 1838, by Ezra Kern, and an addition was made in October, 1874, by Noah Kern. This place was among the first in the county for merchandising, and the first man to begin was John Vestal, some time near the year 1818. His storeroom was of logs, and for those times he had a large stock of goods. The goods were then hauled from Louisville by wagons. Later merchants were: Solomon R. Frazier, Ambrose Kern, Ambrose Parks, Clark & Bullars, Robert Boyd, William C. Pitman, Noah Kern, Bryant & Williams, Milton Short, John Lackey, George W. Morris and Ezra Kern. Those now engaged in business are: John M. Sears, Milton Short and William J. Jordon, the first of whom

is Postmaster, and the doctors now practicing at this place are E. F. Allen and Harvey Voyles.

SILVERVILLE

Is in Indian Creek Township, near the county line, and on the line between Sections 19 and 20, Township 5 north, Range 2 west. It was laid out by Robert C. McAfee, July 26, 1855, and the recorded plat shows a total of seventy-six lots. Lewis J. Baker was doing a small trade here about the year 1850, and soon after that Wallace Craig formed a partnership with him which lasted until 1882. Since that Samuel Sentney has done the business. He does a general merchandise trade, and besides him are F. Turley & Brother, and J. E. Kern in the same kind of business. Dr. S. D. Honnocher is a druggist and a physician. Dr. J. S. Blackburn is also in the practice at this place. J. E. Kern owns a grist-mill supplied with two sets of buhrs, and a saw-mill, all operated by steam-power and valued at about \$4,000.

LIBERTY.

In the year 1829 a town was platted and lots sold below the mouth of Salt Creek four and a half miles southwest from Bedford. It was named Liberty, and immediately after the sale of the lots some half dozen small one-story buildings were erected. A small hotel, a carpenter shop, and a store of general merchandise were all the business houses in the place. The proprietors of the store were John S. Daughton, of New Albany, and Frank Tilly, of Louisville. Alexander H. Dunihue, now of Bedford, managed the store for the owners, neither of whom ever lived at the place. After a continuance of one year, in which a good business was done, Mr. Dunihue was requested to close up the business for the proprietors, which he did by selling to Lakey & Beasley, who continued about one year longer and then abandoned the trade entirely. The town proved so unhealthy that no addition was made to its population.

OTHER TOWNS.

Redding was laid out by Robert Porter and John R. Nugent, August 25, 1842, and the year following the voting place for the township was established there. The town was situated in the southeast quarter of Section 15, Town 4 north, Range 1 west. There were eighty-four lots, lying on either side of the old Terre Haute & Louisville road. The town no longer exists. At Redding was the second postoffice in the township, called Sink Spring; John R. Nugent was Postmaster.

Woodville was laid out December 10, 1849, by Edwin Wood, on the southeast corner of Section 26, Town 4 north, Range 1 west. The town consisted of fifty-eight lots, lying in equal number on the two sides of Main Street, through which the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway runs. Woodville was the voting place from 1851 to

1856. The postoffice was Woodland; Edwin Wood, Postmaster. Two or three families still reside in the dilapidated houses of the town. The proprietor of the town manufactured lumber and kept a store for several years.

Juliet was laid out in 1850, on the southwest corner of Section 11, Town 4 north, Range 1 west, at the time the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway was completed to that point. The town being the terminus of the road for several months, became quite a commercial point; goods were wagoned from there to Bedford, Bloomington, Greencastle and all towns on that line; stage lines were established away up in the direction of Chicago; but the completion of the railroad north ruined the town's prosperity, and it soon fell into decay. In the solitary country store, kept there at present, is the postoffice called "Yockey."

CHAPTER VII.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

MILITARY HISTORY—THE OLD MILITIA—THE COMPANY FOR THE MEXICAN WAR—ITS PUBLIC SERVICES—THE WELCOMING BARBECUE—ROLL OF THE COMPANY—PERSONAL NOTES—SENTIMENT IN 1861—THE FALL OF SUMTER—CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS—THE FIRST COMPANIES FOR THE WAR—OTHER ENLISTMENTS—SKETCHES OF THE REGIMENTS—ACCOUNT OF BATTLES—RECRUITING—THE DRAFT OF OCTOBER, 1862—ENLISTMENTS IN 1863—NOTES—ENLISTMENTS IN 1864—LAST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS—THE LEGION—JOHN MORGAN—THE DRAFTS OF 1864 AND 1865—SUMMARY OF MEN FURNISHED—BOUNTY AND RELIEF—PERSONALIA.

THIS county, like all other portions of the State in early years, was required to thoroughly organize its militia and drill or muster quarterly at the county seat or elsewhere designated by the authorities. At the first settlement of the county this was absolutely necessary as a measure of defense against the Indians, and continued to be in vogue until after all danger from that or any other source had passed, but still the old companies met regularly under orders and marched around under the command of some captain, colonel or general, who, perhaps, never in all his life had "smelt" gunpowder on the field of battle. Each man furnished his own gun, but after twenty or thirty years, when game had largely disappeared, many had no guns, and were required to get something with which to go through the manual of arms, and accordingly armed themselves with long sticks, broom-sticks, corn-stalks, or other implements of warfare equally as dangerous and effective. This gave

rise to the appellation, "cornstalk militia," as applied to the companies. Gradually the muster of the militia was relaxed until it became nothing better than a farce. The occasion became one for the sports to indulge their proclivities, and horse-races, shooting matches, games of chance, prize fights, and feats of strength or endurance took the place of the time-honored "training day." Quite a number of the early settlers, prior to 1815, attached themselves to neighboring companies of mounted rangers, and were regularly sworn into the service, and are, therefore, veterans of the war of 1812. In case of attack upon any quarter by the Indians they were called out in pursuit, but otherwise saw no active service. Thus the time was passed until 1846.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The war with Mexico brought out a full company of men from Lawrence County. Under the act of Congress, approved May 13, 1846, the President of the United States called for volunteers, and three regiments were assigned as the quota of Indiana. The county militia formed the nucleus that furnished the men for the company. In prompt response to the call Henry Davis, Hon. G. G. Dunn, L. Q. Hoggatt, Cyrus Dunham, George Carr, Dr. John C. Cavins, E. W. Rice, James Carothers and others called for a company at Leesville, and war meetings were held there and at Bedford, Springville and perhaps elsewhere, and within a week a full company was raised and their services tendered the Governor. So rapidly had the work been done that the company was one of the few accepted out of the hundreds offered, and the men were ordered to report at New Albany to become a part of the Second Regiment. An election of officers was held at Bedford with the following result: Henry Davis, Captain; L. Q. Hoggatt, First Lieutenant; C. S. Foster, Second Lieutenant; Edmund W. Rice, Third Lieutenant. Many of the men, including the Captain, came from Leesville, then an important place in the county. The old court house was used for a short time as barracks, while the organization of the company was being perfected. On the 19th of June, 1846, a very warm day, the company were drawn up on the public square in Bedford, quite early in the morning, to bid good-bye to their friends and take their departure for New Albany to join their regiment. They listened to an eloquent speech of parting advice from their fellow-citizen and neighbor, Hon. George G. Dunn, at the conclusion of which each member of the company was presented with a testament amid handshakings, tears, passionate embraces, loving words of farewell and the imposing ceremony of military departure during a flourish of martial music. The company went south over the Davis' Ferry road, and were followed to the river by a large crowd of relatives and friends who were loth to part, perhaps forever, with their loved ones. Upon their arrival in New Albany they became Company F, of the Second Regiment. They

were known at home and in the field as the "Lawrence Grays," and were a fine body of men. In July, 1846, the Second Regiment was transferred to New Orleans, and soon afterward across the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande River. After occupying various positions along the river and elsewhere, where several of the boys died of disease, the regiment at last in February, 1847, found itself with other troops, numbering in all about 5,000 men, under Gen. Zachary Taylor, in the Buena Vista Pass awaiting the approach of about 20,000 Mexicans under Gen. Santa Anna. The Pass was between mountain ranges, and was narrow and cut up by deep ravines which extended up and down the sides of the elevations; and running about half way across it, thus narrowing the Pass still more, was a broad plateau about 200 feet above the general level. The Second Indiana was posted on the extreme left of Gen. Taylor's battle line, on the plateau mentioned and near the mountain-side, which extended upward, it was thought, too abruptly to permit the Mexicans to flank the Americans on the left. At last the enemy was seen moving up the Pass in solid column with banners flying and lances and carbines glittering in the sun. With overwhelming numbers he at first attempted to force the Pass in solid column, but Washington Battery, which was posted on a high mound on the right, was so well served that the enemy, cut in pieces by storms of grape and canister, was forced back in confusion and a temporary check was given his advance. He next attempted to flank the Americans on the left and succeeded. Large columns of his troops, on foot and on horse, poured around on the mountain-side and up over the plateau, throwing themselves upon the Second Indiana and several Kentucky regiments like an avalanche. The Mexican lancers on ponies swept around to the rear of the Americans, captured several pieces of Bragg's Battery, and the crisis of the battle was reached. The Second Indiana fired its twenty-one rounds and was ordered to retreat; but not having been drilled in that important maneuver (an omission in military discipline afterward corrected) and having no point designated to which to retreat, could not be checked in the face of the swarming Mexicans and continued on down off of the plateau as though pursued by the Furies. Here the majority was at last halted in the forks of two deep ravines, the Kentucky regiments having followed them. On came the enemy, and when within a few paces, a fearful storm of lead was poured into them, checking their advance, and encouraging the American forces, which, with a newly formed battle line, resolutely held the position against the repeated charges of the Mexican foot and the lancers on ponies. The battle was hotly and stubbornly fought until night, when the Mexicans withdrew, leaving the victory with the American forces. After this the Second saw no more fighting, and after occupying various positions, doing guard duty, was ordered home, its year of service having expired.

THE WELCOMING BARBECUES.

When the news of the battle of Buena Vista reached the county it occasioned great excitement. With the report came the assertion that the Second Regiment had fled from the battle-field like frightened deer; the details were awaited with feverish anxiety. The relatives of the soldier boys denied the report on general principles, but subsequent rumors confirmed the account. The first authentic and accurate account was brought by W. A. Gorman, of Bloomington, who had been in the same regiment, and had come home before the others. He stopped at Bedford long enough to deliver a speech detailing the movements of the battle to a large crowd which had hastily collected. Here it was learned how the boys came to run from the field—that they were acting under the orders of their commander, after they had fired their twenty-one rounds of ammunition and had received three successive orders to retreat. The facts removed the charge of cowardice from the regiment. June 30, 1847, the Bedford boys returned. They were met at White River by the Bedford Brass Band, and a large concourse of citizens, and escorted to the town. After the first warm greetings were over it was determined to hold a barbecue, and accordingly July 6 a large crowd assembled in Foote's Woods, north of town—the estimated number present being 6,000. The procession was formed on the public square and then marched to the grounds where a fat ox was roasting. Dr. Benedict delivered the principal address of welcome, to which Capt. Davis and Lieuts. Hoggatt and Lewis responded. The boys from Leesville were also given a barbecue, but the details cannot be given.

Under the shadows of the last great war the boys who went to Mexico must not be forgotten. It was no holiday undertaking to go from the comparatively cold climate of the Northern States, to the hot and peculiar tropical climate of Mexico. The sacrifice of life from disease abundantly attests the peril through which the boys passed. Many were left in lonely, deserted and forgotten graves, and the rugged cactus comes and kisses with its crimson blossoms the silent mounds where they sleep; the rich flowers of the stately magnolia shed their fragrant perfume around; the long festoons of silvery moss hang pendant and weeping above the quiet graves; the rustling wind and dancing rain pay their passing tribute to the glory of the departed, and over all the strange, bright birds of that sunny clime chant the sad requiem of death. The boys are gone, but their names are living jewels in the bright casket of memory.

MUSTER ROLL OF THE COMPANY.

The following complete roster of Company F was obtained in the Adjutant-General's office at Indianapolis, but only covers that portion of the year of enlistment from February 28, 1847, to June 21, 1847: Henry Davis, Captain; Lucien Q. Hoggatt, First Lieutenant; Josiah C. Foster,

Second Lieutenant; Edmund W. Rice, Third Lieutenant; Isaac Carothers, Calvin R. Fox, William F. Dobbs and Virgil Vestal, Sergeants; John Bishop, Ambrose B. Carlton, Eli H. Alexander, and Nathaniel B. Stearns, Corporals, and the following privates: Levi Bailey, Dillard Bell, Alexander Caldwell, John R. Carmon, Mathias Clampitt, William Clampitt, John C. Crawford, Lewis Crawford, Jabez Cox, Housan Clifton, William Day, J. F. Deckert, William Dougherty, L. G. Fell, John Foote, James Franklin, Caleb Fry, Callahan Fisher, Thomas Goens, Joseph Gough, Alexander Hawkins, William Hawkins, Davis Hart, John Helton, David P. Houston, Stephen Humphreys, Philip Huff, Daniel Jackson, James Kilgore, Benjamin McFarland, George Miner, E. W. Moberly, James Owen, Daniel A. Peck, Chalfant Purcell, W. H. Pender, John W. Pool, Finley Reynolds, Charles Ross, Abraham K. Smith, Austin G. Shear, John Thomas, William Thomas, Isaac P. Todd, Isaac Williams, Johnson Woods, Harvy Mathis, Harrison Wilson, N. W. Irwin, Philip Winegar, Jesse Winegar, James Thomas, John Tressler, Reuben Pitcher, I. N. Templeton, Oscar Foote, William Purcell, John McCoy, George Tyler, Robert Brown, William McPike, Elijah C. Litton, Davis Harrison, Josephus Talbot, John Woody, James H. Boyd, Charles Myers, Joseph Dayton, Henry N. Brown, and the two musicians, James J. Brown and James Duncan. The two Winegar brothers died of disease. Harrison Wilson, N. W. Irwin and Harvey Mathis were killed at Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, and the following were discharged during the term of service for disability: John McCoy, Oscar Foote, William Purcell, George Tyler, H. N. Brown, John Woody, Joseph Dayton, Davis Harrison, J. H. Boyd, Robert Brown, William McPike, Josephus Talbot, E. C. Lytton, Charles Myers and Isaac Templeton. The following additional information concerning other men from the county in the Mexican war was furnished by Robert N. Palmer, Esq.

Robert Mitchell, father of Jesse A. Mitchell, was Quartermaster of the Second Indiana, and died at Matamoras, Mexico. He was for many years Clerk of our Circuit Court, an excellent officer and respected citizen. The following named were soldiers in the Fourth Indiana Regiment: William H. Bivens and Benjamin F. Brinegar; they were in Capt. Jesse Alexander's Company. Ebenezer S. Thompson, Oscar Foot, James C. Carlton, William Purcell, Thomas Purcell and James Purcell, were members of Company F (Capt. John S. McDougall,) of the Fifth Regiment; Jerry E. Dean (afterward Captain in the Fifteenth Indiana), Absalom Veach, James Hughes, Ralph G. Norvell, Samuel Reynolds, John Wallace, Phelps Reed, Charles Burkley, Seymour Cobb and James Rupert, were members of Company I (Capt. Thomas F. Bethell), of the Sixteenth United States Regulars. James Hughes was the First Lieutenant of the company, and Ralph G. Norvell was Major of the regiment. One McHenry Dozier, who was Deputy Clerk under Robert Mitchell, until he (Mitchell) went

out of office, went to Bloomfield and joined the company of Capt. Rousseau, and was killed at the battle of Buena Vista. Dozier was a brother-in-law of Rousseau, and it is said was brutally murdered by Mexican lancers while lying in an ambulance suffering from wounds, and unable to offer any resistance. Samuel Mitchell was Quartermaster's Clerk under his father, Robert Mitchell, and is at this writing still a citizen of Bedford. Rice M. Brown, now residing at Mitchell, went through the entire campaign. His physical disability rendered his admission into the service as a soldier impossible—having a badly crippled leg—but nothing daunted, Brown volunteered in Davis' Company, but was rejected at New Albany by the mustering officer. He then took the honorable but non-combative position of Cook for the officers' mess, and in that capacity served until the company was mustered out.

Mr. Palmer also furnished the following:

Albert Sidney Johnston, in 1858 an officer in the Regular Army, had under the orders of the President started, with some two or three thousand regular troops, across the plains to bring Brigham Young to understand that he was in the jurisdiction of the United States, and must obey its laws. Some of the young men of Bedford caught the soldier fever from reading the newspaper accounts of the movement, and called a meeting at the court house on the night of March 30, 1858. The following notice appeared in the *Lawrence Democrat* of that date:

HO FOR UTAH!

We are requested to state that there will be a meeting at the court house to-night to take into consideration the propriety of raising a company of volunteers for service in the Utah war.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!

The meeting was held, and speeches were made by A. B. Carlton, P. A. Parks, and Walter R. Johns, editor of the *Lawrence Democrat*. A company was partially raised and officers elected, but they never got out of the court house yard as a company. In the same paper, of date April 20, 1858, is the following notice: "Attention Company! The company of *officers* lately organized in this place for the Utah war are hereby notified, that they need not meet again until President Buchanan is heard from; there is some doubt yet whether he needs them. They are still expected, however, to keep on in their drilling exercises on stove boxes and grindstones." So ends the record of Lawrence County in the Utah war.

STATE OF POLITICS IN 1860-61.

Prior to the fall of Sumter and after the tragic act of secession of South Carolina, public feeling on the questions dividing the country was in a highly bewildered condition. It is a singular fact that a large proportion of thinking people was in doubt as to what position to take. It was conceded by many that inasmuch as the Union was simply a confed-

eracy voluntarily entered into at the beginning, each State, in her sovereign capacity, when she could better her condition, could rightfully withdraw from the compact. Perhaps the majority was in doubt on this question. There were but very few people in the county who wished to see the Union broken. The leading question was whether a State had the right under the Constitution to leave the Union. Those who inclined to the belief that it had were of course opposed to the contemplated coercion, and declared that the South was right, as a deadly menace was made toward her most valuable and chiefest institution—slavery. Without slave labor it was thought that the large cotton, sugar and tobacco plantations of the South would go to ruin, and the great commercial importance of that portion of the country become naught. Those who inclined to the belief that no State had the right to leave the Union were of course in favor of coercion, and urged that immediate and Jacksonian steps should be taken to teach South Carolina for the second time, and the other States, that the Federal Government was the sovereign power. The ominous state of affairs led to the free and in the end bitter discussion of these questions.

Many residents of the county were of Southern birth and had relatives living there, and as a natural consequence hesitated long before deciding that it was best to commence the bloody attempt of coercion. It was seen that the institution of slavery was at the bottom of the whole trouble, but as yet the question of prosecuting a war to free the slaves was not seriously considered. The question of coercion was paramount. A majority of the people of Lawrence County favored coercive measures, and hence urged that President Buchanan should nip secession in the bud. When the announcement came that the President had refused to do this as a violation of the Constitution, indignation was freely expressed, and the time for "Old Abe" to take the Presidential chair was anxiously awaited. But after that, when it was found that the new Administration was doing its best to adjust matters without the shedding of blood, and took no active and effectual steps to check by force, if necessary, the dissolution of the Union, many lost heart and hope. The clouds remained dark and portentous until the fall of Sumter, when the prompt call to arms cleared the sky with a blast and poured a flood of hopeful light upon the appalling gloom.

THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER.

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter reached Bedford and Mitchell on the morning of Monday, April 15, 1861, and created the wildest consternation and excitement. Crowds assembled to hear the opinions of political and social leaders. Farmers stopped the plow in the furrow and galloped to town to catch the details. Business pursuits were almost wholly suspended. Immediate steps were taken both at Bedford and

Mitchell to raise volunteers, and heavy lists were enrolled. At Bedford George J. Brown, Robert McAfee and Samuel W. Short were especially active in soliciting names. In a few hours a company full to overflowing was raised. Mitchell did almost as well. Efforts in other parts of the county were partially successful, but upon learning that their services would not be needed, disbanded.

THE ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Immediately after the first excitement of the fall of Fort Sumter had subsided, prompt steps were taken to raise men for the war under the call for 75,000 volunteers. Not less than 200 men left the county within two weeks after the surrender, all or nearly all going to Indianapolis in the hope of getting in the three months' service; but all were disappointed, as the first call was filled to overflowing, many of the companies, perhaps a majority of them, containing more than the limit. Nearly all remained, however, in hopes of getting into the State's service for one year, and in this they would have been successful had it not been for the heavy calls of July and August for an aggregate of about 500,000 men for three years. Nearly all who had gone out, and many others, in all about 300, enlisted for three years. Nearly an entire company enlisted in the Fifteenth and became Company F, with the following officers: Frank White, of Greencastle, Captain, afterward succeeded by Jeremiah E. Dean, of Bedford. The latter was at the start First Lieutenant, and was succeeded by Alfred F. Berry, who went out as Second Lieutenant, and was succeeded as such by Lycurgus Irwin. The men of this company were wrongfully credited to Putnam County. The Fifteenth Regiment to which it was attached, was first rendezvoused at Lafayette for the one year's State service, but was reorganized and mustered into the three years' service June 14, 1861, with George D. Wagner, Colonel.

THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

The regiment left Indianapolis July 1, and moved to western Virginia. It reached Rich Mountain while the battle of the 11th was in progress, and next day assisted in the pursuit and capture of spoils and prisoners. It occupied Elk Water Valley until November 19, taking part in the battle of Greenbrier and the repulse of Gen. Lee. Late in November it reported to Gen. Buell at Louisville. It took an active part in Buell's campaign, fought at Shiloh, participated in the siege of Corinth, and the close of the battle of Perryville. It pursued Bragg to Cumberland Gap amid extreme hardships. In November, 1862, it was at Nashville, where Gustavus A. Wood became Colonel. It fought at Stone River December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, losing the appalling number of 197 men killed and wounded out of 440 engaged. It remained at Murfreesboro until June 24, taking part in numerous expeditions. It then participated in the movement on Tullahoma, then

encamped at Pelham, Tenn., until August 17, then advanced to Chattanooga. Here it performed post duty until just before the battle of Mission Ridge, in which engagement it suffered the almost unparalleled loss in killed and wounded of 202 out of 334 engaged—over sixty per cent. The next day it marched to relieve Gen. Burnside, at Knoxville, covering 100 miles in six days, on short rations and many without shoes. Here it remained on post duty until February, 1864, then moved to Chattanooga, and here a portion “veteranized.” It left, June 16, for Indianapolis to be mustered out, June 14, the veterans and a squad of recruits remaining, all the latter being assigned to the Seventeenth Regiment, with which they served until August 8, 1865, when they were mustered out.

ANOTHER COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

Another large squad of the men who first left the county became Company B of the Eighteenth Regiment. The following were the officers during the war: Captains, Samuel W. Short, William S. Cook, D. R. Bowden and Francis M. Dugger; First Lieutenants, William S. Cooke, D. R. Bowden, Napoleon H. Daniels and Robert Hardwick; Second Lieutenants, Parker Pearson, N. H. Daniels, Coleman Duncan and William Mitchell. These men patiently waited at Indianapolis for their turn. The entire company was from Lawrence County. They were mustered in for three years, August 16, as were the other companies of the regiment, all under Thomas Pattison, Colonel. N. H. Daniels was promoted Major, and Doil R. Bowden, Colonel. The regiment saw hard service, as will be seen from the sketch elsewhere in this volume.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

In July quite a number of men entered Company F, of the Twenty-first Regiment, five becoming members of the regimental band. These men were from Bedford, and the privates were from the western part of the county. Henry F. McMillan, of Bedford, became Adjutant in August, 1862, and was continued as such under the reorganization of the Heavy Artillery. James W. McMillan, of Bedford, was Colonel of the regiment, commissioned July, 1861, and was promoted Brigadier-General November, 1862, and breveted Major-General March 5, 1865. This was the highest position reached by a resident of this county, and reflects great credit upon the possessor. In all, perhaps twenty-five men were in the Twenty-first from this county. Benjamin Newland was appointed Surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment, August 12, 1861, but resigned November 4, 1862.

THE THIRD COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

An entire company was raised in June and July, 1861, for the Twenty-fourth Regiment, and was mustered in on the last day of July. It became Company A, and the following were the officers during the term of service: Hugh Erwin, George Sheeks and Charles H. Dunihue, Cap-

tains ; George Sheeks and C. H. Dunihue, First Lieutenants ; Hiram F. Braxtan, Jesse L. Cain and Richard F. Cleveland, Second Lieutenants. Under the regimental reorganization John L. Stewart, of Mitchell, was Second Lieutenant of Company I ; John S. Bailey, of Bedford, Second Lieutenant of Company G ; David Kelly, of Bedford, Major, and Francis A. Sears, of Bedford, Lieutenant-Colonel. The sketch of this regiment will be found elsewhere. William Guthrie, of Tunnelton, Second Lieutenant of Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment, was commissioned April 10, 1862, died April 28, 1862, in the hospital at Mound City, Ill.

THE FOURTH COMPANY.

In August, 1861, another company was raised and sent into the field. It went to Indianapolis to join the Twenty-seventh Regiment, which was organized August 30, and the entire regiment was mustered into the three-years' service September 12, under Col. Silas Colgrove. The company became "D," and its officers during the war were : Captains, Theodore E. Buehler, John A. Cassady and Thomas J. Box ; First Lieutenants, James M. Kern, Thomas Peters, T. J. Box and George H. Stephenson ; Second Lieutenants, Meredith W. Leach, Daniel R. Conrad, T. J. Box and Joseph Balsley. In 1863 the latter became Captain of Company H, and was mustered out as such on November 4, 1864. September 15 the regiment moved to Washington City, and a month later joined Banks' Army of the Shenandoah. It wintered at Camp Halleck, near Frederick City, Md., and early in March, 1862, crossed the Potomac to the Shenandoah Valley. It entered Winchester March 9, and after the battle of Winchester Heights, joined the pursuit of Jackson's army. May 23 it fought at Front Royal and participated in the famous retreat of the next day along the Strasburg road. Winchester was reached that night and a furious battle began the next day, in which this regiment was hotly engaged. Its brigade under Gen. Gordon withstood the attack of twenty-eight rebel regiments for three and a half hours, and repulsed every assault. In a fierce attempt of the rebels to flank the brigade, the regiment assisted in driving back the swarming enemy, but the latter massed so heavily that the brigade slowly fell back, stubbornly and gallantly contesting every inch, and the fight was continued with great fury on the streets of Winchester. May 26 the regiment crossed the Potomac. Later it moved into Virginia, and August 9 fought at Cedar Mountain. It afterward moved north of the Rappahannock, and later joined in the Maryland campaign. At the battle of Antietam, September 17, it was actively engaged, suffering a severe loss. It was then placed on picket duty along the Potomac. It wintered near Stafford Court House. In May, 1863, it participated in the great battle of Chancellorsville, and suffered severely in killed and wounded. It then followed Gen. Lee northward, and fought in the decisive battle of Gettysburg, participating in

the famous resistance of the assault of the 3d of July, suffering heavy loss. It followed the retreating enemy to the Potomac, then rested until September, then with the Twelfth Corps was transferred west. It remained at and near Tullahoma during the fall and winter following, and a portion veteranized early in 1864 and returned home on furlough. It then took the field in the battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864, and in an open field fight defeated two Alabama regiments, killing and wounding a large number and taking about 100 prisoners and capturing the enemy's battle-flag. The regiment lost sixty-eight killed and wounded. It fought in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign and moved to Atlanta. Here the non-veterans were mustered out and the veterans and recruits were transferred to the Seventieth Regiment. It then served in the Carolina campaign, and later was part of the Thirty-third regiment. It was mustered out July 21, 1865, at Louisville.

THE FIRST SPRINGVILLE COMPANY.

In September, 1861, still another company was put into the field. It came from Springville, and its officers during the period of enlistment were: Alexander H. Gainey, Joseph Lane and James B. Dyer, Captains; Joseph Lane, John P. Potter, John Bugher, James B. Dyer, John East and Miles F. Richeson, First Lieutenants; Ira H. Rainwater, John Bugher, John R. Hall, James B. Dyer, Charles W. Holland, Second Lieutenants. The company became "F" of the Forty-third Regiment, and was mustered into the three years' service September 27. The regiment rendezvoused at Terre Haute with George K. Steele as Colonel, and soon after muster moved to Spottsville, Ky., thence to Calhoun, and in February, 1862, to Missouri, where it engaged in the siege of New Madrid and Island No. 10. It then was in the movement on Fort Pillow, and was the first to finally enter Memphis, where it remained about two months. In July it moved up White River, thence to Helena, and July 4, 1863, distinguished itself in a hot battle against three times its force in support of a battery, repulsing three furious attacks, and capturing an entire regiment larger than itself. It moved against Little Rock, and in January, 1864, veteranized. In Steele's expedition it fought at Elkins' Fork, Jenkins' Ferry, Camden and Marks Mills. At the latter place, April 30, while guarding 400 wagons of supplies, was attacked by a large force under Gen. Marmaduke, and in the fierce battle which followed lost nearly 200 men killed, wounded and missing. Veterans numbering 104 were captured. It soon afterward returned home on furlough, but on the way moved to Frankfort to assist in the movement against Morgan's Cavalry, and later skirmished with Jesse's guerillas near Eminence. After the furlough it went on duty at Indianapolis, where it guarded rebel prisoners, and was finally mustered out June 14, 1865. Ten or twelve captured died in rebel prisons.

TWO AND A HALF COMPANIES.

In October, 1861, two and a half companies were raised for the Fiftieth Regiment, which was organized at Seymour, with Cyrus L. Dunham, Colonel. Company G was wholly from this county, and was officered during the war as follows: Isaac Carothers, Captain; Hiram Malott, Austin G. Spear and William C. Newkirk, First Lieutenants; Caswell R. Burton, A. G. Shear, W. C. Newkirk and John F. Flinn, Second Lieutenants. Almost all of Company I was from this county, its officers being: Abraham H. Miller, Captain; Jacob McHenry and Daniel A. Baker, First Lieutenants; Daniel J. Dean, Thomas J. Falkenburg and Alva West, Second Lieutenants. Company D of the Residuary Battalion was largely from this county. William C. Newkirk, Captain; S. A. Harrah, J. F. Leonard, James H. Watts, W. C. Newkirk and John T. Flinn, First Lieutenants; Albert Adams, John Judy, John F. Leonard, John T. Flinn and James Gray, Second Lieutenants. The regimental sketch will be found elsewhere. Henry C. Huston, of Bedford, was first Lieutenant of Company A.

MISCELLANEOUS ENLISTMENTS.

In January, 1862, about twenty-five men entered Company E, of the Fifty-second Regiment, and about ten men were raised for Company K, of the same regiment. John W. McCowick, of Georgia, was Captain of Company E. Under the reorganization much of Company D was from Lawrence County, the officers being: John T. Flinn, Captain; John T. Flinn and James Gray, First Lieutenants; James Gray and Alexander Marley, Second Lieutenants. All the above men from this county were mustered in February 1, 1862. This regiment participated in the following movements: Siege of Fort Donelson, siege of Corinth, skirmish of Durhamville, Tenn., numerous skirmishes with guerillas, raid on Meriden, battle of Jackson, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Moore's Plantation, Yellow Bayou, Lake Chicot, Tupelo, Hurricane Creek, Franklin, Mo., Nashville, Tenn., pursuit of Hood, reduction of Spanish Fort, Blakely, besides many expeditions, and was mustered out September 10, 1865. In August, 1862, about fifteen men entered Company F, of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, and about ten recruits joined them in 1863. James Marley was Second Lieutenant and later First Lieutenant of this company, and was from this county.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Sixty-seventh Regiment was quite well represented with Lawrence County men. All of Company A was from here, and was mustered in August 19, 1862. The following were its officers: Francis A. Sears, George W. Rahm and Jacob Smith, Captains; G. W. Rahm, Leander P. Leonard, David T. Mitchell, Jacob Smith, Thomas Hendricks and John S. Bailey, First Lieutenants; L. P. Leonard, David T.



D. L. Shucks

Mitchell and Jacob Smith, Second Lieutenants. Company H was also from this county, and was mustered in August 19, its officers during the war being: David Kelly, Captain; Allen C. Burton, Benjamin N. Hostetler and John T. Stewart, First Lieutenants; Wiley G. Burton and Benjamin Hostetler, Second Lieutenants.

FIELD SERVICES OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH.

The Sixty-seventh Regiment was mustered in at Madison under Frank Emerson, Colonel, and moved to Louisville, thence to Munfordville, and there engaged the advance of Bragg's army September 14, where it was surrendered to the enemy after losing forty-three men killed and wounded. After parole it remained at home until December, was then exchanged and refitted and moved to Memphis. January 11, 1863, it assaulted Arkansas Post, suffering a severe loss. It moved to Young's Point, and later moved on the Vicksburg campaign. It fought at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and at the investment and capture of Vicksburg. It then moved against Jackson, thence was moved to New Orleans, and later in Louisiana fought at Grand Coteau, where 200 of its men were captured. January, 1864, it went to Texas, and later joined the Red River expedition, and fought at Sabine Cross Roads, Cane River and Alexandria, losing heavily. After this campaign it moved against Forts Gaines and Morgan and was thus engaged twenty days. It then went to Morganza, La., and remained until December, 1864, participating in two expeditions. It was soon consolidated with the Twenty-fourth Regiment under the latter name. It moved in the campaign against Mobile, and was then transferred to Galveston, Tex. Here, July 19, 1865, the men were mustered out of the service. The recruits continued in the service. The regiment during its term of service participated in eighteen pitched engagements, besides skirmishes, was under fire 147 days, and traveled 17,000 miles.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY.

In July, 1862, a company was raised for the Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh Regiment). It was mostly mustered in August 7, and became "G," its officers during the war being: Jesse Keithley and Isaac Newkirk, Captains; Isaac Newkirk, Elihu C. Newland and Thomas C. Williams, First Lieutenants; E. C. Newland, T. C. Williams and James Kern, Second Lieutenants. The regiment was organized at Indianapolis, with Isaac P. Gray, Colonel. At the entry into the field the regiment was divided and placed in various places in Kentucky. One battalion under Maj. Platter skirmished at Madisonville, August 26, and at Mount Washington, October 1, losing a number killed and wounded. October 5, it fought again at Madisonville, suffering loss. The other battalion under Col. Gray moved first to Louisville, thence to Madison, thence to Vevay, thence into several Kentucky counties, thence to Frankfort, October 24,

thence to Gallatin, thence up Green River after John Morgan. December 25 it fought Morgan near Munfordsville, defeating them with loss. Early in 1863 it moved to Murfreesboro, and March 10 fought at Rutherford Creek. March 28 it skirmished actively near Murfreesboro. Col. Shuler commanding. About this time the two battalions were united and the full regiment moved with Rosecrans, and was engaged at Chickamauga September 19 and 20, 1863, and again on the 23d. November 1 it fought at Fayetteville, losing several men. It remained in east Tennessee during the winter of 1863-64, fighting at Mossy Creek, Talbot's and Dandridge, receiving high praise. January 27, 1864, it fought at Fair Garden in two battalions, and did very effective work, routing the enemy and capturing many prisoners, a battery and a battle-flag. Lieut.-Col. Lislie was shot dead while cheering on his men. In May it started on the Atlanta campaign, fighting at Varnell's Station, Ga., and June 2 near Burnt Church. It moved on the McCook raid, fighting at Newnan July 31, and was very active. After the capture of Atlanta it marched to Tennessee, fighting at Columbia in October. It occupied several points, Nashville, Waterloo, and later fought at Plantersville and Selma, and June 29, 1865, was mustered out at Edgefield, Tenn. Company C, of this regiment, served as escort of Gen. A. J. Smith, and was in all the movements of that commander.

OTHER COMPANIES FOR THE WAR.

In July and August, 1862, a full company was sent to the Sixteenth Regiment, three years' service, and was made "D," and during the war was officered as follows: Columbus Moore and David B. Moore of Mitchell, Captains; William Mannington, Milton N. Moore, D. B. Moore and Cyrus Crawford, First Lieutenants; Milton N. Moore, Second Lieutenant. This regiment was commanded by Col. Thomas J. Lucas of Lawrenceburg. Its sketch will be found elsewhere. Henry Davis of Leesville, who had been the Captain of the company from this county in the Mexican war, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighty-Second Regiment, August 27, 1862, and resigned October 1, 1863. John W. Newland of Bedford was Assistant Surgeon of the same regiment. In August, 1862, about sixty men from the county entered Company F, of the Ninety-third Regiment. The remainder were from Monroe County. The officers during the term of service were: Samuel J. Bartlett, Lafayette Bodenhamer, George W. Reeves, Captains; Alexander Hawkins, L. Bodenhamer, G. W. Reeves and James S. Harvey, First Lieutenants; L. Bodenhamer, G. W. Reeves and William S. Sowder, Second Lieutenants. The sketch will be found elsewhere. DeWitt C. Thomas was Colonel. At this time also, early in August, six or eight men entered Company E, of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, going from Springville. William T. Butcher was in 1865 made First Lieutenant, and soon after-

ward Captain. Besides the men already mentioned in the foregoing pages, many left the county to enter companies raised elsewhere, for whom it is doubtful whether the county received proper credit, on the 19th of September.

THE DRAFT OF OCTOBER, 1862.

In the early fall of 1862 it was determined by the State authorities, in order to bring backward townships throughout the State to the point of furnishing their quotas, to hold a draft, and accordingly a draft was ordered held in all townships behind in September, and was subsequently postponed to October 6, at which time it went into effect. Lawrence County made strenuous efforts to escape and succeeded. She was one of only fifteen counties in the State in which no draft was held on the 6th of October. For this she deserves great credit. However, there were draft officers appointed, to be ready to perform their duty should she be behind. Charles G. Berry was Draft Commissioner; James R. Glover, Provost Marshal, and John W. Newland, Surgeon; but the services of this trio were not required. September 19, 1862, Lawrence County was credited with the following state of military affairs by the State Enrolling Commissioners, who audited the reports ordered of the county and township Enrolling Commissioners: Total militia, 1,732; total volunteers, 1,500; total exempts, 358; conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, none; total volunteers in the service, 1,500; total subject to draft, 1,374. There was no county in the State with a better showing than this. Think of it! From April, 1861, to September, 1862, the county was credited with having furnished 1,500 men under the various calls. It must not be understood, however, that the county had sent that number of different men into the service. As a fact each man in that number was counted as often as he enlisted, and quite a number were in several times; but this number could not possibly have exceeded 300, so that it may be safely concluded that 1,200 different men had gone from gallant Lawrence County prior to September 19, 1862, to aid in the suppression of the slaveholder's rebellion. This is a grand exhibit, of which the citizens of the county may well be proud.

THE MINUTE MEN.

In July, 1863, the county furnished the large number of nine full companies to assist in repelling the rebel Gen. Morgan from the State. At no time during the war did excitement run higher than during the period of this raid. All kinds of false and bewildering rumors passed current with remarkable rapidity, and many expected to see the enemy in the county in a short time. A few days were sufficient to pour six companies into Mitchell from this county, and they were joined immediately by four companies from Orange, Washington and Monroe Counties. The regiment was called the One Hundred and Twelfth—Minute Men—and

was under the command of Col. Hiram F. Braxtan, of Bedford; Samuel P. Dade, of Bedford, was Adjutant; Ferdinand W. Beard, of Springville, Surgeon; Addison W. Bare, of Bryantsville, Assistant Surgeon. The companies from this county were: B, D, F, G, H and K. Company B was commanded by David T. Mitchell, Captain; Henry Paugh, First Lieutenant, and Bolivar Duncan, Second Lieutenant. Company D—William Muir, Captain; George W. Douglass, First Lieutenant; Olly Owens, Second Lieutenant. Company F—Willoughby Blevins, Captain; Milton McKee, First Lieutenant; William Withers, Second Lieutenant. Company G—John H. Bartlett, Captain; Alexander Hawkins, First Lieutenant; Elisha Lee, Second Lieutenant. Company H—Zachariah B. Wilson, Captain; Benjamin R. Smith, First Lieutenant; Theodore Stackhouse, Second Lieutenant. Company K—John Beaty, Captain; Josiah C. Foster, First Lieutenant; John P. Potter, Second Lieutenant. This regiment served from July 10, 1863, to July 17, 1863. It moved from Mitchell to Seymour, thence to North Vernon to intercept Gen. Morgan, thence to Sunman's Station, and was then sent home. Under the same excitement three other companies entered the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment—Minute Men—and became E, N and I. Company E was officered as follows: A. F. Tannehill, Captain; Henry Cox, First Lieutenant; H. F. Pitman, Second Lieutenant. Company H—Francis M. Davis, Captain; Samuel Lynn, First Lieutenant; John Dean, Second Lieutenant. Company I—Luther Briggs, Captain; George W. Burton, First Lieutenant; Anderson Beasley, Second Lieutenant. These men were mustered in July 10, 1863, and mustered out July 16, 1863. It moved from Mitchell to North Vernon to intercept Gen. Morgan, thence marched to Sunman's Station, thence to Indianapolis, thence home.

THE SIX MONTHS' MEN.

Under the call for six months' men of June 15, 1863, a full company was sent to the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment. They became Company D, and the officers were: Hiram F. Braxtan, Captain; Robert R. Stewart, First Lieutenant; James H. Crawford, Second Lieutenant. These men saw but little if any fighting, but performed provost duty and endured harassing marches and expeditions that brought death as sure as bullets.

VOLUNTEERS' EARLY IN 1864.

During the spring of 1864 the county sent twenty-five men to Company H, and fifty-six men to Company I, of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, three years' service. Officers from this county were—in H,—John H. Bartlett, Second Lieutenant; in I, William J. Cook and John V. Smith, Captains; J. V. Smith and William Day, First Lieutenants; Henry H. Reath and W. Day, Second Lieutenants. The companies were mustered in in February and March, 1864. The regi-

ment, under the command of Col. Richard F. Barter, took the field at Louisville, thence moved to Nashville, thence early in April to Charleston, Tenn., and later joined the Atlanta campaign. It fought at Resaca, charging and routing the enemy. It moved on Lost and Kenesaw Mountains, and July 22, fought at Atlanta, and continued for several days to skirmish until the evacuation of that city, and fought at Jonesboro, losing men in all these engagements. It moved in pursuit of Hood, skirmished near Columbia two days, and was hotly and gallantly engaged at the bloody battle of Franklin, where the enemy attacked the Federal lines thirteen times without effecting a permanent breach. The regiment lost its Major and forty-eight men killed and wounded. December 15 and 16, it fought at Nashville and joined in the pursuit of the flying enemy. It then went to Washington City, thence to North Carolina, had a sharp fight at Wise's Fork on the 8th of March, 1865, and again on the 10th. The regiment lost seven killed and forty-eight wounded. It then moved on into the interior, and after various movements where it did provost duty mainly, was mustered out early in 1866.

THE THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

Early in 1864 twenty-five men entered Company H, of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment. They were mustered in April 5, and the company had as officers the following men from this county: John W. Mannington and William M. Munson, First Lieutenants; W. M. Munson and Samuel Cook, Second Lieutenants. This regiment was properly the Thirteenth Cavalry. Among the movements and engagements in which it participated were Overall's Creek, Wilkinson's Pike and twelve other skirmishes, losing in all sixty-five men killed and wounded, and two missing. It also fought, dismounted, at Nashville; participated in the investment of Mobile, and in various raids and expeditions, and was mustered out at Vicksburg, November 18, 1865.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

Under the call for one hundred days' men a company was sent in May, 1864, to the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment. The company was H, and was officered as follows: David T. Mitchell, Captain; Francis L. Parkison, First Lieutenant; William Patterson, Second Lieutenant. The men were mustered in May 21. This regiment saw service in Kentucky and Tennessee, mostly provost duty. In September, 1864, another company was raised for the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, and became A, with these officers: Charles P. Pendergast and Robert R. R. Stewart, Captains; R. R. R. Stewart and James T. Andrews, First Lieutenants; J. T. Andrews, Eli M. Dale and John R. Smith, Second Lieutenants. Pendergast became Major, E. M. Dale, Adjutant, and David T. Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel. The men were raised under the call of July 18, 1864, and were mustered in for one

year in September and October. Thomas J. Brady was Colonel of this regiment. November 15 it moved to Nashville, thence to Murfreesboro, in which vicinity it participated in numerous skirmishes. December 7 it lost one man, wounded. In December it moved to Columbia, and in January, 1865, to Washington, D. C. It was then moved to North Carolina, where it participated in the action on Fort Fisher. At Fort Anderson it was exposed to the fire of the Federal gunboats, and during the assault it captured the garrison flag. It participated in the rout and capture of the enemy at Town Creek Bridge, two of its companies being the first to enter the enemy's works. It moved to Kingston, thence to Goldsboro, thence to Raleigh, thence to Greensboro, where it was mustered out July 11, 1865.

THE LAST VOLUNTEERING.

In January, 1865, nearly all of Company B of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment was raised in the county, besides seventeen men for Company C and fifty men for Company D of the same regiment, in all about 150 men. Men from this county who were officers of Company B were as follows: Vinson Williams and Michael A. Gelwick, Captains; M. A. Gelwick, Samuel Hostetler and James M. McClelland, First Lieutenants; Samuel Hostetler, James McClelland and William J. Owens, Second Lieutenants. In Company C Archibald Anderson was First Lieutenant and later Captain. In Company D George W. Burton was Captain; David A. Goodin, First Lieutenant; John Stotts and Adolphus W. Trueblood, Second Lieutenants. The regiment was commanded by Col. W. A. Adams. Joshua Budd, of Mitchell, was Adjutant, and Vinson Williams, at first Major, then Lieutenant-Colonel. The men were mustered in in January and February, 1865. February 18 the regiment left Indianapolis, arriving at Nashville, Tenn., the 21st, and the 23d reported to Gen. Steadman at Chattanooga. It moved to Dalton, where it did provost duty; thence to Marietta, where it remained until the fall of 1865; thence moved to Cuthbert, and here in January, 1866, was mustered out.

THE LAWRENCE COUNTY LEGION.

The Legion consisted of twelve companies, with the following officers: Reserved Guards of Bedford, June, 1861—John M. Harron, Captain; W. N. Bivins, First Lieutenant; G. W. Rahm, Second Lieutenant. Union Guards of Bedford, June, 1861—Charles G. Back, Captain; W. P. Malott, First Lieutenant; A. P. Lemon, Second Lieutenant. Perry Guards, June, 1861—John P. Potter, Captain; B. F. Dean, First Lieutenant; F. W. Beard, Second Lieutenant. Independent Grays of Fayetteville, July, 1861—John Foot and A. F. Tannehill, Captains; Eldridge Williams, J. H. Reynolds and Henry Cox, First Lieutenants; H. F. Pitman, Second Lieutenant. Mitchell Light Infantry, July, 1861

—William Muir, Captain; G. W. Douglas, First Lieutenant; William Hammersley, Second Lieutenant. Big Spring Guards, July, 1861—Samuel Hostetler, Captain; John L. Stewart, First Lieutenant; R. R. Stewart, Second Lieutenant. Lawrence Guards of Bedford, July, 1863—Henry C. Hardy, Captain; William Cook, First Lieutenant; J. W. Glover, Second Lieutenant. Marshal Guards, July, 1863—A. Anderson, Captain; B. F. Kingrey, First Lieutenant; T. J. Boruff, Second Lieutenant. Heltonville Guards, August, 1862—J. J. Durand, Captain; Hiram Malott, First Lieutenant; William Gray, Second Lieutenant. Leatherwood Sharpshooters, August, 1863—Silas N. Whitted, Captain; Eli Younger, First Lieutenant; John Malott, Second Lieutenant. Bartlettville Guards, August, 1863—J. H. Bartlett and S. J. Bartlett, Captains; Alexander Hawkins, First Lieutenant; J. H. Clendenin, Second Lieutenant. Jefferson Grays, August, 1863—G. W. Burton, Captain; Obed Mercer, First Lieutenant; Michael Voorhis, Second Lieutenant. The above dates refer to the time of organization. Henry Davis was Colonel.

SUNDRY RECRUITS.

Many regiments had small squads of men from this county—originally enlisted men and recruits. Late in 1862 and early in 1863 twenty-seven recruits left the county for Company F of the Ninety-third Regiment. In June, 1863, about ten men were recruited for Company F of the Sixty-fifth Regiment. Late in 1863 and early in 1864 twenty-six recruits left for Company G of the Fourth Cavalry. A few entered the Twenty-fourth, and a few the Eighteenth. Late in 1864 and early in 1865 thirty-five recruits left for Company D of the Sixteenth. Late in 1864 and early in 1865 eighty-five recruits were sent to Company F of the Forty-third. Other regiments contained Lawrence County men credited to other localities.

THE DRAFTS OF 1864 AND 1865.

The second draft in Indiana occurred in October, 1864. Lawrence County was in the third district, the draft officers of which were: John R. B. Glasscock, Commissioner; Albert G. Collier, Surgeon; Simeon Stansifer, Provost Marshal, to March, 1865, and then James B. Mulky. These officers were appointed in May, 1863. The county could not free herself wholly, and the draft took place in October, but how many were drafted cannot be stated. The county was credited with having furnished eighty drafted men, and of course that number must have reported for duty. The third draft in Indiana occurred in February, 1865. If this draft took place in the county, either it was very light or else the men did not report, for the credits were only two. It is probable that the draft was very light. The county was thus among the best in the State to answer the demands of Uncle Sam.

OFFICIAL MILITARY CREDITS.

On the 19th of December, 1862, the county was officially credited with having furnished 1,500 men prior to that date for the war: under the call of June 1, 1863, for six months' men the county furnished a full company of 100 men. Its quota under the October, 1863, call numbers 149 men. All these were furnished during the winter of 1863-64. The following official table, prepared December 31, 1864, exhibits the response of the county under all the calls of 1864:

TOWNSHIPS.	First enrollment.	Quota under call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under call July 18, 1864.	Total of quotas and deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.			Total credits by enlistments and draft.	One year.	Three years.	Surplus.
						New recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by draft.				
Shawswick.....	480	69	28	79	176	165	18	....	183	....	183	7
Flinn.....	225	34	14	37	85	46	18	23	87	37	50	2
Pleasant Run...	150	25	10	25	60	53	8	....	61	....	61	1
Perry.....	152	20	8	19	47	41	14	....	55	....	55	8
Indian Creek...	150	25	10	25	60	56	14	....	70	13	57	10
Spice Valley....	169	28	11	28	67	58	13	....	71	....	71	4
Marion.....	345	59	24	57	140	119	11	10	140	38	102	....
Bono.....	140	20	8	23	51	24	5	25	54	34	20	3
Marshall... ..	63	19	7	17	43	24	....	22	46	28	18	3
	1874	299	120	310	729	586	101	80	767	150	617	38

Under the last call of the war, December 19, 1864, the following table of credits was prepared by authority on the 14th of April, 1865, at which time all attempts to raise men in the State were abandoned:

TOWNSHIPS.	Second enrollment.	Quota under call of December 19, 1864.	Total of quotas and deficiencies.	New recruits.	Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlistments and draft.	One year.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
Shawswick.....	367	30	30	59	1	60	60	....	30
Flinn.....	130	31	31	19	...	19	19	12	...
Pleasant Run.....	111	9	9	7	....	7	7	2	....
Perry.....	103	4	4	7	....	7	7	....	3
Indian Creek.....	112	9	9	14	....	14	14	....	5
Spice Valley.....	105	3	3	11	....	11	11	....	8
Marion.....	161	27	27	20	....	20	20	7	....
Bono.....	46	16	16	3	1	4	4	12	....
Marshall.....	56	18	18	8	....	8	8	10	....
Total.....	1191	147	147	148	2	150	150	43	46

SUMMARY OF MEN FURNISHED.

From the above particulars the total credits of the county during the war in estimated figures may be given: By September 19, 1862, the county had furnished 1,500 volunteers, each man being counted as often as he

enlisted. It furnished 100 men for the six months' call of 1863, and 149 for the October call of 1863. In 1864 it was credited with 767 men by enlistment, "veteranization" and draft. Under the last call of the war—December 19, 1864—it was credited with 150 men, and April 14, 1865, had a surplus of 3 men. The sum of 1,500, 100, 149, 767, 150 and 3, gives a grand total of 2,669 men. In some cases men enlisted as high as three different times, and in the above estimate have been counted that often. The men who left the county to enlist were probably balanced by those who entered to enlist. It has been estimated that 1,500 different men left the county for the Federal army. This is a proud exhibit.

BOUNTY AND RELIEF.

The following tabular statement from the Adjutant-General's Reports shows the amount of bounty and relief furnished by the county during the war:

	Bounty.	Relief.
Lawrence County.....	\$61,700	\$2,815
Flinn Township.....	4,600	500
Pleasant Run Township.....	1,000	300
Perry Township.....	1,650	500
Indian Creek Township.....	8,400	1,500
Spice Valley Township.....	1,426	650
Marion Township.....	5,000	1,000
Bono Township.....	3,200	1,000
Shawswick Township.....	3,125	4,000
Marshall Township.....	2,600	300
Total.....	\$92,701	\$12,565

A military history of the county cannot properly be written in accordance with the scope of this work without a file of newspapers published in the county during the years of the war. Such file could not be found in Lawrence County, and the historian was forced to give the best possible account from the Adjutant-General's Reports and other sources. All the valuable fund of local matter—public meetings, resolutions adopted, speeches delivered, action taken, disloyalty displayed, deserters arrested, mass and war meetings, celebrations, soldiers' and ladies' aid societies, supplies furnished, local bounty and relief, jubilee over the surrender of rebel commands, resolutions and eulogies of sorrow over the death of Lincoln, and a thousand little personal notes and observations of the greatest value—all is lost without a file of newspapers. A complete file was kept in the court house, but was doubtless deliberately stolen by some vandal who may have had an unsavory political career to conceal. This is the apology of the historian for the incompleteness of this chapter.

PERSONALIA.*

It is matter of regret that officers and enlisted men alike cannot be

*These personal sketches were furnished by Col. Voris.

noticed here. Many a heroic act, and many a deed that would thrill the reader, was performed by men who carried no commission, but who carried a brave heart beneath the army blue, and who handled the musket and not the sword.

The first man to organize a company for the late service was Capt. Samuel W. Short. He failed to get his company into one of the first regiments organized, but went with them into the Eighteenth, and with that regiment through the Missouri campaign, and served with distinction, and a Major's command at the battle of Pea Ridge. In September, 1862, he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He returned to civil life, and to the practice of the law, and now resides on his farm near Vincennes, Ind.

Jeremiah E. Dean, who had served with credit in the Mexican war, became First Lieutenant and then Captain in the Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, and served until the expiration of his term of three years. He was afterward in business in Lawrence County, was Auditor of the county for a term of four years, and now, disabled by the wounds and hardships of the service, enjoying the Government's bounty, he resides quietly in Bedford.

Capt. Columbus Moore, of Mitchell, first entered the service in the Sixteenth (organized for one year), and upon its reorganization for three years became Captain of Company D. He was a gallant officer, and was Officer of the Day at Vicksburg on the night of the 3d day of July, 1863, and on the memorable morning of the 4th of July conducted Maj.-Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery, Chief of Staff to Gen. Pemberton, blindfold through our lines to the headquarters of Gen. Burbridge, to await an audience with Gen. Grant. The result of that audience flashed across the wires that spanned the continent, to meet the glad greeting from the victorious field of Gettysburg.

Doil R. Bowden enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment as a private; was made First Lieutenant in September, 1862. In March, 1863, he was promoted to Captain. In January, 1863, he was elected Major, but was not mustered. He was severely wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., in October, 1864. He returned to his regiment for service in December, 1864, and took immediate command of his regiment, and continued in command until the 27th day of July, 1865, when he was commissioned Colonel, which command he held until mustered out of service at Indianapolis. He has since been in business at Bedford.

Napoleon H. Daniels also enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers. He was Private Secretary to Maj.-Gen. Pope, until September, 1862, when he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and in March, 1863, to First Lieutenant. He served as Adjutant-General or Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Pope most of the time until January, 1864, when he was made Captain, and afterward Major. He was mustered out with his

regiment, and entered the Eighteenth United States Regulars as a Lieutenant. He was killed and scalped on the 22d day of July, 1866, near Fort Kearney, by the Indians, on his way across the plains to join his command. He was among the bravest of the brave.

Gen. James W. McMillan was made Colonel of the Twenty-first Indiana, on the organization of that regiment, and continued in command until promoted to Brigadier-General in November, 1862. He served as such with distinction to the close of the war. He was seriously wounded by guerrillas near Baton Rouge, La. He now resides in Washington city, and occupies an important place in the Pension Department.

Robert C. McAfee enlisted in this regiment and became First Lieutenant. In July, 1868, he was compelled to resign by reason of disease, from which he soon afterward died, and was buried at Bedford.

George J. Brown was a member of the same regiment. He was made Second and afterward First Lieutenant, and in August, 1864, became Captain of Company F, which position he held until the regiment was mustered out.

Capt. Samuel Nickless enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment, and was promoted to the Captaincy. This, the old regiment of Gen. Nathan Kimball, served with the Army of the Potomac, and was there regarded as among the best in that army, and Capt. Nickless was with them wherever danger led.

Hugh Erwin served as Captain of the Twenty-fourth Regiment until compelled by sickness to resign, in December, 1863. He was afterward Treasurer of Lawrence County and, for years past, has been engaged in business in Kansas.

Francis A. Sears, who had, up to that time, served as Captain and Major, became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment upon its reorganization in March, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment in 1865. He now resides in Kansas.

David Kelly, who had also been a Captain in the Sixty-seventh, became Major of the Twenty-fourth upon its reorganization, and remained with it to the end. He has since been in business in Mitchell.

Capt. George W. Friedley was commissioned Captain in the Sixty-seventh in March, 1863, and served with marked distinction with the same rank in the Twenty-fourth after its reorganization. A notice of him is given elsewhere in this work.

Capt. Meredith W. Leach, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, had been in the service in the war with Mexico. He went with his command to Baltimore and in the winter of 1861-62 he died of disease, near Frederick City, Md. His remains were brought to Bedford, where they were laid away with the honors of a soldier. The tears shed over his grave were among the first of the many that watered the earth during that terrible struggle for the suppression of the rebellion.

Theodore E. Bushler was Captain of Company D in the Twenty-seventh, but was discharged in May, 1862, and afterward served for a time as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-seventh.

Thomas J. Box was made Captain of Company D upon the resignation of Bushler, and served as such during the terrible battles of the Army of the Potomac, and from that time until his term of service expired. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, and bears other honorable scars. He has since been engaged in farming in Lawrence County.

Joseph Baisley was a Lieutenant in Company D of the Twenty-seventh Regiment; on November 1, 1863, was promoted to be Captain of Company H, and served with credit until the regiment was mustered out in November, 1864. He is in business at Seymour, Ind.

Alexander H. Gainey, of Springville, was made Captain of a company in the Forty-third Regiment, in August, 1861, but was compelled by ill health soon after to resign his commission.

Capt. Isaac Carothers commanded a company (C) in the Fiftieth Regiment. He was a brave and efficient officer, and is now engaged in farming in Martin County.

A. H. Miller was Captain of Company I, in the Fiftieth Regiment. He now resides in California.

David T. Mitchell was a Lieutenant in the Sixty-seventh Regiment, and on the organization of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment became its Lieut.-Colonel, and served with the same until it was mustered out after the close of the war. He is now Postmaster at Kokomo, Col.

Capt. G. W. Rahm served as such in the Sixty-seventh Regiment with great credit. He died, at home, of small-pox, during the war.

Henry Davis, elsewhere mentioned for honorable service in Mexico, was made Lieut.-Colonel of the Eighty-second on its organization. He served with distinction until compelled by ill health to resign, in October, 1863. He is now Postmaster in Bedford, and enjoys the esteem of his comrades, due to a distinguished soldier.

Samuel J. Bartlett was Captain of Company K in the Ninety-third, largely composed of men from this county. He resigned in August, 1863, and resided for a time at Barlettsville. He is now in business in south eastern Kansas.

William J. Cook was Captain of Company I of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, but after a service of six months was compelled to resign on account of disability.

William Day, who had served in the Mexican war, was a Lieutenant in Capt. Cook's Company, one of five brothers in the service.

Charles Pendergrast was Major and Robert R. Stewart Captain of Company A, in the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, and served until mustered out with their regiment.

On the organization of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment in

February, 1865, Vinson V. Williams, who had served in other regiments during the war, and who had been severely wounded at Fort Gibson, Miss., was made Major. He was afterward promoted to Lieut-Colonel, and served as such until the regiment was mustered out. He has since been Sheriff of the county for two terms and was for ten years Deputy United States Marshal, and is now in the stone business.

M. A. Gelwick was Captain of Company B, and Archibald Anderson of Company C, in this regiment. M. A. Gelwick is now Special Examiner in the Pension Department, and resides in Greencastle. Capt. Anderson was in business in Lawrence County until about the fall of 1880, when he died in Bedford.

The Fourth Indiana Cavalry was organized in August, 1862, with a company from this county. Jesse Keithly was made Captain, and served as such until his death at Madisonville, Ky., March 4, 1863. Isaac Newkirk, who had up to that time served as First Lieutenant, then became Captain, and served as such until the regiment was mustered out, by reason of the expiration of the term. Few regiments saw more hardships and exposure than the Fourth Indiana Cavalry. Capt. Newkirk has since been Sheriff of the county for two terms, and is now a successful farmer in Bedford.

There are many others who deserve to be mentioned in this history. Dr. Ben Newland went out as Surgeon of the Twenty-second (commanded by Jeff C. Davis), and distinguished himself in his departmental service. He was Chief Surgeon of Division at the time of the battle of Pea Ridge. Drs. Hiram Malott, James Gardner and George W. Burton each served as Surgeons in the field, and have, as well as Dr. Newland, been an ornament to their profession at home. Henry C. Huston was Quartermaster of the Fiftieth Regiment, and has since deceased. Lieut. Jacob W. Martin, of the Twenty-first, was on staff duty during much of his time of service. The regiment was the Twenty-first, and styled First Heavy Artillery.

James G. Northcraft, of the same regiment, was noted as an efficient officer of artillery. He was afterward engaged in successful business at Abilene, Kan., and died a year ago.

A. C. Voris was early in the war commissioned by the President as Captain and Commissary Sergeant. He was twice brevetted for meritorious conduct, and was with the Army of the Potomac in the field and at the surrender of Lee.

A. F. Berry, Lieutenant in the Fifteenth, deserved and would have received promotion, but was assigned to the Signal Service, where he did valuable service. He is now a physician of the county.

CHAPTER VIII.

BY HAMILTON STILLSON, A. M., M. D.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF LAWRENCE COUNTY FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS, A LIST OF MEMBERS AND MINISTERS, A DESCRIPTION OF REVIVALS AND CHURCH CUSTOMS, A STATEMENT OF THE ERECTION AND DEDICATION OF BUILDINGS, A LIST OF OFFICERS, AND A BRIEF OUTLINE OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

BEDFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE history of the Bedford Presbyterian Church begins with the history of Palestine. In 1819 Isaac Reed, a missionary from the Eastern States, entered Indiana to establish Presbyterian Churches. He was a very peculiar man, a "natural Yankee;" traveled in a Dearborn wagon and encountered many haps and mishaps, the story of which he preserved in a book. Entering Palestine, he preached in the temporary court house and organized a small church, the Elders of which were Samuel Henderson and Philip Ikerd: The first members of this church were S. Henderson and family, P. Ikerd and family, William Crawford and family and William Barnhill. To this congregation he preached occasionally till Palestine was moved to Bedford, in 1825. Occasionally, also, W. W. Martin, father of C. B. H. Martin, D.D., acted as pastor. Likewise, Remley, who lived at Livonia, preached at various points through this part of the State, as at Palestine, Bono, Livonia, etc. But when Palestine was found to be the land of unpromise and was moved to Bedford, the ark of the church seems to have been left behind, for not until 1831 was church worship observed in Bedford. But on May 7 of that year Isaac Reed called the members of the church together. William Crawford, Samuel Henderson and Philip Ikerd were the first Elders, and the following appear as the names of the first members of the Bedford Presbyterian Church: Lawrence Ikerd, Christiana Ikerd, Philip and Susana Ikerd, Jonathan Henderson, Jane Henderson, Samuel and Rhoda Henderson, William and Jane Crawford, Sarah McClelland, Sally Ikerd, James and Sarah Wilson, Robert and Margaret Robinson, Alexander and Rebecca McKinney, and Henry Lowrey. These are all dead now. The majority of them at that time lived east of Bedford.

CHURCH BUILDINGS.

Meetings were first held at the court house and at the houses of the various members at and near Bedford. Before any Presbyterian

Church building was erected, Mr. Kittredge held services regularly once a month at the residence of William Crawford, east of town. About 1840 a peculiarly shaped brick house was erected where the present church stands. It was built by Jonathan Jones. In 1868 the present neat little brick church was erected in its stead. It was built by Thomas Stephens at a cost of \$7,000; is finished and furnished in good taste with modern conveniences. It is located on the southeast corner of Lincoln and Sycamore Streets. In 1848 the church divided into Old School and New School factions. The Old School being in the minority, withdrew, leaving the New School in possession of the church building. For their accommodation the Old School in 1850 built a large brick house where the Methodist Church now stands, on the southwest corner of Church and Locust Streets. It was arranged for church and school purposes; was two-story, the upper being a large room reached by a double flight of stairs on the east end, outside. The lower story had two or three recitation rooms. When the Old School and New School factions united in 1859, the first building was the one occupied by the church thus formed. The Old School building, however, became the property of the Independent Church, but in 1866 it was purchased by the Methodists and by them remodeled into their present church building.

MINISTERS.

The ministers have been as follows: After its organization in 1831 by Isaac Reed, the first regular minister was Solomon Kittredge, who remained such with a short intermission until November, 1847. John M. Bishop succeeded him and continued to act as pastor till 1859. About 1848 the church was divided into Old School and New School; but these factions were united in 1859, forming what they termed the Independent Presbyterian Church. Of the Old School the first minister was R. M. Roberts, having eighteen members. He was followed by John G. Williamson, Garey and Sickles. The ministers of the Independent Church have been Edward Barr, C. B. H. Martin, F. M. Symmes, J. B. Crowe, Robert Shaw, Preston McKinney and W. J. Frazer, the last of whom is now in charge. The present Elders are: Col. A. C. Voris, L. H. Dale, William Fisher, D. W. Parker and Thomas V. Thornton; the Deacons: S. D. Lockett and Hamilton Stillson. The church is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of about eighty-five; connected with the church is a Sunday-school having an attendance of eighty scholars, ten teachers and two officers. It is under the superintendence of Samuel D. Lockett.

BEDFORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1826 a little band of about forty Methodists was organized into a regular church called the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bedford. Among the first members appear the familiar and respected names of George McNight and wife, Mrs. Joseph Rawlins, Mrs. Joseph Glover,

Ellen Peters, Mrs. Campbell and daughters, Alex Butler and wife, Robert Dougherty, wife, son and daughter, Mrs. Jane Fisher, Mrs. David Johnson, Mrs. Jesse Johnson, Mrs. Michael Johnson, Mrs. William Stipp, John Head, wife and two daughters, John Brown, wife and three daughters, James Denson and wife, John Newland and wife, William Templeton and wife, Holland Pitman and wife, John Simms, wife and son, John Edmondson, wife and daughter. This church in its infancy had the good fortune to be born well. The first minister was Edmond Ray, a man remarkable for his earnest, plain, straightforward love of truth. Other early ministers of this section were Aaron and Enoch Woods, Mr. Tolbert and Bishop R. R. Roberts. The last, who is now so well remembered throughout the State, was a resident of Lawrence County in Bono Township, and by his eloquence and zeal soon became one of the foremost Methodist preachers in the West. He was Bishop of the Methodist Church of the United States. The first Presiding Elder was John Armstrong, and the following were the first officers of the church: Marquis D. Knight, Lazarus Barkley, David Johnson, William Stipp, William Johnson, Jesse Johnson, John Whitted and Michael Farmer. They are all dead now but Jesse Johnson. He is one of Shawswicks Township's most extensive and substantial farmers. David Johnson was a brother of Jesse, and during his life sought ways to make himself useful to the church and neighborhood.

The church grew, and a decade of prosperity found it in need of a commodious church building. Accordingly, in September, 1835, land was purchased of John J. Barnett, on which a large brick building was erected. It is now occupied by the Catholic denomination, and occupies the northwest corner of High and Culbertson Streets. The Trustees of the church at the time of its building were: M. D. Knight, Alex Butler and John Edmondson. The old brick with its church-going bell served the people some thirty-five years. The bell was on the old church and was the first bell in Bedford. At this time or about the year 1870, the congregation purchased the church owned by the Old School Presbyterians. They have renovated the building and now have a very pleasant house of worship. Stephen Bowers was the Pastor in 1866-68; J. E. Brant, 1868-70; G. W. Bower, 1870-71; O. H. Smith, 1871-73; John Poucher, 1873-75; J. W. Asbury, 1875-76; John Walls, 1876-77; T. D. Welker, 1878-79; W. W. Webb, 1879-80; J. V. R. Miller, 1881-82; M. S. Heavenridge, 1882-84; and William Telfer is the present incumbent, having been appointed Pastor in August, 1884. Present membership is 125, with 16 probationers. Value of present church and parsonage, about \$8,000. The church is free from debt. Present officers appointed August, 1884: Pastor, William Telfer; Local Preacher, S. A. Rariden; Trustees of church and parsonage, M. N. Messick, President; H. H. Walls, Secretary; W. P. Hodge, L. E. Daggy, and George B. Fer-

guson. The Sunday-school is in good working condition, under the superintendency of George B. Ferguson. Its membership is 150, with twelve teachers.

THE BEDFORD CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The true history of the Christian Church of Bedford reaches back over a period of about fifty years, though her authentic or written history extends back only to 1846. In 1835 Elder J. M. Mathes was induced to leave an appointment to preach in the court house. This appointment was filled, and he afterward visited the town quite frequently, and gained some adherents. During the succeeding eleven years quite a number of members of this body of people moved into the town, and these, with the increase from those outside, gave quite an increase to that faith. In May, 1846, all things having been prepared, Elders O'Kane and Jameson were invited to visit them for the purpose of effecting an organization. For the first few years after the organization they met in the schoolhouse and Baptist Church, but later in the Presbyterian Church, and then in their present house. The foundation of the building was laid in 1854. The superstructure was reared the following year, and the basement, though unfinished, was occupied the fall of 1855. Elder J. Mathes has been connected with this church more or less intimately from its incipiency. Aside from him the first preacher employed was Elder M. J. Edmondson, and the succeeding year, 1851, Aaron Hubbard was selected to fill his place.

The familiar names of Joseph Rawlins, Michael Malott, William McLane, Alex Dunihue, Samuel Irwin, Elisha Boyd, John Thompson, David Boland, Dr. Foote and George Thornton, are mentioned as the first contributors to the building fund. The rest of the means necessary was mainly procured from the Christian brotherhood of the county through the personal efforts of Stever Younger and Elder J. M. Mathes. The charter members were thirty-three in number, comprised of the following persons: A. G. Young, Henrietta Young, A. Gelwick, Sarah Gelwick, David D. Campbell, Mary Campbell, Mary F. Reed, Mary A. Roach, J. T. Sullivan, Ann Sullivan, Thomas Lockhart, Nancy L. Lockhart, Solomon N. Hostetler, Catharine Hostetler, Maria L. Hostetler, Joseph Hostetler, Elizabeth Hostetler, David G. Gray, Thomas M. Boyd, Polly A. Boyd, Hiram Malott, Eunice Malott, Jesse Adamson, Evaline Adamson, Elisha Boyd, Phoebe Boyd, Tina Culbertson, William E. Boyd, John Williams, Elizabeth Williams, Isaac Williams, Rebecca Williams, Cornelia P. Williams. The congregation was officered as follows: Elder, Joseph Hostetler; Deacons, Isaac Williams, A. G. Young, Elisha Boyd, A. Gelwick; Clerk, A. Gelwick. On the 19th of January, 1851, Milton McKee was elected as an Elder of the congregation. On the 8th of October, 1852, Henry Davis was chosen as Elder to act with the then present Board. In 1853, Henry Davis, Stever Younger and Elisha Boyd were

elected Trustees. In July, 1853, the membership was fifty-one, an increase of only eighteen for five years. In August, 1856, the members were seventy-six, an increase of twenty-five in three years. On the 19th of April, 1858, William Duncan, Levi Houston and J. W. Newland were elected Trustees. The number of members August 19, 1858, was 112. In January 20, 1859, D. G. Gray was chosen Deacon. April, 1859, Elder J. M. Mathes was employed to preach monthly. In June of 1860, Elder Mathes commenced the first very successful meeting held under the auspices of this congregation, during which there were 76 additions, 48 of whom came by confession and baptism. As would be expected, the church was very much encouraged by this result. In September of the same year, J. W. Newland and Samuel W. Short were ordained Elders and D. G. Gray and D. F. Tilford Deacons. In August, 1862, the membership was 217, 66 having been received during the year. In July, 1864, the membership was 252. Received by baptism during two years, 30. At this time the church was officered as follows: Elders, J. M. Mathes, Stever Younger, S. W. Short, Henry Davis, J. W. Newland. In July, 1865, the membership was 269; additions for year, 15; Sunday-school scholars, 100; teachers, 12. Following is a list of the men employed as Pastors from the date of organization to present time, September 1, 1884: J. M. Mathes, about eleven years; T. P. Connelly; I. N. Porch, one year; J. C. Winter, one year; J. Z. Taylor, three years; W. H. Tiller, four years; James A. Beattie, four years; C. P. Hendershot elected September 20, 1882, and is the present incumbent. Church officers in 1870: Elders—J. M. Mathes, Stever Younger, J. W. Newland, A. J. Hostetler, D. G. Gray; Deacons, D. F. Tilford, Jacob Walheiser, W. C. Winstandley, G. W. Adams, I. N. Hostetler. T. H. Malott; Trustees—J. M. Daggy, J. W. Palmer, W. C. Winstandley, William Ragsdale, T. H. Malott. R. A. Beattie was elected in July, 1881.

The following is a list of protracted meetings:

Name of Evangelist.	Time of Meeting.	Number of Additions.
J. M. Mathes	June, 1860	76
Mr. Miller.....	May, 1866	22
J. Z. Taylor.....	Sept., 1867	29
B. F. Franklin.....	March, 1868	19
J. Z. Taylor.....	Jan., 1869	27
W. B. F. Treat.....	Jan., 1870	23
A. Proctor.....	Jan., 1871	22
J. L. Parsons, W. H. Tiller.....	Feb., 1874	43
J. L. Parsons.....	March, 1877	23
J. C. Tully.....	Nov., 1877	11
A. I. Hobbs.....	Oct., 1878	14
J. Z. Taylor.....	April, 1880	43
J. A. Beattie.....	March, 1881	9
W. J. Howe.....	March, 1882	78
W. J. Howe.....	June, 1882	9
C. P. Hendershot.....	Jan., 1883	63
T. J. Clark and C. P. Hendershot.....	May, 1884	25

The official Board of the congregation for 1884 is as follows: Elders—J. M. Mathes, elected April, 1859; Isaac Kern, September, 1882; E. J. Robinson, October, 1882. Deacons—D. F. Tilford, elected September, 1859; G. W. Adams, W. C. Winstandly, J. W. Mitchell, October, 1882; W. P. Malott, October, 1882; J. V. Mathes, May, 1883; J. H. Cox, May, 1883. Trustees—W. C. Winstandley, elected September, 1882; W. P. Malott, September, 1882; D. F. Tilford, September, 1882; J. W. Mitchell, September, 1882; G. W. Allen, September, 1882. Clerk—D. W. McDaniel, elected May, 1883. The present membership is 400.

In Lawrence County there are some twenty or more congregations of the Christian Church, but statistics from only a portion could be gathered:

Name of Congregation.	Number of Members.	Value of Property.
Bartlettville	125	\$ 600
Bedford.....	400	7,500
Bryantsville... ..	52	800
Christian Union.....	60	2,000
Indian Creek Bridge.....	32	400
Leatherwood.....	300	250
Leesville.....	13	800
Mount Pleasant.....	60	600
Port William.....	67	1,200
Popcorn.....	25	800
Springville.....	100	2,000

BEDFORD BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1840 Thomas Robertson held a revival in the court house, lasting two weeks. He then continued it in the Presbyterian Church building for some time with considerable success, the result being that in June of the following year a regular church organization was effected. Ministers from the Guthrie, Bethel, Bathahara and Salt Creek Churches were present, and after a sermon by T. N. Robertson, a council composed of T. N. Robertson, Moderator, and P. Parks, Clerk, was organized. The following persons presented letters for constitution: Abraham, Anna, William, Rachel and Martha Mitchell, Mary Borland, Nancy Wilder, Levina Carlton, Abigail Scoggans, Samuel and Lucinda Hanna, Lucretia Hampton, Anna Gyger, Ann Owens, Sarah Gabbart, Ruth Perry, Sarah Perry, Tabitha Gyger, Jane Dougherty, Jane Heacock, Ephraim Trabue, Elizabeth Trabue, Edna Robertson and Emily Heacock. The membership quickly grew. Within a short time the church enrollment showed fifty members. Among those joining were the Gelwicks, Gabbarts, Jeters, Phipps, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Borland, Mrs. Carlton and others. Many of these names still appear as members, to which may be added as present families represented, the Harrisons, Gainneys, Elliotts, Stalkers, Parks and others. Meetings were held first in the court house, then in the

Presbyterian Church, then at the residences of various members, as at John Gyger's, Alexander Beasley's and others, when, in May, 1843. the propriety of building a meeting-house was first agitated. A plat of ground was purchased from Mr. Phelps at a cost of \$300. This plat inclosed two lots, and on one of these the church was built. On the other lot stood a log residence, which, for a time, was used as a parsonage; but to relieve the church of debt this lot and parsonage were sold to R. M. Parks for \$300. The church building erected is the present brick. It is large and commodious. The brick work was furnished by McDaniel, and the wood-work by Thomas Whitted, having a total cost of \$1,500. The following have been the ministers connected with the church: T. N. Robertson, who was called at the first regular meeting. He continued as Pastor for the first seven years, and after an absence of seventeen years returned in 1865 and served a short time. Then R. M. Parks, J. D. Crabbs, William McCoy, M. D. Gage, J. B. Porter, William McNutt, L. W. Bicknell and John M. Stalker, who is the present supply. The first Deacons were Joseph Whitted and Robert Mitchell, chosen on the fourth Saturday of March, 1842. The Clerks have been as follows: In January, 1842, Robert Mitchell was elected Clerk, and held this place until January, 1846; since that time Mr. Alexander Beasley served two years. In 1848 Mr. Davis Harrison was elected, and has served most of the time since, with the exception of two short terms of H. J. Reed and J. P. Parks. Soon after its organization the Baptist was the most prosperous church in Bedford. In 1850, ten years after its organization, the church enrollment was 110. Its present membership is about forty. Connected with the church is a small Sunday-school.

THE BEDFORD GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The first German church in Bedford was a Presbyterian organization, whose building stood where Thomas Whitted's mill now stands. The house was a frame story and a half, purchased of Peter Francis, and afterward sold to Thomas Whitted. Their first and only pastor was Rev. Koph from Brownstown, who in 1864 organized a church with the following members: William Roach and wife, Jacob Deihl and wife, Peter Deihl and wife, Mrs. Jacob Walheiser and John Pegan. Koph was not acceptable to the members, and when in 1866 Friedrich Ruff, a Methodist minister from New Albany, preached in Bedford, he won most of the members to his faith. Occasional services were held by the Methodist Germans, but in 1871 Philip Duher preached for them regularly, meeting at the houses of John Haase, John Benzel and M. Splitgaher. The following were the charter members: John Haase and wife, John Bensele and wife, M. Bensele and wife, William Bensele and wife, William Steinhagen, William Krenke and wife, M. Splitgaher and wife, and Ferd Bensele and wife. For a year they were without a church building. In 1872, however,

they purchased a small frame schoolhouse on Eastern Avenue, between Mitchell and Culbertson Streets, which they furnished for church purposes. Their preachers have been as follows: Philip Duher, Liech. Lepert, Huber Kunschek, Schruf and Arlinger, the present incumbent. Their Trustees have been as follows: John Haase, William Krenke, Louis Gerber, Charles Haase, John Bensel, William Bensel, August Schultz and Ferd Bensel. Their present membership numbers fifty-three, with a vigorous Sunday-school of sixty.

ST. VINCENT CATHOLIC CHURCH, BEDFORD.

The following facts were furnished by Daniel Driscoll: There were Catholics in Lawrence County as early as 1835, but not till about 1850 was mass said. During the building of White River Railroad bridge, about 1850, Patrick Murphy, a priest of St. Mary's, Martin County, said mass at the residence of John Johnson, Sr. In June, 1851, he held mass also in the old court house in Bedford, which town he visited occasionally till 1859. During that year Louis Neyron made a few visits, and from 1860 to 1864 Joseph O. Reiley, of Greencastle, was the pastor in charge. The congregation then numbered twenty-five families, among whom were the Johnsons, Fillions, Francis, Gaussins, O'Briens, and nearly all the others who now belong. Mass during this time was said either in private houses or in the hall over the store of J. Peter Francis, the clothier, who was one of its most active members. Many masses were said at the home of George Heitger, Sr. With the arrival of Philip Doyle, the next visiting pastor, came the idea of building a church. In 1864 a lot was secured near the corner of High and Culbertson Streets, just in the rear of the present building, which was then a Methodist Church. The building progressed until the corner-stone was laid. In 1866 material was on the ground to proceed with the construction. Just at this time the Methodists were anxious to build, and an exchange was made, in which the Methodists received the material of the unfinished church and \$500 for their own building. They then built on the corner of Church and Maple Streets. This exchange was made during the attendance of Charles Mongin, of Crawfordsville, who remained until 1867. The Rev. Julius Clement, of Greencastle, now made one visit. From the time (1868) that Henry Kessing became resident pastor at Bloomington, Bedford was regularly attended by him until July, 1877. Leopold M. Burkhardt came from July, 1877, until March, 1879. In March, 1879, John B. Unverzagt took charge, and visited St. Vincent Church until 1883, during which time many improvements were made on the church and a \$1,100 parsonage purchased. In 1879 Francis Silas Chatard, D. D., visited Bedford and administered confirmation. John B. Unverzagt was succeeded by T. H. Logan, who has the church in a very flourishing state. A majority of the present families consti-

tuted the early congregation, consisting of the families of George Heitger, Sr., J. Peter Francis, John Johnson, Sr., John Fillion, Felix Gausin, Patrick Sherlock, William Rynn, Martin O'Brien, James McMahan, John McMahan, Patrick Moran, Peter Richard, Jeremiah Driscoll, David Torpy, Michael O'Connell, Dennis O'Connell, Joseph Rime, Maurice Leehey, Dennis Breen, Daniel Sullivan, Joseph Barbara, and Messrs. Costillo, Dusard, Bissot and Buscheree. The present Trustees are: George Heitger, Jr., James Leighton, Michael Hacket, George Gretzer and Otto Graff.

BETHLEHEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

As a branch of the Bedford Presbyterian Church grew Bethlehem. Among the members appear the names of the Crawfords, Hendersons, Johnsons, Fishers and others, many of the best and most influential members of the church. Before any Presbyterian meeting-house was built in Bedford, Mr. Kittredge preached regularly at the residence of William Crawford, so that the members of the Bedford Church who lived in the Crawford settlement withdrew and formed Bethlehem. This was about 1840. The first members were William Crawford and wife, Cranson Swan and wife, Mrs. James Sparks, Samuel Henderson and wife, George Dodd and wife, David Johnson and wife and William Fisher and wife. The first Ruling Elders were D. R. LaForce, C. T. Swan, Samuel Henderson and George Dodd. In 1843 William Crawford donated ground for church and graveyard. The house is a frame building, still standing, now used as a dwelling, and is owned by John C. Crawford, son of William. It ceased to be used for a church twenty or thirty years ago. The first preachers who used it were Sol. Kittredge, W. W. Martin, father of C. B. H. Martin, D. D., Samuel Hart, John Dale, occasionally, John W. Williamson and Robert Roberts. Some of the members who joined the church under these were Crawfords, Swans, Ellisons, Angeline M. Harris, Elizabeth M. Johnson, J. N. Dale, the Martins and others. For fifteen or twenty years this church flourished and did well.

SALT CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

Salt Creek was one of the first Baptist Churches in Lawrence County. It was the third one embraced in White River Association, at its formation. "on the third Saturday in October, in the year of our Lord, 1821." It is a strong church. In 1821 it had forty-three members, one less than the membership of the largest church entering into the formation of White River Association. It was constituted in 1819, having among its first Messengers Abraham Mitchell, James Mundell, Richard Williams, Jesse Rector, William Cook, Thomas Mundell, Beverly Gregory, Samuel Mundell, James Pace, Levi Mitchell, Elbert Jeter, Gideon Potter, I. Mitchell, L. Mitchell, G. Foster, I. Pace, J. Williams and others. The building erected for a meeting-house stood near the road, on the Old

Maj. Williams' farm; was of logs and was torn down about ten years ago. Two Associations were held here; one in 1823 and the other in 1830. To the first Abraham Mitchell, Jesse Rector and William Cook were the Messengers; Ambrose Carlton was chosen Moderator and Samuel Owen, Clerk. At it Ambrose Carlton delivered a very characteristic Circular Letter, on the subject of General Communion. He also delivered the sermon, taking II Timothy, ii, 15 for his text. The other Association held at Salt Creek was on the second Saturday in August, 1830, at which Tarlton Bell delivered the introductory sermon. The Messengers were: Levi Mitchell, Abraham Mitchell and Beverly Gregory. The Moderator chosen was Thomas Oliphant and Clerk, Benjamin Parks. G. Dotson, J. Jones and James McCoy preached Sunday morning and afternoon, and Royce McCoy concluded the evening service. This Association meeting was important, since at the request of Bloomington Church the Association resolved to reject the doctrines of Alexander Campbell, believing them to be contrary to the doctrines of God our Savior. It was also important, since, though Bloomington Church requested the Association to reject the doctrine of Missions, the Association resolved not to do so. It would therefore appear that the Association was at first missionary in spirit, though in 1834, while in convention at Clear Creek, the Association used the following language: "We as an Advisory Council, disapprove of the Baptist Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions, and all societies of the present day called benevolent institutions, but believe in that charity which the Gospel recommends to the followers of Christ." As we will see, this caused a division in the church at Salt Creek, from which followed its dissolution. Salt Creek was the field of two sectional Associations, one in 1835, for the first section of the Association. The following preachers attended it: B. Hicks, J. B. Burch and T. Oliphant. The other sectional meeting was held in 1840, at which were found: T. N. Robinson, J. B. Burch, T. Oliphant, J. B. Vanmeter and R. Mitchell. A difficulty occurred in the church in 1835, the precise nature of which is not stated in the minutes, but the minority was decided to be in the wrong, which decision they did not accept. From this division came the downfall of the church in 1842.

LEATHERWOOD CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The first church of the Christian (or Campbellite) denomination organized in Lawrence County was in October, 1830, at the house of Robert Woody, near where the present Leatherwood Church stands, five miles east of Bedford. The first members were: William Newland, Susan C. Newland, Robert Woody, Norman Woody, Peter Smith and wife Margaret, Martin Smith, Benjamin Hensley and Katy Peed. At their first meeting, Stever Younger and William Newland were set apart as Elders. Martin Smith was chosen Evangelist, and Peter Smith and Robert Woody were elected

Deacons. At that meeting also Stever Younger deeded the church one acre of ground where the present church stands, and the congregation built on it at once a log church, in size 25x30 feet, furnished with the slab furniture of the day. This building was succeeded, in 1840, by a brick church, 40x60 feet, erected at a probable cost of \$2,500. Plans are now in process for the erection of a still larger and costlier building in its stead, more modern in its appearance and appurtenances. Their first Preachers were: William Newland, Stever Younger and Joseph Hostetler. Soon after came John and Jacob Wright and James M. Mathes, Elder Trimble, and others. Their last Preachers have been: J. W. Stanley and J. W. Newland, the last of whom is the present incumbent. In 1850 the membership reached nearly 400, due very largely to the revivals held by John O. Kane and P. H. Jameson, of Indianapolis. The membership had somewhat decreased of late, till a year ago nearly one hundred accessions were made from the Bedford Church. Their present membership is about 300—second in size in the county—as will be seen in the statistical table.

MITCHELL METHODIST CHURCH.

The following complete sketch was published in the *Mitchell Commercial*, August 13, 1874: In a grove near where the present church stands the first quarterly meeting was held in the fall of 1856. A class of thirteen had been formed, but not till October did it become a permanent preaching place. Rev. F. Walker was the regular appointee from Annual Conference of 1858. At the close of his first year he reports a membership of twenty-eight, and a Sabbath-school with thirty scholars and three officers and teachers. During the second year of Bro. Walker's pastorate a frame building was erected and dedicated, and the society reported out of debt. In September, 1860, Rev. J. M. O'Fling came as preacher, he to be followed, in September, 1861, by Rev. A. J. Clark; and he in September, 1862, by Rev. J. N. Juliau. In September, 1863, Rev. W. M. Zairing was pastor, followed in October, 1865, by Rev. J. Wharton; and he by Rev. I. N. Thompson, in September, 1866, when Mitchell became a station. Membership at the close of 1867 was 135. In 1868 Rev. W. P. Armstrong began his pastorate, which lasted two years; then Rev. W. E. Harves for one year, followed by Rev. J. Poncher, who closed his pastorate in October, 1873. Rev. T. N. Friedley then became Pastor. The membership is strong, nearly 200, with about forty probationers. Average attendance of ninety-seven scholars, with eighteen officers and teachers. In 1874 the present house of worship was erected at a cost of \$8,000, lot and all. Of this sum Bro. Jacob Finger contributed about \$2,000. The building is a large, commodious brick edifice, built by Jones Toliver and Bixler.

MITCHELL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The following sketch of the Mitchell Baptist Church was furnished by Dr. Isom Burton:

January 30, 1864, the following-named persons met in the Presbyterian Church in Mitchell to organize a Baptist Church: John Edwards, Lucy Edwards, A. C. Burton, Sarah A. Burton, Rachel Pless, Mary Z. (Pless) Wood, Thomas Giles, Adaline Giles, Maggie (Giles) Mead, Matilda Dodson, Mary (Giles) Edmonson, Kate (Owens) Burton, Mary (Mantonya) Burns, Ann M. Giles, Sarah Blackwell, Simpson Burton, Carrie Burton, Hugh McNabb and Sarah McNabb. William Baker was made Chairman, and Simpson Burton, Clerk. Articles of faith and church covenant were adopted. At a subsequent meeting Rev. Wright Sanders was called as Pastor, and John Edwards and Thomas Giles, Simpson Burton and John Edwards, Trustees. The Pastors of the church have been: Wright Sanders, January, 1864, to July, 1868; Albert Ogle, September, 1868, to November, 1871; A. J. Esse, January, 1872, to December, 1875; Noah Harper, May, 1876, to April, 1879; W. L. Greene, May, 1879, to December, 1880; G. C. Shirt, January, 1882, to January, 1883; B. J. Davis, November, 1883, and is now Pastor. The Treasurers have been: Simpson Burton, William A. Burton and C. L. Barton; the Clerks, John Edwards, J. K. Howard, C. L. Barton and Isom Burton. The last named of each office is in office at present. The present Trustees are: David Kelly, J. H. Brown and Isom Burton. (For history of the building see Mitchell Seminary.) The church has grown steadily in influence, and numbers at present 248. With the exception of a few months this church has maintained weekly preaching the entire twenty years of its history, and has had some very noted religious awakenings; in a meeting of six weeks the beginning of the present year sixty-nine were added to the church. At present the church is sustaining three weekly prayer meetings, three missionary circles, and a mission Sabbath-school near town. Its main Sabbath-school was organized a few years ago, and its members have ranged from 50 to 300. The enrollment at present is about 290. The present Superintendent is G. W. Burton. The salaries of the pastors have ranged from \$600 to \$1,000.

MITCHELL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first part of the following sketch was compiled by Thomas A. Steele: The history of the Mitchell Presbyterian Church begins with the organization of the Presbyterian Church at Woodville, two miles north of Mitchell, on the 24th of January, 1855, by John A. Tiffany and John M. Bishop. For the organization J. H. Crawford and wife presented letters, also John L. Dodson and wife, George W. Dodson, Elmira Braxtan, Agnes Cook and Mary J. Pless. Catharine Bass was the first to be received by examination and baptism.

The services were first held in the schoolhouse at Woodville from 1855 to 1860. To centralize the worship, in 1860 a small frame church was built in Mitchell, in which services were held for ten years. In 1870 it was moved to another part of town, and the present large brick church erected on its site. Silas Moore and wife, Mary E. Moore, were mainly instrumental in its erection. It contains two stories, the upper being an unfinished and unused chapel. The lower story has three rooms and a vestibule, and is used for the various church and Sunday-school purposes. The steeple of the church was added in 1875, in which a town clock was placed. The first religious services were held in the "basement" of the church October 8, 1871, conducted by the Pastor, T. A. Steele. The church officers were: Elders, Silas Moore (who died in 1875), J. Dodson, J. H. Crawford, J. D. McCoy and Olly Owen, who moved to Greencastle in 1873; Deacons, John Manington, William Tanksley, Dr. James McPheeters and J. Y. Bates; Trustees, Silas Moore, G. W. Dodson, J. Y. Bates, M. N. Moore; Treasurer, M. N. Moore. The present Elders are William Tanksley and Jacob Bates; the present Deacons, Edward P. Eversole and Milton N. Moore. The church has had few pastors on account of the long term of F. A. Steele. The first Minister was John A. Tiffany from 1855 to 1858, when John M. Bishop preached occasionally till the fall of 1863. In the spring of 1864 T. A. Steele gave the church his whole time, first as supply and afterward as regular Pastor, and for fifteen years served the congregation nobly and well. After an interim of two months G. W. Telle was called, and served till 1883, and was followed by S. I. McKee, who from failing health resigned in June, 1884, since which time the church has been without a pastor. Present membership is 105. Connected with the church is a vigorous Sunday-school under the leadership of Dr. James McPheeters.

SPICE VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Spice Valley Church was constituted June 1, 1822, by Elders Abram Mitchell and William Noblitt. Abram Mitchell was chosen first Pastor in 1823, William Noblitt, first Clerk, and Elijah Conley, first Deacon. They met for worship in William Maxwell's mill-shed in the summer, and at dwelling houses in winter for about seven years. During the ministry of Mr. Mitchell the first log church was built. The second Pastor, Elder Thomas Vancouver, was elected in December, 1832, and served the church eight years. The third Pastor was Elder Joseph Odell. He was called to preach for this church the fourth Sabbath in June, 1840, and served the church as Pastor uninterruptedly for twelve years and one month. Odell was a warm-hearted minister, a fine orator, a good exhorter and a highly esteemed Pastor. He was a great revivalist. During his ministry with the church the great revival of 1842 occurred, in which seventy-five persons were baptized into the church. The fourth

Pastor was Elder H. Burton, who served the church from March, 1852, to June, 1853. Of this pastorate but little is said in the record. He labored for the church as Pastor four different times—the first as above; the second, from January, 1859, to May, 1860; the third time, from June, 1869, to February, 1871; the fourth time, from April, 1872, to June, 1873. Uncle Hardy, as he was familiarly called, was well known and highly esteemed. The fifth Pastor, Elder Jacob D. Crabbs, was called June, 1853, and continued till June, 1856. During his last year's labor with the church the "big meeting of 1856" occurred. It lasted with little abatement for months. A joint call was made to Elders Crabb and Parks, each one preaching at alternate meetings. The sixth Pastor was Elder Moses C. Edwards. He was an Eastern man of culture, and a splendid minister; was called in November, 1857, and continued one year as Pastor. The seventh Pastor was Elder W. Baker, who was called in May, 1860 ("Uncle Hardy" having served the church one year on his second term.) Elder Baker labored for the church to March, 1866. The eighth Pastor was Elder R. M. Parks, called in March, 1866. The ninth Pastor, Elder I. Corothers, was called in March, 1871, and labored only one year, then Elder V. T. Baker received a call, and after five months Elder William Baker finished out his time. The church, after endeavoring to obtain Elders R. M. Parks and Uncle Nate Williams from October, 1874, to April, 1875, tried the supply plan with Elder A. J. Essex for six months. The tenth Pastor was Elder Thomas J. Swan. He was elected and commenced his work in October, 1876, and ended in November, 1877. The twelfth was Elder Wright Sanders. He was called January, 1878; recalled in January, 1879; labored two years. The thirteenth Pastor, Elder R. M. Parks, was called in February, 1880, and finished his year in May, 1881. The fourteenth Pastor, the present incumbent, is Elder W. L. Greene.

The Clerks of the church have been as follows: William Noblitt, William Conley, Simon Gilbert, for about seven years, from 1822 to 1829. Joel Conley, Samuel Weaver, John Weaver, George Isom, Clerk for thirty years; Henry Miller, the eighth Clerk, is the present incumbent. The Deacons have been: Elijah Conley, Ezer Cleveland, A. T. Conley, William Edwards, Hardin Burton, John Tyre, A. C. Burton, Marvin Cleveland, S. M. Isom, D. B. Edwards and W. R. Williams. Other ministers of the church: Gentry Hodges, Elbert Jeter, William Dodson, Charles Pennington, John Blackwell, Jesse Goss, William Duncan, Arthur Pickthall, William Baker, David Elkin—who preached the funeral sermon of the mother of A. Lincoln—Louis Blackwell. James Gurges. Simpson Burton.

The first meeting-house was built of round logs hewed down, and a stick-and-dirt chimney at one end. It was very low; built in 1827 or 1828. A stove was put in it in 1831 or 1832. This house was burned

down in about 1835, while Philip Ballard was teaching school in it. The second house, the present one, is a brick, erected in 1837, is 40x30 and 12 feet high.

Number baptized.....	427
Received by letter.....	127
Received by relation.....	50
	<hr/>
Total.....	604
Dismissed by letter.....	364
Excluded.....	158
	<hr/>
Total.....	522
	<hr/>
Present membership.....	82

Meetings are held in the following schoolhouses: Guthrie, Dickard, Judah and Avoca. The meetings are conducted irregularly by the various denominations, principally the Baptists. Both the Hardshell and Missionary branches of the Baptist Church hold services at Avoca, the former church being called Spring Creek, the latter being called Gullett's Creek Church.

SPRING CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH

is one of the oldest churches in the county, beginning its career at Springville on the Little Spring Creek. In 1850, however, a division occurred in the church at Springville and a part of the membership, claiming to be the original church, moved their membership to Avoca, where the Spring Creek Church was continued. Among the early members were James Pierce and family, Stephen Tillas, William Ray and family, Mose Hodge and others. The present membership includes the families of Pereman Pierce, David Cobb and family, Mrs. Mose Hodge and several others. Their first preacher at Springville was Thomas Oliphant; at Avoca, Joseph Hanna. Their present preacher is Henry Oliphant. Their meeting-house at Springville was a frame building; when they came to Avoca they built a log church, which stood near where the present one stands. In 1878 they built their present little frame church house.

THE GULLETT'S CREEK CHURCH

is of rather recent origin, and belongs to the Bedford Association. It has no church building, but has preaching in the schoolhouse, and often in the neighboring groves. Their Pastor is W. H. Lemons, their Clerk being C. B. Mason. It is quite a strong church for the place, having seventy members.

LEESVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1837, so the story goes, a neighborhood meeting-house was built about three miles southeast of Leesville and called Brown's Meeting-house. It was four logs high—that is to say, so large were the logs that when they were hewn four of them made the wall sufficiently high. The remains of these logs may still be seen, for when the house was torn

down in 1857, the logs were taken to Leesville and used for "side walks." About the only regular preacher this church had for fifteen years was T. N. Robertson. The early members were: Allen Brown, M. Sparks, R. Newkirk, W. Hudson, Samuel Foster, Thomas Dixon, Thomas Stephen and James Newkirk and Ben Newkirk, the last of whom is living still. In 1857 the membership was moved to Leesville, where a neat little frame church was erected, since which time the following ministers have preached in it at various times: Boston, Stalker, Foster, Barr and others. No regular services are held at it just at present. A good membership exists, however, represented by B. Newkirk, I. Woolery, who is Clerk. Mat Henderson, Thomas Plummer, Mose Holland and wife, William and Mart Dixon, Mrs. Rot Thompson and sister, Polly Brown, the oldest and best of them all, and others.

GUTHRIE TOWNSHIP CHURCHES.

Guthrie Township has the honor of entertaining the first preacher of Lawrence County. Unfortunately, however, it was not formed as a township at that time. But rumor has it that early in 1816 Armenius Milligan, a Methodist preacher, located near where Tunnelton afterward was built, and that he held meetings at his house and the homes of his neighbors. These were probably the first church services held in the county. Among those who worshiped with him were the Chitties, Bakers, Becks, Guthries, Flinns, Conleys, Brittons and Barnhills. It was on the 24th of December that Ambrose Carlton landed on Guthrie's Creek from North Carolina. But he had a merry Christmas with his neighbors next day, and talked religion from the start. His little log house used to stand on the hill by Carlton's graveyard, and here he constituted a Baptist Church in the first year of his sojourn. The first few who worshiped with him were Mrs. Stephen Smith, Ambrose Parks and wife, Elizabeth Newkirk and Mother Sheeks. Soon, however, he built the large brick residence known as the Carlton Home. In that house is one very large room with an unusually high ceiling, and the young people now-a-day who see it say, "What a glorious place to dance," little thinking that the large room was constructed by Mr. Carlton for a chapel room. In that room Mr. Carlton used to preach regularly once a month.

PLEASANT RUN CHURCHES.

☐ Gilgal (Baptist) Church is the oldest in Pleasant Run. It is another one begun in the teens, probably in 1819. John Evans and John Hanna were probably the founders. The Heltons, Nathan Fox, William Browning, James Winfrey, the Hendersons and Hawkinses were united in the formation of a church that has been called since Hardshell. It is well named, for it has always been a solid, substantial church. The first house built by this organization was a peculiar log church. It was a large room with a very high ceiling, and around the room about ten feet from

the floor, on the east, south and west sides, extended a gallery wide enough for two rows of puncheon seats, on which the boys and girls were expected to seat themselves as quietly as their exalted position would indicate. Below on puncheon seats sat the old folks all day long, many with pipe in mouth and many wrapped in peaceful slumbers known only to a conscience well composed. Behind a pulpit on the north side of the room stood their preacher, or preachers, rather; for they always had a good supply, and as soon as one's powers failed, another was ready to take his place. And thus from morn till night they worshiped. They increased their numbers soon and included Todds, Osbornes, Dunlavies, Fiddlers, Wooleries and others, and include in their present membership the Eastmans and Martins; so that eight or ten years ago a new house was needed and the old was torn down, and near its site the present large frame building was erected by the Hendersons. In this building services are held regularly once a month, and near it once every few years the Association meets too. Gilgal is one of the churches in which no split has happened.

HELTONVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

There is a Missionary Baptist Church at Heltonville, however. In the fifties, Joseph Trainor, architect, built for them a little frame church, and in it the Trainors, Carsons, Hawkinses, Rosses and others met. Their first preacher was Milton Parks, followed soon by Isaac Caruthers, Nathaniel Williams and J. M. Stalker. But for some time no regular services have been held there.

SPRINGVILLE METHODIST CHURCH.

Standing near the present graveyard on the hill used to be a little log schoolhouse, called the Athens schoolhouse. At that house Josiah Athons, grandfather of Joseph Hendricks, gathered a little company early in the twenties. The members of that company were: Elzy Woodward and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Mary Helmer, Lucinda Helmer, Kin. Dye and wife, William McDonald and wife, Uncle Dean Barnes and wife, and Father Talley. Their first preacher was John May, who was followed by John Johnson, John Talbert and others. In 1838, they built a new church house through the enterprise of the minister, James Williams, and his estimable wife. The building stood in town, where the present church stands, and was a neat, substantial brick, placed on ground donated by Mr. Athons. But in 1868 it was totally destroyed by fire, and for several years the congregation met in the Baptist Church. But in 1874, through the influence of two ministers, by name of Houch and Cooper, the present neat little brick church was erected in its stead. The church is in a good condition, having a membership of seventy and embracing some of the best families in the place, among whom may be mentioned the Gainneys, Richards, Whitteds, Beards, Mrs. Broadus, Mrs. Pearson and others.

BAPTIST CHURCH, SPRINGVILLE.

No regular services are held in the Baptist Church at Springville, but it has an interesting history. It was constituted in 1825, principally through the agency of Samuel Owens, who at that time owned much of the land on which Springville was afterward built. He was one of the first preachers, and among the first members were C. Bradwell, Adam Gainey, Alexander Herrin, Martin Owens and John McDowell, and the church was called Spring Creek Baptist Church. In 1845, Thomas Robinson and Joseph Addle, preachers at Indian Creek Church, withdrew, and came to Springville to preach. From 130 members, however, it grew less and less, until two years ago the last regular preacher, D. Manley, could not be retained.

QUAKER CHURCHES.

So far as it can be learned but two churches of the Friends were established in Lawrence County. One was near the present William Pitman farm in Indian Creek Township. It was very early—probably as early as 1819. Priscilla Hunt was the Quakeress preacher, and the Rubottom and Dixon families constituted most of the membership. They met twice a week, as Quakers always do, for five or six years, when their meetings were discontinued. The other Quaker Church was in Perry Township, on the road leading from the Dunn's to the Wood Ferry. Some of their members were the Lowders, Davises, Joneses and Lowes. William Hobbs was their preacher, assisted by Priscilla Hunt. But about 1850 their meetings also were discontinued.

SPRINGVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

About 1830, Wesley Short introduced the doctrines of Alexander Campbell, and so much was he honored for it, that in 1848, when Alexander Campbell first visited Lawrence County, he went to Springville, especially to visit Mr. Short. Moses Trimbull, Dr. Benedict, Elijah Goodwin and J. M. Mathes, were other of their early preachers. Among the early members may be mentioned Owen Short, Dodridge Short, Wesley Short, Milton Short, Mr. Laferty, Franklin Crook, the Gainey's and others. Most of these families form the present membership. It is a thriving church, under the efficient leadership of Quincy Short, grandson of its founder.

LAWRENCEPORT METHODIST CHURCH.

The members of the little colony which Mr. Lawrence brought from Maryland to settle the region of Lawrenceport were nearly all Methodists. Among these were Alonzo Taylor, Shuart Moore, Joseph Moore, Dr. Samuel K. Knight, Charles and John Reed. Many of these returned to Maryland or went elsewhere, but not before they had founded a church. Almost the first building erected was a school and church house. This was 1837. To them and to this little house Bishop Robert Roberts came.

Some of the ministers who followed him and who tried to fill his place were Bartlett, Kemper, Dale, Tolbert, Cross, Ryan, Walker and others; the more recent preachers being Ketchum, Heavenridge, Barr, and Hutchinson, the present pastor. As for building, the church has none but their schoolhouse. They rent the old Presbyterian Church, however, and at present hold services regularly. Their present Stewards are James Andrews and William Jolly, and among their more recent members may be mentioned Mrs. Leathermore, Thomas Jolly and family, William Jolly and family, Nelson Chitty and family, John Reed and family, and James Andrews and family. Their present membership numbers about sixty.

BONO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This was organized in 1819 by Isaac Reed, the traveling preacher, assisted by James H. Johnston. Their first Elders were David and William Green, Robert Kelso, Jonathan Huston and John Milroy, and among the charter members were Mary, Jennie and Polly Greene, Robert Kelso and family, and Mrs. Dr. James Montgomery. For a number of years J. H. Johnston and Moody Chase supplied the congregation as preachers, though W. W. Martin, Remley, Kittredge and others, preached for them occasionally. In 1845 the church was moved and re-organized at Lawrenceport, the Elders being Robert Holaday, Jonathan Huston and William Throckmorton, their preacher being Alex McFerson. Then in 1846 came James Brownlee. The pastorate died out in 1861, but the ministers from 1846 to 1851 were John Averly and John M. Bishop. Meetings were first held at the residence of Allen Brock, then at the residence of Mr. Huston, near Bono. When the schoolhouse was built at Bono in 1823, it was used for church purposes. Early in the thirties the church was built in Bono near the farm of David Green. In this they met till 1845, when, moving their membership to Lawrenceport, they met first in the schoolhouse, arranged for a church and a school. In 1850 the Lawrenceport Presbyterian Church was built. Here two meetings of Presbyteries were held—one in 1850, the other in 1852, from the effects of which about fifty accessions were made. But time tells. This little company is scattered; but a few now remain; the church building is rented by the Methodists, who hold occasional meetings there.

SUGAR CREEK CHURCH.

About 1820 a little log church stood near the Tolbert Graveyard. It was called Sugar Creek Church, and its first preacher was Thomas Robertson. It did not gain much impetus, however, and about 1840 ministers of all denominations were sent to hold meetings there, sometimes together and sometimes separately, since which time it has grown customary once a year to hold a basket meeting at Tolbert's Graveyard, at which all denominations are expected to participate. These meetings have grown interesting and profitable.

GUTHRIE CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

Formerly Leesville was in Jackson County, and so in the early minutes of White River Association we find Guthrie Creek Church described as in Jackson County. It is located about three miles northeast of Leesville, near the residence of Stephen Fountain. It was established in 1820 by John Kindred, John Woodmanson, Joseph Hanna and Walter Owens. Among its other early preachers were John Evans, Ambrose Carlton, J. Cole, E. Allen and others, and its early members were A. Zalmon, B. Owens, A. Dodds, F. Fountain and S. Fountain. It has never been a very vigorous church, though a very worthy one. Its present membership is composed principally of the Fountain and Owens families.

NEW UNION CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

New Union may be said to be the result of a new division in Shiloh. In a protracted meeting conducted by the Campbellites or Christians, in 1867, the minister, J. M. Mathes, was reminded by the church Trustees that the terms under which the building was used prohibited sectarian sermons. Understanding this to be a gentle hint, the Campbellites withdrew to the Pace schoolhouse, situated but a mile or so to the east, where the protracted meeting was continued. Many Methodists united with the church and in a short time it was found that a meeting-house was needed. Accordingly, sufficient ground for a church and graveyard was donated by William Tannehill and the present large church was erected. It is a white frame building, in size about 35x45 feet, cost about \$1,500, and stands three miles west from Bedford. The church and graveyard began together. The charter members of this organization were: George S. W. Pace and wife, Alfred Pace, William Kern, William Tannehill, Mrs. Thomas Cole and daughter Fannie, Sanders Evans and wife, William Boyd and wife, Mrs. Alexander Kern, Abraham Reynolds and family. The Deacon from the beginning is George S. W. Pace, and the Elders are William Boyd, Samuel Nicholas and William Kern. Their first preacher was J. M. Mathes, who still occasionally holds services there. Among the various ministers who have been connected with the congregation as stated or regular supply may be mentioned James Blankenship, Milton McKee, Milton Short, Quincy Short, J. W. Newland, I. S. Stanley, A. M. Barton and others. The present pastor is John Williams. Connected with the church is a strong Sunday-school, under the direction of T. B. Cole.

MOUNT OLIVE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Mount Olive is an olive "branch" of old Port Williams Meeting House, and is located a mile and a half west of Williams Postoffice. The land on which the church stands was donated by Bart Williams, who assisted materially in the erection of the house as well. The build-

ing itself is a neat frame, in size about 35x45 feet, and was built at a cost of \$1,500. Finished in 1860, it was dedicated by J. M. Mathes. Among the charter members were Garrett Williams and wife, Richard Williams and wife, Canaan Williams and wife, Obed Lamb and wife, Tilghman Williams, William Henshaw and wife, A. D. Henshaw and wife, Capt. A. D. Hastings and Bart Williams and wife. The principal ministers who have been connected with the church are J. M. Mathes, Milton McKee, William Brothers, Asbury Gardner, Martin Crim and B. F. Treat. B. F. Treat, who comes regularly once a month from his home in Bloomington, Monroe County, has been the regular supply for the last four years. The church is in a good healthy condition with a membership of perhaps 200. Connected with the church is a Sunday-school under the direction of Elders Obed Lamb and Capt. A. D. Hastings. It is also well attended.

PLEASANT GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the latter part of the sixties Michael Waggoner donated land upon which a little frame meeting-house was built. It was too small to accommodate their members from the start. However, into it J. Gregory, who was their early preacher, gathered his flock. Composing the first congregations were Mrs. Michael Wagoner, Samuel Gardner and wife, J. G. Hall and wife, Francis Hall and wife, Rufus Mitchell and wife, Aunt Nancy Baker, Joyce Smith, Mrs. Sarah Miller, Mrs. Rainey, Allen Brock, Mrs. Sally Cox, Frank Luttrell, John White and wife, Harvey White and wife, Granny White, Aunt Tilda Wagoner, Rush Wagoner, Cornelius Smith and wife, John Booth and family. All with perhaps the exception of John White and wife and one or two others, are still living, members of Pleasant Grove. Soon after the establishment of the church, William Baker became the regular preacher. The church quickly grew under his care, so that about 1874 the church building was enlarged. At some of the revivals as many as seventy-five additions have been made to the church. Among the names of some of the more recent additions may be mentioned J. E. Kern and wife, Dr. Hornecker and wife, Joe Craig, the family of John Baker, John Wagoner and wife, James Vorhees and wife, and many others. Allen Brock was also received into this church. The present Clerk is John Booth. In connection with the church is a very active Sunday-school, under the leadership of Joe Craig. Fifty or sixty members are regularly enrolled. Once a year, for the last few years, the Sunday-schools of Pleasant Grove (Baptist,) Mount Olive (Christian,) Pleasant Hill (Methodist,) and White's Schoolhouse, in Martin County, have joined to hold a union Sunday-school convention. The last of these conventions was held in the pleasant grove of Michael Wagoner's "yard," last year, and in attendance were eleven ministers, among whom may be mentioned Baker, Parks, Forbes, Treat, Heavenridge, Wagoner, Fulk and others.

SHILOH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Shiloh was the first Methodist Church built in Indian Creek Township, and that denomination held services before the first Shiloh church building was erected. Several families by the name of Garten had immigrated from Kentucky, all of whom were Methodists. Richard Browning was a Methodist "circuit rider" in Kentucky, and became local preacher for Shiloh. In 1821 a little log church was erected on Mr. Pitman's place and called Shiloh. It stood near the site of the present meeting-house, three miles east of Fayetteville. Composing that first congregation were: Elijah Garten and wife, James Garten and wife, William Garten, Robert Garten and wife, Richard Browning and wife, Albert Howard and wife, Sandras Howard, and perhaps a few others. Their first preacher was Richard Browning, a man of scholarly habits and Christian love; eight years he served them, and was then drowned. Among the various persons who have preached at Shiloh since may be mentioned John Armstrong, Edmond Ray, Aaron Woods, Enoch Woods, Brooks, Heavenridge, Milligan and even Bishop Roberts. About 1840 the present large frame church building was erected on the same site. It is very commodious and convenient, but is seldom used, for the congregation is scattered. No regular services are now held by them, though the building is used sometimes as the meeting place for the Baptists and Presbyterians.

INDIAN CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The first church organized in Indian Creek Township was Baptist. In the year 1818 a little company assembled at the house of Wesley Short, and there an organization was effected. Jonathan Jones had come from Livonia to assist in the undertaking. To Wesley Short and Jonathan Jones is due the honor of founding the first church in Indian Creek Township. The first members were Wesley Short and wife, John Short and wife, Reuben Short and wife, Samuel Owens and wife, Henry Wagoner and wife, Jacob Wagoner and wife, Mrs. Boone (mother of Col. Noah Boone), and one or two others. In 1821 a church house was built. It was a small affair built of poles, and had open windows. There was a large double chimney in the center with a generous double fire-place, one fire-place fronting each end of the room. And since so much wood was consumed at a meeting it was no uncommon thing to see a good brother coming to meeting with his Bible under one arm and his ax under the other. This building stood near the residence of the late N. B. Mayfield, and continued to be their appointed place of worship till 1827. During this time the membership had increased to 127 under the earnest teaching of Wesley Short. In 1827 fourteen of the Old School, Regular Calvinistic, Ironside, Hardshell Baptists, as they were variously called, withdrew and formed a church below Silverville. The remaining formed the present Indian Creek Christian Church. The principal fam-

ilies entering into its formation were the Shorts, the Mayfields and the Armstrongs. A new meeting-house was erected in 1827, located on Indian Creek a quarter of a mile below the present church building. It was built of logs, and continued to be their place of worship for fifteen or twenty years, during which time Wesley Short, Washington Short, Morris Trimble and others became their preachers. On May 25, 1846, John Short and wife deeded sufficient land near the Indian Creek Bridge to John Armstrong, Abraham Wagoner and William Fields, Trustees of the church at that time, upon which the present large frame church was erected. In size it is 35x45 feet, and was built at a cost of \$1,500. Quincy Short is the present preacher. Under his direction the church is active and prosperous, having fifty or more earnest members. A Sunday-school is conducted in connection with the church during the winter season, being well attended and vigorous.

WHITE RIVER UNION, OR OLD UNION CHURCH.

The second church established in Indian Creek Township was White River Union, or Old Union, as it is now called. It is situated one mile south of the town of Fayetteville. The leader of the little community was Abraham Kern, a man earnest in his convictions, original in his ideas and aggressive in the promulgation of truth. To the first settlers of this region he was truly an "Abraham of old," teaching them what he considered to be God's will, and showing them in his pure, earnest life that he, like Abraham of old, had "walked with God." Assembling his hearers at his own house or the house of William Kern or David Sears, he taught them the Dunkard faith. In September, 1821, they organized a regular Dunkard Church. The charter members were: Abraham Kern and wife, William Kern and wife, David Sears and wife, David Ribelin, Jane Anderson and Daniel Oaks. For two or three years they held their meetings, usually at the house of William Kern, but often in "God's first temple," the native groves. In about 1823 a little log church 25x35 feet was erected by the members, and stood near the site of the present church building and was used as a meeting-house for twenty years. In about 1843, the present church building was erected. It is of brick, large, commodious, well lighted and ventilated, and was built at a cost of about \$2,500. The preachers who have been connected with the church at various times are: Abraham Kern, Joseph Hostetler, John Ribble, O. Kane, Lovell Jamison, Morris R. Trimble, Peter Hon, J. M. Mathes and others. The first three named were associated together in the establishment of the church. To the revivals held by Joseph Hostetler and John Ribble is due much of the early increase in membership.

PLEASANT HILL METHODIST CHURCH.

About the year 1847 the Craigs, Hacklers and others determined to

have a Methodist meeting-house in their neighborhood and built their house without further ado. It was a very large log house situated a short distance southeast of the present residence of Daniel Hackler, and had open windows. The principal persons assisting in its erection were Wal. Craig, Julius Chestnut, Jacob Hackler, and Peter Baker. No regular church organization was formed at first, but it was taken by consent to be Methodist. Their first preacher was James McCann, who was afterward assisted by Leads, Forbes and Daily, and around them they gathered as their first congregation John Craig, wife and family, Julius Chestnut and wife, Samuel Taylor, Howard Chestnut and others. In this house they met for ten years, and then in the Craig schoolhouse. It was burned, but rebuilt in 1865. But being too small for the congregation, the present Pleasant Hill meeting-house was erected near it in 1867. It was built by George Richards, on land donated by Wal. Craig, and cost about \$2,000, being in size about 35x50 feet. The building was dedicated to the service of the Lord by Bishop Simpson, the preacher in charge being Gideon Heavenridge. The following persons have acted as Trustees : George Richards, Wal. Craig, Robert Craig, J. Mosier and John Sentney. The present Preacher is Rev. Mr. Hawk, and the present congregation is composed principally of the Craigs, Hacklers, Skeenes and Bakers. The church enrollment numbers about thirty.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY--FIRST SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY--LANGDON THE MONK--TEACHERS IN INDIAN CREEK--SCHOOLS IN MARION--EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS--TEACHERS IN OTHER TOWNSHIPS --THE MITCHELL SEMINARY--THE GRADED SCHOOLS--THE SOUTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL--THE LAWRENCE COUNTY SEMINARY--THE BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL--PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL ENTERPRISES--TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

LAWRENCE COUNTY has kept constant and ready step in the march of education. Apace with her earliest settlements came the schools, and at the scene of the white man's first location in the county, in 1814, the first school was established. This was at Leesville, and for two or three years was probably the only school in the county, and was taught by an Irish monk named Langdon and who was, like most of his class, well educated. He continued here until 1817. At that time the second school in the county was established and he became its teacher. This was on the farm of James Conley, in what is now Guthrie Township, and the house was located about 300 yards west of the little tunnel and not far from the present site of Lawrenceport. The length of the first term was three months. The building was a little round log house, constructed for this purpose by Mr. Conley, whose children—Charles, Joshua, Hugh, Joseph, Nancy, Peggy and

Diana—made the largest number of scholars. After this first term of three months the monk went down the river to the Johnston family, where he found a field of labor in which he continued for two years. The Johnston children were: James, Christopher, Isaiah, David, Jonathan and Elizabeth, and while with them the monk spent the long winter evenings instructing in the various common branches of that day. Probably the third school in the county was taught at the site of Lawrenceport in 1818, by Thomas Fulton. The first term was one of three months. This schoolhouse was standing near the mouth of Fishing Creek, and among his scholars were James and Elizabeth Chess, and a Miss McManis. In 1820 a school was taught near where Guthrie Creek bridge now is on the George Foster farm. An old cotton-gin house answered the purpose of a school building. The name of the teacher in this fourth school of the county is not preserved, either in records or the recollection. About this time other schools began in various parts of the county, but nearly all of them were taught in the little round log cabins of that primitive day. Settlers were becoming numerous, and an increase in schools was an imperative necessity.

SCHOOLS OF INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

In the western part of the county where the population was rapidly increasing, schools began early to spring up. Indian Creek Township had several early schools, the first of which was a few hundred yards south of the present site of Fayetteville. This was a small round log-house with a clapboard roof, a "cat and clay" chimney, a "puncheon" floor and greased paper windows. The furniture corresponded in all respects with the building and the times, the benches being made by splitting a sapling in two and putting in sticks for legs. The writing desk was made by hewing out a slab and putting it on some pegs in the wall along the window side of the building, where the best light was afforded. Such in brief is a description of frontier school houses of more than half a century ago. The first teacher in this school was a man named Ditto, who taught but one term. The name of the second teacher was Kirkpatrick, who also taught but one school. The scholars that went were the children of William and Abraham Kern, David Sears, Elijah, Robert and William Garton, and perhaps a few others. None but these two sessions of school were ever held in this house, and in its stead another was built in 1822, on the land of Peter Smith, now owned by Noah Kern. This was in nearly every particular like the other one just described, and the first teacher was John R. Crooke. Milton Short, Franklin Crooke and Alexander Kern were also teachers in this community, and in about the order named. This schoolhouse was destroyed in a whirlwind a year or so after being built, and a child of Abraham Martin was killed by the falling of a beech tree. The house was at once repaired and school continued to be kept there for some time after.

SCHOOLS OF MARION TOWNSHIP.

The schools in Marion Township early took prominent rank in the county, and in the south part on the farm now owned by Wiley G. Burton, the first hewed log schoolhouse was built, in 1824, that Lawrence County had. John McLean was probably the first teacher here, and the tuition was largely paid in provisions, with an occasional dollar to gladden the pedagogic heart. The successor of McLean was Samuel Dalton, a one-legged man, and the next was a man named Evans, who lost his position on account of his habit of napping during the regulation hours for school. A teacher named Bethay followed Evans, and in both habits and disposition seems to have been radically different, as it is said that he cleared ten acres of land outside of school hours during the time he presided over the schools. Daniel Watkins, an educated Welshman, came next and was the last and best teacher that taught in this house. He remained for more than six years with the best of success. If the schoolhouses and their furniture differed from those of to-day, the methods of instruction and the manner of conducting the schools were not less so. Loud or open schools were in vogue at that time and continued to be so for several years after. It is not an unusual occurrence in the present day to hear the gray-haired settler lamenting the degeneracy of modern schools from those halcyon days when all the pupils read and studied aloud. To trace the origin of each school in the county would be an impossibility, and even were it possible the result would scarcely justify the extraordinary effort which such a task would enjoin.

The total population in 1883 between the ages of six and twenty-one years was 6,658. Of these there were, of white, 3,399 males and 3,125 females; of colored, 56 males and 78 females. For 1884 the school enumeration of the county is as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	Enumeration.	SCHOOL HOUSES.		TEACHERS EMPLOYED.			
		Number.	Value.	Male.	Average wages per day.	Female.	Average wages per day.
Flinn.....	290	6	\$2,800	3	\$1.58	3	\$1.50
Pleasant Run.....	619	12	5,000	9	1.81	3	1.60
Perry.....	307	5	5,000	4	2.07	1	1.50
Indian Creek.....	601	14	4,900	6	1.77	8	1.66
Spice Valley.....	722	13	6,500	7	2.02	7	1.75
Marion.....	665	12	6,000	3	1.75	9	1.70
Bono.....	264	7	5,000	4	1.71	2	1.73
Shawswick.....	627	15	8,500	6	1.75	9	1.75
Marshall.....	437	7	3,725	3	2.00	4	1.90
Guthrie.....	362	7	3,100	4	1.78	1	1.53
Mitchell.....	755	1	12,000	1	3.18	6	1.89
Bedford.....	956	2	25,000	1	5.55	12	2.06
Totals.....	6,604	101	\$87,525	51		68	

EDUCATION IN FLINN TOWNSHIP. •

The schools of Flinn Township are perhaps in a more flourishing condition than any other in the county, and during the last year had seven months of school—a longer term than any other township in the county. The schoolhouses, however, are not in so good a condition, most of them being old. One, the Jackson schoolhouse, is nearly new, and all are well furnished with patent seats and other modern supplies for schools. There was formerly a good school at the town of Leesville, and was organized about the year 1858, called the Leesville High School. This was owned and established by a joint stock company organized for that purpose. The building is a two-story brick, with two study rooms and one recitation room, and was built at a probable cost of \$5,000. It is yet owned by the company, but since 1883 there has been no school maintained in it. The first teacher was a man named Maxwell, and the second was W. L. Boston. Others have been Rev. J. M. Stalker, L. W. Johnson, Mr. Hobbs, R. W. May, Albert May, W. T. Branaman and D. H. Ellison, the present County Superintendent.

TEACHING IN PLEASANT RUN.

Next after Flinn, in length of school terms, is Pleasant Run Township. About one-third of the schoolhouses are nearly new, and the balance are in fair condition and all are well supplied with the necessary school furniture. This township has the only log house now used for school purposes in the county. One of the best schoolhouses in the county is at Springville, in Perry Township. It is a good two-story frame building, and covered with a slate roof. Two teachers are employed in this school—Mr. E. S. Southerland as Principal, and Miss Clara Yandell as the primary teacher—and a first-class school is kept. There are two other good schoolhouses in the township, and the balance are not above the average. In Indian Creek Township the condition of schoolhouses is, as a whole, the poorest in the county. They are not generally well supplied. Those of Spice Valley are some better, there being a few houses nearly new. The one at Huron is a good-sized frame, and cost about \$1,000. There are two teachers at that place, and the rooms seated with patent seats. Some of the best schoolhouses in the county are in Marion Township, and were built by Benton Jones, as Township Trustee. They are all well supplied with apparatus, but the school terms are the shortest in the county. The best school in Bono Township is usually kept at Lawrenceport, although other good ones are in the township and they are in a first-rate condition.

SCHOOLS IN SHAWSWICK.

In Shawswick Township the schools are more numerous than in any other part of Lawrence County, and in some parts there are too many.

They exhaust the resources of the township without obtaining the full benefit that might be secured in a less number but better and longer terms. The only brick schoolhouse in the county outside of Bedford and Mitchell is in this township, and they are all well fitted with patent seats and supplied with good apparatus and other necessaries in the modern schools. No township in the county is provided with better schoolhouses than Marshall, and none are better furnished. The one at Guthrie was built in 1881, at a cost of \$1,500. It is a good frame with two rooms, and is generally attended by about fifty pupils. Levi Smallwood has taught all the public schools that have been kept in this house. Within the last three years three other new houses have been built in this township. One of the very best township schools in the county is at Tunnelton, in Guthrie Township. At the head of this school is Mr. B. F. Maxwell, and Miss Anna Beherrall is teacher in the primary department.

SCHOOLS OF MITCHELL.

The town of Mitchell is of but comparatively recent date, and the history of its schools is more easily obtained than in some other portions of the county. In the year 1855 the whole township of Marion had but 833 children of school age, which then ranged from five to twenty-one years. Now, in 1884, the whole township of Marion, including Mitchell, has a total school population of 1,420, and this with a year less latitude in age—being now from six to twenty-one years. This gives an increase in twenty-nine years of 587 school children. This is very nearly the same time in which the town has been developing. In 1856 a small brick schoolhouse was built in the eastern part of Mitchell, and the first term was taught here in the winter of 1856-57 by E. M. Baldwin, who remained several winters, the summer schools being taught by others. All the schools taught in this building were supported by subscription, and the house was built entirely in the same way. The school of 1859-60, which had use of public money, supplanted this, and the building is now used by the colored folks as a church.

THE MITCHELL SEMINARY.

This institution has the following history as given by Isom Burton: The winter of 1859-60 Simpson Burton (who had just graduated from Franklin College), opened a high school in a dwelling house on corner of Main and Fifth Streets (now occupied by Mrs. Bartlett). The following spring he, with others, began raising a stock company to erect the building now known as the Baptist Church. The first meeting was held at Freedom, Church, near town September 4, 1860, with the following persons present: Robert Todd, George Miller, John Toliver, Timothy Murray, Joseph Miller, R. M. Parks and the following Burtons: Allen C., John W., William A., Caswell R., Zachariah, Simpson, William J.,

Wiley G., Eli, John H., Alexander and Hardin. R. M. Parks was made Chairman and Simpson Burton, Clerk. The object was stated to be the organization of an educational society, to build a building to be known as Mitchell Seminary.

A constitution was read and adopted that provided that any person paying \$25 into the treasury should be a member; its officers to be President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary and twelve Trustees, two-thirds of the Trustees to be Baptist. The first officers elected were: A. C. Burton, President; Simpson Burton, Clerk; Simpson Burton, Olly Owens, A. L. Munson, Hugh Hamer, R. M. Parks, Alex Burton, Isaac Corother, William J. Burton, C. D. Giles, B. B. Walker, Silas Moore and Hugh F. Burton, Trustees. The last Trustees elected were: David Kelly, Eli Burton, C. L. Burton, J. W. Burton, John Edwards, Alex Burton, A. C. Burton, G. W. Miller, Edwin Wood, Lewis Murray and Isom Burton.

The constitution of the society provided that the lower story of the building should be used for educational purposes and the Trustees to grant the upper story to the Missionry Baptists for religious worship. The building is of brick, of modern style, and cost about \$6,000. School opened in the fall of 1860, with Simpson Burton as Principal, assisted by Carrie Graus and May Mantorga; afterward J. K. Howard was added to the faculty, and for a number of years the school flourished under the direction of Burton and Howard. No school in this part of the State did better and more permanent work than this one to be of so short duration. The Rebellion, together with the public free school system, caused the institution to weaken, and in 1868 Burton and Howard gave up the school. The following winter Prof. C. L. Donalson and wife conducted the school, but soon gave it up for reason before named. There went from the school to the war the following: Simpson Poke, Anselm Wood, Aaron Pless, John W. Burton, Riley D. Burton, Wesley Edwards, William H. Edwards, Isom Burton. The school sent to the leading professions: Law—Heffron, Seldon Fish, J. W. Burton, W. H. Edwards, Zack E. Burton, J. R. Burton, William S. Burton, Joe O. Burton, Louis Munson; ministry—J. R. Edwards, Isaac Wood, John Howard, Charlie Wood; physicians—Ed Millis, Arthur McDonnell, Isom Burton.

THE MITCHELL GRADED SCHOOL.

This was established in 1869, and gives Mitchell the honor of being one of the first towns in Southern Indiana to adopt the graded school system. The first high school building was constructed at a cost of nearly \$3,000. It was a good two-story frame, and served its purpose until the present commodious and well arranged building was erected in 1879. This is of brick, and was contracted for at the price of \$8,000, but before its completion cost \$2,000 in addition to that amount. No

graded school in this part of the State has been more of a success than this, and in the Annual Prospectus for 1882 the following statement is made: "Forty-five teachers have gone out from the Mitchell graded school, six physicians, six attorneys and two ministers."

THE SOUTHERN INDIANA NORMAL COLLEGE.

This popular institution of higher education was founded April 6, 1880, and incorporated as a college June 7, 1880. Many prominent men of Southern Indiana were interested in establishing a school at which teachers could be trained for the public schools, and at which young men and women could receive a thorough and practical education in less time and with less expense than required by the regular colleges of the State. By the energy and interest manifested by the citizens, Mitchell was chosen as the seat of the new institution. Among the prime-movers of the enterprise may be mentioned Prof. J. N. Selby, Prof. W. F. Harper, Dr. H. L. Kimberlin, M. N. Moore, Dr. J. L. W. Yost, J. Y. Bates, John Dodson, Alfred Guthrie, Dr. G. W. Burton, Anselm Wood, M. A. Burton, Isom Burton, Dr. W. A. Burton, Allen C. Burton, E. P. Eversole, James D. Moore, M. Z. Moore, Dr. E. S. McIntire, with the hearty co-operation of all the citizens of Mitchell and vicinity. A Board of Reference was formed, including many prominent educators of the State, with leading men of other States, which with few changes remains as first established. This organization includes such men as the following: Prof. J. M. Bloss, Muncie, Ind.; Hon. M. G. Urner, Frederick, Md.; W. B. Wilson, Esq., Flora, Ill.; Judge E. D. Pearson, Bedford, Ind.; Prof. W. A. Bell, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rev. R. M. Parks, Bedford, Ind.; Hon. Thomas Clarke, Shoals, Ind.; Dr. Richard Owen, New Harmony, Ind.; Prof. W. B. Chrisler, Bedford, Ind. To these and many others recently have been added the names of Hon. B. C. Hobbs, Bloomington, Ind., and Hon. J. W. Holcombe, State Superintendent.

About the beginning of the year 1880 active steps were taken in securing a faculty and advertising the opening. Prof. W. F. Harper was elected President, and Prof. J. N. Selby, Business Manager; Prof. W. E. Lugenbeel, teacher of mathematics; Prof. H. T. Pickel, teacher of Latin and common branches; Miss Mamie C. Murphy, teacher of German, and Mrs. Polk, teacher of instrumental and vocal music. From the first movement in the matter success rewarded the managers. Upon the morning of April 6, orders were given that all the bells in the town be rung for half an hour to usher in the new order of things. The stores were closed, and the business men with their families repaired to the Baptist Church to witness the organization. The spacious audience-room was filled to overflowing, and the enthusiasm was intense. Bright hopes of success were entertained by the men and women who had given liberally of money and time to the new work. This sympathy in the objects of the

school drew the people closely to the students, and this kindly spirit has manifested itself during all the career of the college. It is a general remark that in no other college town can be found such friendly relations between the students and the citizens. It was this spirit as much as the earnest labors of the teachers that brought such signal success the year following the auspicious opening recorded. The attendance included students from Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. In July of this first year a teachers' class of six members was graduated. The number of different students in attendance reached about 150. In September following, the year began with regular classes, scientific, teachers' and business classes. This was a prosperous year, and at its close the Trustees turned the entire management over to the President, Prof. W. F. Harper, who assumed complete control. By this change the Trustees retained only advisory powers, placing the active management in the hands of the President, as well as the financial obligations. This plan has been continued to the present.

Owing to the vast amount of work devolving upon the Principal of such an institution, Prof. Harper found his health failing and in the spring of 1882 he resigned. The Trustees immediately elected Prof. W. E. Lugenbeel to succeed him. All recognized this as a most fitting tribute to one who had been with the institution from its founding, and who had given his best energies for its success. His administrative ability had long been recognized, and the change was made without a jar. Under his careful and untiring management, the institution has sent its graduates into every department of society, and to all portions of the United States. His policy has been to build surely and firmly; to accomplish only thorough work. The character of the school is thus impressed upon its graduates, and they may be recognized by their earnestness and qualifications. This policy has made the school known in every State of the Union, and it now draws students from the East, South, West and North. The success of the work under President Lugenbeel's administration has been uniform, except a terrible calamity in the spring of 1883. Immediately preceding the opening of the spring term, a man came to the town from Vincennes. He was soon reported to be a small-pox patient. As many persons had ignorantly been exposed to the contagion, the excitement became intense. Exaggerated reports were immediately circulated in all the surrounding towns. Many of the students in attendance departed, and those who had made arrangements to enter for the spring and summer were frightened away. Instead of 300 in the various departments, the enrollment barely reached fifty the spring term and only about one hundred during the summer session. The Principal lost perhaps \$3,000. Notwithstanding this heavy loss, he continued all departments and began advertising again as from the beginning. From this calamity the institution has risen stronger than before, and now has an

enrollment which will reach 500 this year (1884). The popularity of its methods is so great that a branch institution was established at Milan, Tenn., September 1, 1884, which opened with 250 students the first day. The entire faculty of this Southern school were chosen from the graduates of the Southern Indiana Normal College. The Alumni (1884) number 125. Such in brief is the history of this institution which gives Mitchell almost a national reputation, and which has revolutionized the methods of teaching in the common schools of Southern Indiana. It is a school of which Lawrence County is proud. The teachers who have been connected with the various departments are: W. F. Harper, President 1880-1882; W. E. Lugenbeel, President 1882; J. N. Selby, 1880-80; H. T. Pickel, 1880-81; Miss Mamie Murphy, 1880-81; Miss Emma McAvoy, 1880-81; Miss Edith L. Jackman, 1881; A. W. Dudley, 1881-82; C. C. Harper, 1882-82; J. Fraise Richard, 1882-82; Hamilton Stillson, 1882; J. W. Stotts, 1882; E. E. Urner, 1883-84; Miss Anna R. Turner, 1883-84; C. S. Lugenbeel, 1883. The teachers of the branch school at Milan, Tenn., 1884, are: W. E. Lugenbeel, President; E. E. Urner, Principal; Miss Bertha F. Wolfe, Miss Anna R. Turner, K. E. Harn, D. E. Keen.

SCHOOLS OF BEDFORD.

The first school was taught in Bedford by Capt. Hill during the winter of 1826-27. This was in the court house and was attended by thirty-six scholars. That was in the days of select schools that were maintained by private subscriptions. The tuition in this school was \$2 per quarter for each pupil and instructions were given in grammar, algebra, rhetoric, higher arithmetic and the lower branches. Thus began the education of the youth at the capital of Lawrence, and in much the same manner it continued for the next four or five years. In January, 1831, the State Legislature passed an act providing for the establishment of a seminary.

THE LAWRENCE COUNTY SEMINARY.

The building that was first erected for this institution is yet standing in Bedford and occupied as a dwelling. At the date of building it was considered as one of more than ordinary importance, as it was a good and substantial brick. For a while, during the infancy of this school, it was well patronized and the youth from the entire county were in attendance. It is probable that the first teacher employed was a man named Lynn, although he did not remain a great while. For the two years of 1832 and 1833 this school was presided over by a man who has since occupied a prominent place in this State. This was Hon. Richard W. Thompson. His successor, Hon. George G. Dunn, was a man of no less ability and fame. After two years of success as a teacher he was followed by Joseph Stillson, who has long been one of Bedford's physicians. His term as instructor also lasted two years, and closed in the early part of 1838.

This school was managed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Circuit Court who were to hold their office for a period of three years. In March, 1838, Gustavus Clark, Matthew Borland, Isaac Denson, Daniel R. Dunihue and George G. Dunn were appointed as such Board for the next three years, and in a report to the County Commissioners in the following January they say: "Upon examination they found the Seminary building considerably out of repair and in a condition subjecting it to rapid decay, destitute of a teacher, under the control and supervision of the Trustees, the institution in debt and without a very exalted reputation as a high school. The Board caused the necessary repairs to be made to the building without delay, and have it now in good order for the comfort and accommodation of two teachers and at least 100 pupils. All debts, except some trifling amounts, against the institution, have been paid off, and there is yet remaining in the treasury the sum of \$93.59 $\frac{1}{4}$, which, together with such sums as may be constantly coming in from fines assessed before the justices of the peace and in the Circuit Court of said county, will be amply sufficient to keep up repairs, make all necessary improvements, and in a short time, we trust, to purchase a suitable library for said institution. A female school by Miss Lovey Kittredge has been taught in one room of the building under the inspection of the Board, and by the reports of the Examining Committees of the schools, it appears that the conditions of that department of the school are highly creditable to Miss Kittredge and beneficial to those under her care. The best of order is observed in her school, although large; entire harmony and good feeling exists in her school between the pupils themselves and between them and the teacher, and the scholars are making rapid improvement in all the useful branches of female education. The other room is occupied by Mr. Minard Sturgis, a young gentleman of superior acquirements, amiable disposition, gentle manners, industrious habits and strict morality. These qualities render him a valuable acquisition to the Seminary, as he proposes taking it permanently under his charge. The present condition of his department is prosperous and interesting, in every respect, we believe, meeting the entire approbation of the public. The following are the rates of tuition and contingent expenses established by the present Board, to-wit: Reading, writing and arithmetic, \$3 per quarter; English grammar, book-keeping, geography, composition and declamation, \$3.50 per quarter; the classics and other higher branches, \$6 per quarter, to which is added upon each pupil the sum of 25 cents per quarter as a contingent fund, out of which are defrayed all expenses necessary to the comfort and convenience of the pupils and teachers as connected with the seminary. The Board thought it necessary to fix the rates thus high in order to secure competent persons as teachers and guard the institution from degenerating into a mere town school, benefiting only a few individuals, instead of being, as it was

intended, the resort of all who desire to procure the advantages of a liberal education."

This report was signed by D. R. Dunihue and George G. Dunn as committee, and gives a good idea of the condition of the school at that time. In May, 1841, another Board was appointed and of this Gustavus Clark was President, John Vestal Treasurer, and Michael A. Malott Secretary. In September, 1842, a report was made by the Secretary, and from that it is learned that a Mr. John Dale had for some time before then been in charge of the school as teacher, and part of the time employing an assistant. The institution lingered along under various instructors until the Legislature, in 1852, provided for the sale of County Seminaries and applying the proceeds to the common school fund. This one was sold at public sale to R. M. Parks, who had formerly been one of its teachers, for \$1,050, and thus died the Lawrence County Seminary.

THE SELECT SCHOOLS.

When the Lawrence County Seminary was gone the demands of the community for a good school were imperative and necessitous. In the fall of 1854, Rev. J. M. Stalker opened an academy in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, which he continued for about two years, and in 1856 Prof. Conley began the Lawrence High School. In this J. M. Stalker, William May, William B. Chrisler, Prof. Crutsinger, Bruce Carr and others taught in different years until 1868 or 1869, when this school was merged into the Bedford Male and Female College. This institution was incorporated, and the following persons were the incorporators: Stever Younger, J. M. Mathes, Joseph Stillson, A. J. Hotetler, David G. Gray, John M. Daggy, George W. Adams, J. N. Hostetler and William B. Chrisler. It was said in the articles of incorporation that the purposes of this association were to "establish and perpetuate in the town of Bedford, Lawrence Co., Ind., an institution of learning of the highest grade, for the education of males and females; to promote the arts and sciences and inculcate the evidences and morality of the Sacred Scriptures." This school was held in the basement of the Christian Church, and its existence continued until the year 1880, when it finally became defunct.

In the latter part of the sixties the present system of graded schools began to be agitated and Bedford was among the early towns in the State to adopt it. Prof. Frank P. Smith, Superintendent of the present graded school, furnished the following account of the origin:

THE BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

In 1869 an attempt was made to establish a graded school for the benefit of the civil township in which the town is located, and the enterprise had proceeded so far as that the foundation was laid for such a

building, on the present site, by the then Township Trustee H. B. Richardson. The movement caused great dissatisfaction between the residents of the town and those of the township outside of the town. This resulted in the incorporation of the town and its severance from the civil township in school matters. In the division of school funds, the building already begun became the property of the town, and was completed in 1871. The plans were prepared by J. A. Vrydagh of Terre Haute, Ind.

It was a six-room building, very much similar in appearance to the present one, with capacity to seat 300 pupils. J. W. Mannington was the contractor for building, excepting the inside work, which was done by S. M. Edmondson. The house was furnished by George H. Grant & Co., Richmond, Ind. It was heated by Boynton's hot-air furnaces. The cost was \$27,000. School opened in it September, 1871. November 24, 1871, it was destroyed by fire. Cause unknown. There was no insurance. At a meeting of the citizens on the day of the burning the Trustees were ordered to build a more commodious house. Plans were immediately prepared by T. N. Stevens, architect, Bedford, Ind.; and before the arches of the old building had grown cold they were being removed to make room for the new one. While the new building was being prepared rooms were rented in various parts of town and school continued. The present building was completed in 1873. It contains nine rooms, and has two spacious halls twenty feet wide, running through the building. The stairs are broad and easy of ascent. It will accommodate 500 pupils. It is a brick building two stories high, has slate roof, and is heated by four hot-air furnaces. Total cost, \$27,000. The history of the school has been that of continued success, and although in its earlier days it had to undergo many hardships and labor under many disadvantages, yet it has advanced so rapidly in efficiency and educational standing that it now ranks among the best schools of the State. In 1872 a separate school was opened for the colored children, and kept open the same length of time as the other schools. A special teacher in the German language has been employed by the School Board.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

G. W. Friedley, appointed April 5, 1871, resigned January 3, 1872; T. N. Stevens, appointed April 5, 1871, expired April 9, 1872; W. C. Winstandley, appointed April 5, 1871, expired April 9, 1872; H. B. Richardson, appointed January 10, 1871, expired April 9, 1872; Francis Wilson, appointed April 9, 1872, expired April 1, 1873; Davis Harrison, appointed April 9, 1872, expired April 1, 1873; W. C. Winstandley, re-appointed April 9, 1872, expired April 1, 1873; D. Harrison, re-appointed April 1, 1873, expired April 1, 1874; W. C. Winstandley, re-appointed April 1, 1873, expired April 1, 1875; D. W. Parker, appointed April 1, 1873, expired April 1, 1876; D. Harrison, re-appointed April 7, 1874, expired April 1, 1877.



A Wright

The law concerning School Trustees was amended in 1875, and under the new law D. W. Parker was appointed June 8, 1875, expired June 8, 1876; Davis Harrison, appointed June 8, 1875, expired June 8, 1877; W. C. Winstandley, appointed June 8, 1875, expired June 8, 1878.

LIST OF TEACHERS.

In 1871-72 were J. H. Madden, Superintendent and Principal High School; Miss Ollie Keeler, First Grade; Miss Sue Borland, Second Grade; Miss Sallie Culbertson, Third Grade; Mrs. J. H. Madden, Fourth Grade; Miss Emma Clifton, Fifth Grade; Eugene Balden, German department; Mrs. Ada Hodge, Colored School.

In 1872-73 were J. H. Madden, Superintendent and Principal High School; Mrs. J. H. Madden, Assistant; Miss Ollie Keeler, First Grade; Miss H. Simpson, Second Grade; Miss Sallie Culbertson, Third Grade; Miss Belle Conner, Fourth Grade; Miss Sue Borland, Fifth Grade; Miss Reba Evans, Sixth Grade; Theodore A. Hinz, German department; Miss Alice Eldridge, Colored School.

In 1873-74, J. H. Madden, Superintendent and Principal High School; Mrs. J. H. Madden, Assistant; Miss F. C. Simpson, First Grade; Miss Isis Duncan, Second Grade; Miss Sallie Culbertson, Third Grade; Miss Belle Conner, Fourth Grade; Miss Sue Borland, Fifth Grade; Miss Reba Evans, Sixth Grade; Theodore A. Hinz, German department; Miss Alice Eldridge, Colored School.

In 1874-75, J. H. Madden, Superintendent and Principal High School; Mrs. J. H. Madden, Assistant; Ed B. Thornton, First Grade; Miss Isis Duncan, Second Grade; Miss Sallie Culbertson, Third Grade; Miss Belle Conner, Fourth Grade; Miss Fannie Overman, Fifth Grade; Miss Reba Evans, Sixth Grade; Miss Sue Borland, German department; Miss Alice Eldridge, Colored School.

1875-76, J. H. Madden, Superintendent and Principal High School; Mrs. J. H. Madden, Assistant; Miss Ada Rout, First Grade; Miss Isis Duncan, Second Grade; Miss Sallie Culbertson, Third Grade; Miss Belle Conner, Fourth Grade; Miss Fannie Overman, Fifth Grade; Miss Reba Evans, Sixth Grade; Miss Sue Borland, German; Miss Alice Eldridge, Colored.

In 1880-81, D. D. Blakeman, Superintendent; Julia R. Hughes, High School; Maggie J. McCollough, First Grade; Daniel Driscoll, Second Grade; Sallie F. Owens, Second Grade B and Third Grade A; Addie Riley, Third Grade B and Fourth Grade A; Lenora Aley, Fourth B and Fifth Grade A; Adah E. Hodge, Fifth Grade B and Sixth Grade A; Mary Benton, primary classes B and C; Fannie Tilford, Colored School.

In 1881-82, Julia R. Hughes, High School; Maggie J. McCollough, Preparatory and First Grade A; Daniel Driscoll, First Grade B and Sec-

ond Grade A; Sallie F. Owens, Second Grade B and Third Grade A; Addie Riley, Third Grade B and Fourth Grade A; Nora Aley, Fourth Grade B and Fifth Grade A; Adah E. Hodge, Fifth Grade B and Sixth Grade A; Mary Benton, B and C primary; Lilly Chrisler, Colored School; D. D. Blakeman, Superintendent.

In 1882-83, D. D. Blakeman, Superintendent; Julia R. Hughes, High School; Maggie J. McCollough, Preparatory and Class, A First Grade; Carrie A. Short, Class B, First Grade and Class A Second Grade; J. M. Caress, Second Grade, A and B; Addie Riley, Third Grade, A and B; Nora Aley, Fourth Grade, A and B; Aerie West, Fifth Grade, A. and B; Adah Hodge, Sixth Grade, A and B; Mary F. Glover, Employed, October 16, 1882. Seventh Grade, A and B; Lizzie Mohler, Eighth Grade, Primary; Lillie Elliott, Colored School. D. D. Blakeman resigned October 1882. Julia R. Hughes was promoted to the superintendency and Lizzie G. Hughes took charge of the High School.

In 1883-84, Frank P. Smith, Superintendent; Lizzie G. Hughes, High School; Maggie J. McCollough, Preparatory and Eighth Grade, Class A; Carrie Short, Eighth Grade, B and 7, A; Eva J. Connelly, Seventh Grade, B and 6, A; Addie Riley, Sixth Grade, B and 5, A; Nora Aley, Fifth Grade B and 4, A; Aerie West, Fourth Grade, B and 3, A; Adah E. Hodge, Third Grade, B and 2, A; Mary F. Glover, Second Grade B and 1 A; Lizzie Mohler, Primary; Dora Reath, German Department; Edith Elliott, Colored School. January 1884, the Board ordered the Superintendent to regrade the schools. This he did, making an eleven years' course; eight in the grades and three in the High School. The changes were made February 1, 1884.

In 1884-85, F. P. Smith, Superintendent; Lizzie G. Hughes, High School; Addie Riley, Eighth Grade; Eva J. Connelly, Seventh Grade; Leona Rime, Sixth Grade; Mellie Woolfolk, Fifth Grade; Nora Aley, Fourth Grade; Aerie West, Third Grade; Cornelia J. Ikerd, Second Grade; Fannie Harrison, Primary; Mary F. Glover, Primary; Dora Reath, German department; Garrison McFall, Colored School.

ENROLLMENT.

School year 1870-71, 352 admitted; average attendance, 241; 1871-72, 451 admitted; average attendance, 331; 1872-73, 423 admitted; average attendance, 333; 1873-74, 471 admitted; average attendance, 365; 1874-75, 485 admitted; average attendance, 410; 1875-76, 491 admitted; average attendance, 428; 1876-77, 483 admitted; average attendance, 410; 1877-78, 483 admitted, average attendance, 396; 1878-79, 543 admitted; average attendance, 418; 1879-80, 534 admitted; average attendance, 424; 1880-81, 586 admitted; average attendance, 399; 1881-82, 610 admitted; average attendance, 443; 1882-83, 627 admitted; average attendance, 436; 1883-84, 649 admitted; average attendance, 466.

ENUMERATION.

1870, males, 276, females, 266, total, 542; 1871, males, 297, females, 317, total, 614; 1872, males, 311, females, 334, total, 645; 1873, males, 332, females, 339, total, 671; 1874, males, 349, females, 334, total, 683; 1875, males, 337, females, 345, total, 682; 1876, males, —, females, —, total, —, 1877, males, 339, females, 354, total, 693; 1878, males, 396, females, 397, total, 793; 1879, males, 347, females, 358, total, 705; 1880, males, 371, females, 389, total, 760; 1881, males, 435, females, 396, total, 831; 1882, males, 454, females, 445, total, 899; 1883, males, 463, females, 452, total, 915; 1884, males, 494, females, 462, total, 956.

THE GEOLOGICAL CABINET.

This has been collected chiefly under the management of the present Superintendent, F. P. Smith. It was begun in the fall of 1883. There are about 400 specimens in it. The greater part of it is native fossils. The locality is subcarboniferous. From this age we have bellerophon, goniatite, pentremite and a good collection of crinoids. The class in geology collected these and brought them to the recitation; here they were named, classified and labeled. Besides these, there is shown a good line of rocks, comprising granites, syenites, gneissoids, quartz and limestone. According to composition, these are arranged under these heads: Silicates, carbonates and argillates; or according to origin, they are arranged thus: Igneus, aqueous, metamorphic. There is also displayed quite a line of minerals. The present class will enlarge this collection by donations from geologizing excursions and private enterprise. This study is taught by geologic ages. We try to put the specimens in the hands of the pupils. They learn the ages by daily coming in contact with their characteristic fossils.

ZO-OLOGICAL CABINET.

This enterprise is chiefly due to Mrs. Julia (Hughes) Gilbert. She began it in 1881. The best way to get a knowledge of animal life is to study the animal—not the book—hence, she put her pupils at work. The result is that the pupils get a better knowledge of this branch of science, and they have also left work that interests and instructs others, behind them. The collection comprises birds, reptiles and fishes. These have all been collected by the students. The dressing and mounting have been done chiefly by Eb. Stalker, assisted by Lou Erwin, Fletcher Gardner, Will Glover and Alfred Parker. The collection is chiefly of natives. The specimens are in a handsome case and are made an ornament for the hall.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The first Teachers' Institute of Lawrence County convened at Bedford, August 28, 1865, with an enrolled membership of forty-one. The

first officers of the association were: J. M. Stalker, Superintendent; Miss Mary A. Lemon, Secretary, and Miss Alice Eldridge, Regulator. The instructors at this session were: J. S. Graham, I. N. Porch, W. L. Boston, D. E. Hunter, J. M. Stalker, Mary Evans, Mary Stillson and Dr. Calvin Cutter, of Warren, Mass. The latter delivered some highly interesting and instructive lectures on the subject of "Physiology." Evening lectures were delivered by D. E. Hunter on "Troubles and Pleasures of Teachers," Miss L. E. Short, an eloquent address on "Education," and M. F. Dunn, a learned and polished talk on "Fine Arts." The session continued for a period of five days, and great interest was manifested by all of its members, each performing any duty assigned in a creditable manner. The institute has continued to hold its sessions each year, and they have steadily grown in popularity and efficiency, the membership increasing with each annual meeting. The Legislature provided that \$50 annually should be paid out of the county treasury to support the institute, which has greatly assisted in keeping it alive. At the last meeting there were enrolled 161 members, continuing in session five days, with an average daily attendance of 140, which bespeaks great praise for the large number of the teachers of the county who desire to meet and discuss the methods which will best further the objects of their profession. At this meeting, which was opened July 30, 1883, instructions were given in the common branches and the theory and art of teaching. Three public evening lectures were delivered by Prof. Eli T. Brown. Under the present efficient management of County Superintendent Ellison, institutes have been organized in each township, with a view of making them important auxiliaries to the county organization. In each township there is an institute held every month, and in these some one of the teachers is chosen as a sort of Principal or Superintendent.

In April, 1869, a meeting of the teachers and friends of education was held at Orleans to organize a Teachers' Convention of the counties of Lawrence, Orange and Washington, on which occasion many were present, and much interest was manifested. Among the distinguished teachers present were: Profs. James May, J. M. Bloss, Donaldson, Wilson, Pinkham, Misses Annie and Mollie Stillson and Messrs. N. Tower, J. N. Burton, H. W. May, James L. Noblitt and others, all of whom had secured local prominence in connection with the advancement of educational interests. Prof. Donaldson was Chairman, and C. W. Jacobs Secretary of the meeting. About the only object accomplished at this time was the permanent organization of the convention and the adoption of the outline of future labor. A premium was offered for the best map of North America, and the meeting adjourned to meet at Bedford in July.

The session of three days was held in the Town Hall, with J. G. May Chairman, and C. W. Jacobs Secretary, and was very interesting throughout. The question, "Should Corporal Punishment be Abolished

in Schools?" was discussed at length and decided in the affirmative. Prof. J. M. Bloss delivered a lecture on the "Physical Geography of South America." An essay, "Onward and Upward," was read by Miss Mary Stillson; J. M. Stalker lectured on "Physiology," and Prof. Bloss on "Map Drawing." The discussion of the question: "Are Physicians a Curse to Humanity?" elicited much amusement, and the question was decided in the negative. C. W. Jacobs lectured on "English Grammar," Prof. Barry on "History," J. G. May on "Punctuality," and W. P. Pinkham on "School Government." The question, "What should be the Teacher's Course in Regard to the Reading of Fiction?" was discussed, and decided that such reading should not be allowed in the school room. Miss Emma Groves read an essay on "The Duty of Teachers," and C. W. Jacobs lectured on "The Relation of Teachers and Parents to the Common School." Premiums on map drawing were awarded Misses Mary Trueblood and Anna Lindley, of Washington County; J. H. Buchanan, of Orange County, and J. W. May, of Lawrence County. The convention adjourned to meet at Salem in 1870.

The session held at Salem was of large attendance. The same routine of exercises was followed, together with experimental recitations on all the leading common branches and the introduction of vocal and instrumental music. The life of the convention was promising, but for some reason, mainly the establishment and success of teachers' institutes, no other sessions were held.





PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SHAWSWICK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN W. ACOAM, Bedford, was born where he now lives May 15, 1841, one of three sons of the six children born to Henry J. and Catharine (Wilder) Acoam, who were among the early settlers in Lawrence County, the father being a harness-maker; he died February 1, 1849. Subject in 1856 began to learn the harness trade, and has followed that occupation ever since. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, and was taken prisoner in 1863 at Huntsville, Ala., remaining such till 1865, being confined successively at Libby, Pemberton, Danville and Andersonville Prisons. After his return Mr. Acoam was Collector of Delinquent Taxes. In 1866 he began the saddle and harness business, and has a good trade, making a specialty of the celebrated spring saddle. May 1, 1866, he married Miss Clara J. Malott, and one child has been born to them—Harry M., born July 10, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Acoam are members of the Christian Church at Bedford, and he is an I. O. O. F., both Subordinate and Camp, having held all the important offices of the order. He is a Republican and a G. A. R. Mr. Otho Malott, the father of Mrs. Acoam, came to Indiana about 1821. He moved to Kansas in 1878, and died there in 1882.

CHARLES G. BACK was born in Colchester, Vt., November 8, 1826, the sixth of nine children of Jasper and Sarah (Harrington) Back. He passed his youth with his parents, and at the age of fifteen learned the tailors' trade, having previously worked at the printers' trade. He began business at the tailors' trade, and dealt in clothing. In 1846 he moved to Indiana, stopping a short time at Bloomington, and then removed to Bedford, where he engaged in the grocery trade, but soon retired, owing to failing health. In 1867 he moved upon the farm where he yet lives. November 24, 1851, he married Clarissa Rout. Mr. Back has been successful in life, and at present owns a farm of 140 acres, all quite well improved and stocked. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is liberal as regards party. He is an enterprising citizen and a good neighbor.

JESSE H. BAILEY is the eldest of five children born to Levi and Catharine (Holman) Bailey, his birth occurring March 22, 1829. His father was an Indianian and his mother a Kentuckian, who was brought to this county about the year 1810. Jesse remained on his father's farm until his majority, receiving limited education. July 17, 1849, he married Virginia J. Long, to which union eight children were born, six

now living: Arthur H., who married Nannie Henderson; B. W., whose wife was Charlotte Mayfield; Achsa C., who married Reuben Hudson; A. C., Nannie L. and Donna V. Mr. Bailey has been a successful farmer, as he now owns 590 acres mostly well improved and stocked. He and wife are members of the Mt. Pleasant Christian Church, and he is a member of the G. A. R. at Bedford. August 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, and was discharged December 23, 1864, for wounds received in a charge on a rebel wagon train. He participated in the battles of Chattanooga and Resaca. Politically he is a Democrat. He is one of the solid men of the county.

HIRAM M. BATMAN was born in Bono Township, this county, December 6, 1833, the fifth of six children of James and Maria (Malott) Batman, the parents being natives of Jefferson County, Ky., who came to Bono Township in 1816. The mother died in 1837, and Hiram M. remained with his father until the death of the latter April 28, 1847, when he went and lived with M. B. Lemon for three years. He then lived with Bolivar Duncan until he was twenty-two years old. In youth he passed the time at hard work, and obtained only the rudiments of an education. November 8, 1855, he married Catharine McKnight, and eight children were the issue: James C., William W. (who married Ellen Baugh), Eliza A., Ulysses, Rebecca I., Albert, Mary M. and Pearl. When young, our subject learned the tanners' trade, and later the wagon-makers' trade, but for many years has followed farming. He owns 285 acres of fine land. He is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a Republican. He is one of the substantial farmers of the county, and is a self-made man.

ALEXANDER H. BIVINS was born in Shawswick Township, March 21, 1842, being the youngest of eight children of Richard and Elizabeth (Bivins) Bivins. The father was a native of Maryland, born January 7, 1799, and was married in Kentucky, March 21, 1826, and the next year he moved to Lawrence County. His wife died May 4, 1880. Alexander H. had little advantage of securing an education. At the age of about twenty-three years he was united in marriage with Melinda Bailey, (December 8, 1864). Four of their five children are now living—Clarence M., Charles W., Eddie N., and Erta M.—their ages being, respectively, eighteen, sixteen, twelve and five years. Mr. Bivins now owns a farm of 118 acres, all good land. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, and served one hundred days, receiving his discharge in September, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Bivins are members of the Christian Church. He is a good Democrat, a Mason, and an enterprising citizen. His good wife has largely contributed to his success in life. Their son Clarence has been attending school at Danville, Ind.

AMBROSE CARLTON was a native of Virginia, born in 1764, and about the year 1788 married Mary Montgomery, of his native State. Their family consisted of five children, and in 1816 they settled in Lawrence County, Ind., where they lived the balance of their lives. Mr. Carlton was one of the pioneer preachers of Indiana in the Baptist faith. His death occurred in 1832. Robert M. Carlton, one of their sons, was born in Berks County, N. C., in the year 1794, and was with his father's family when they came to Indiana in 1816. He married Levina Barlow, of Kentucky, about 1821, and together they reared a family of six children, these five now living: William, Ambrose, Maria L. (Huston), James and Robert H. Robert M. Carlton was one of the principal men of the

county, and at different times carried on farming, grist and saw-milling, wool-carding and merchandising on the river to New Orleans. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and held several important positions in the county, among them being that of Representative in the State Legislature during the term 1837. His youngest son is Robert H. Carlton, born November 27, 1834, and has been engaged in the drug trade at Bedford ever since 1855. He received a high school education, and is considered one of the best mathematicians in the county, having followed civil engineering on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad for some time. His marriage to Miss Sally L. Denson, of Bedford, was June 19, 1877. He is Master Mason, and has held nearly all the offices in Bedford Lodge No. 14. Politically he is a Democrat, and as such was Treasurer of Bedford two years and in 1880 was elected County Clerk, being the only Democrat in the county elected that year.

JOHN W. COSNER one of the principal merchants of Bedford, was born in Spice Valley Township, this county, December 16, 1836. He is a son of William and Mary (White) Cosner, who removed from North Carolina to Lawrence County, Ind., at an early day and participated in many of the pioneer scenes of that time. When about eight years old John W. began living with the family of John D. Thomasson, making their home his till twenty-four years old. In 1853, he began clerking in the general store of Mr. Thomasson, continuing until 1861, when he became one of the three partners composing the firm of Thomasson & Co. Cosner & Glover succeeded the latter firm, and in January, 1878, Mr. Cosner began in business alone. In January, 1881, A. N. Butler became a partner, and the firm of J. W. Cosner & Co. continued in business two years, when Mr. Butler was compelled to retire by reason of ill health. Since then Mr. Cosner, with his son William H., under the firm name of J. W. Cosner & Son, have continued an unliminished trade. September 29 1861, he was married to Sarah E. Jeter, and the names of their children, are: Hattie, William H., Josephine, Laurenie, Oliver, Ralph, Frank and Rollan. All are living but the last named. Mr. Cosner is one of the self-made men of Bedford, is a Republican in politics and a member of the Subordinate Lodge of Odd Fellows.

ISAAC H. CRIM was born in Martin County, Ind., January 1, 1842, one of four children born to John and Sarah (Burns) Crim, who were natives of Kentucky, and settled in Indiana about the year 1835; he dying in Johnson County, in July, 1844, where they had lately moved. Mrs. Crim then moved to Illinois with her children, and there our subject, Isaac H., was mostly reared, being engaged when a young man in farming. In the fall of 1860 he came to Indiana on a visit, where he remained until the following spring, when he enlisted April 23, 1861, in Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving till January 15, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of a wound received at Antietam. He was engaged in the following battles: Rich Mountain, Green River, Cheat Mountain, Winchester, Antietam and other minor battles. On his return he was made Postmaster at Shoals. He also was railroad agent at various points, and telegraph operator for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. He was married to Mary E. Newkirk, October 25, 1866, and to this union, two children have been born: Carrie, August 15, 1867, and Lulu, December 2, 1868. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Crim is an A. F. & A. M.—Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery—and a

member of the I. O. O. F. He is a Republican, his party electing him Auditor in 1878, and re-electing him in 1882 by a majority of 1,700 votes, the largest ever received by any one in the county. He is the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of the county.

WILLIAM DAGGY, a native of Augusta County, Va., was born December 2, 1820, and is a son of Jacob and Ellen (Lockridge) Daggy, who emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Henry County in 1832. He received what education he has in the country schools of his native State, was raised on a farm, and when twelve years old came with his parents to the Hoosier State. In 1844 he came to Bedford, and began working for Hon. George G. Dunn, and in May, 1847, was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Mitchell, by whom he is the father of six children, the following named living: Mary E. (Ogg), John N., Thomas O., M. J. (Ragsdale) and Martha A. For a time after his marriage Mr. Daggy farmed, then traded in stock until the close of the war. He was elected Sheriff of Lawrence County in 1864, re-elected in 1866, serving in all four years, and after this was engaged in the stock business in the South. At present he is engaged in milling two miles north of Bedford. He is one of the well-to-do and public-spirited men of Lawrence County.

JOHN M. DAGGY, son of Jacob and Ellen (Lockridge) Daggy, and brother of William Daggy, whose biography precedes this, was born in Augusta County, Va., June 22, 1823. His schooling was limited to the backwoods log-schoolhouses of his day, and until nineteen years old followed farming. He then began learning the blacksmith's trade at Nashville, Ind., and with but two years' exception has ever since followed his trade. In 1846 he located at Columbus, remaining there four years, then moved to Fayetteville, in Lawrence County. In March, 1858, he settled in Bedford, and has been working at his trade with John Owen, John K. Hummer, Mr. Owen and A. C. Glover as partners. In 1856 he became a member of the firm of Daggy, Hodge & Walheiser, one of the principal business firms of Bedford, and has ever since been senior partner. June 15, 1851, his marriage with Isabel J. Mitchell, daughter of Thomas Mitchell, one of the pioneers of Lawrence County, was solemnized, and to them have been born five children, only the following two yet living: Frank E. and Addie L. (Lary). Both parents belong to the Christian organization at Leatherwood Church. Mr. Daggy is an ardent member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. He has been W. M. for about twenty years, since residing in Bedford, and for the past ten years High Priest of Hacker Chapter. He is now holding one of the principal offices in the Bedford Council.

COL. HENRY DAVIS, a veteran of the war with Mexico and of the Rebellion, was born in Franklin County, N. C., October 9, 1812, and is one of five children of Wiley O. and Susan (Kitchen) Davis. When yet a small lad he moved with his parents to Haywood County, Tenn., and when about fifteen years old began a three-years' apprenticeship at the saddler's trade, which has been his occupation until within the past few years. To his marriage with Elizabeth T. Davis, which occurred December 22, 1833, these children have been born: Frances, Sarah J., Melissa, Albert H., Gustavus C. and three deceased. In 1838 he removed to Leesville, Lawrence Co., Ind., where he resided a number of years. June 20, 1846, he was enrolled in Company F, Second Regiment Indiana Infantry, of the Mexican war, and of this he was

chosen Captain. He served with Gen. Taylor through the battle of Buena Vista, and was honorably discharged June 21, 1847. In 1849 he moved to Bedford, from where he enlisted in September, 1862, in the Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. At the battle of Chickamauga he not only lost a son but was severely hurt by a Minie ball, which struck his sabre squarely and with tremendous force. Besides the above battle, he served through Perrysville, Hoover's Gap and Stone River. Owing to his injury he resigned, and was discharged in October, 1863. Col. Davis is a Sir Knight in Masonry, a Camp Degree Odd Fellow, a staunch Republican, and for four years, beginning in about 1850, served as County Treasurer. In 1877 he was commissioned Postmaster at Bedford, and is yet serving as such. August 26, 1858, his wife died, and December 9 of the same year, Christina (Culbertson) Kern became his wife. This lady died April 4, 1872. Col. Davis is a member of the G. A. R. and the Christian Church.

WILLIAM DAY was born in North Carolina, October 12, 1826, and was the fourth child of eleven born to Archibald and Ruthie (Woody) Day, both natives of North Carolina, who came to Shawswick Township in 1827. Our subject spent his early years on his father's farm at hard labor, and continued thus until the age of twenty-three years, receiving poor educational advantages, but making the most of what he could get. September 19, 1850, he married Elizabeth Woody, who has borne him eleven children, eight of whom are now living: Robert W., who married Isis Duncan; Jesse M., who married Mary I. Malott (deceased); Ruth E., who married John F. Wright; Lewis F., Kitty C., William W., Elizabeth E. and Nannie B. Mr. Day has followed farming through life, and now owns 208 acres of fine land. In March, 1848, he enlisted for three months in the war with Mexico, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Regiment, and served with distinction until he was mustered out in January, 1866, as Lieutenant. He was at Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Decatur, Ga., Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Kingston, N. C., and other battles of less note. He is a Republican and is active in politics, having been candidate for Sheriff. He has served often as County Poor Superintendent, and has been prominently connected with the Agricultural Society. He belongs to three secret societies: Mason, Odd Fellow and G. A. R.; and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

CAPT. JEREMIAH E. DEAN, a veteran of the Mexican and late Civil wars was born in Clark County, Ky., October 25, 1821 and is one of five children born to James and Mary (Campbell) Dean. When a small lad he went to Marion County, Ind., making that his home until about fourteen years old, when he moved to Orange County to live with an uncle. Until attaining his majority he worked on a farm, then worked two years in a grist-mill at Lawrenceport, after which he moved to Bedford. May 7, 1847, he enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Regiment of United States Infantry, served in the Mexican war until he was honorably discharged at Newport, Ky., July 28, 1848. May 24, 1849, Mary A. Owens became his wife, shortly after which he moved to Springville, where for over twenty years he was engaged in blacksmithing. June 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, and on the organization of the company was elected First Lieutenant, a position he held

until after the battle of Stone River, when he was advanced to the Captaincy of his company. Besides various skirmishes in which he was engaged he was an active participant in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. Mr. Dean is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, is a Republican in politics, and in 1875 was elected Auditor of Lawrence County, serving as such four years. He is at present engaged in the hardware trade. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dean are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the following named of their ten children are yet living: Samuel M., Sarah C., D. J., Amanda L., Harriet C. and Jeremiah H.

DR. ISAAC DENSON, a pioneer physician of this county, was born August 8, 1804 in Somerset County, Md., and is one of four children born to James and Mary (Collins) Denson, who moved to Hamilton County, Ohio in 1808, and from there ten years later to Lawrence County, Ind. Dr. Isaac Denson was educated in the country schools of his day and the State University of Indiana. Owing to the cholera of 1833, which broke up the latter school, he was prevented from graduating. He read medicine with Dr. Winthrop Foote, at Bedford, and in the winter of 1835 attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, then began practicing his profession at Bedford with his preceptor. Once since then Dr. Denson has had a partner in Dr. S. A. Rariden, but for years he was alone in the practice of medicine. Since 1876 he has been living a quiet and retired life. March 24, 1840, his marriage with Sarah J. Rawlins was solemnized, and their eleven children are: Daniel (deceased), Mary, Susan, Sarah, Josephine (deceased), Harriet, Elizabeth, Gustavus (deceased), James, Amy and Joseph. The mother is a member of long standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Denson was a Whig in politics until 1856, since when he has acted in unison with the Republicans. As a physician he was eminently successful, as his many patients yet living testify. In later years he has turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and in this as in other matters he has made a success.

JAMES H. DONICA, a native of Shawswick Township, born October 22, 1834, is the fourth of seven children of Caswell and Henrietta (Thatcher) Donica, the father a native of Greene County, Tenn., born December 25, 1803. The parents of Caswell came from Kentucky to Indiana in 1818. The marriage of the latter to Miss Thatcher occurred November 6, 1827, and soon afterward he located on a farm to do for himself, living many years, becoming well respected and securing a fine farm of about 570 acres. His death occurred August 4, 1883. He was a staunch Democrat. His widow yet survives, at the age of about seventy-eight years. She was a native of Bourbon County, Ky., born January 22, 1807. At the age of twenty-three years, with a limited schooling, James H. began for himself. October 7, 1858, he married Nancy Hunter, who bore him one child: William L. His wife died August 18, 1865, and September 21, 1871, he married Naomi Trogdon, who has presented him with three children: James F., Henrietta A. and Lawrence C. His occupation has been farming and stock-raising. His farm of 470 acres, well stocked, shows his success. He is a Republican; belongs to the Christian Church, and his wife to the Methodist Church. The family are among the best citizens.

HON. GEORGE G. DUNN, deceased, was a native of Kentucky, born in December, 1812, and when yet a boy settled in Monroe County,

Ind., where he received the greater part of his schooling. While a member of the junior class in the State University, he quit college and for a time was engaged in school teaching in Switzerland County, but in 1833 located in Bedford, where he identified himself as an instructor in the public schools, occupying his spare hours in reading law. He was admitted to the Lawrence County Bar and soon afterward became associated with Col. R. W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, in the practice of his profession. While serving as Prosecuting Attorney of his circuit he became widely known, and being an ardent Whig in politics, became the nominee of his party for Congress. Although in a district strongly Democratic, he was elected after a heated contest by twenty-two votes, and served with marked ability. Succeeding this he was elected to the Indiana State Senate, but in 1852 resigned his seat to look after a large law practice which he could no longer neglect. In 1854 he became an Independent candidate for Congressional honors, and after one of the most spirited campaigns in which Mr. Dunn was ever engaged he was elected with a majority of 1,660 votes. The exposure and hard work of this campaign were, no doubt, the ultimate cause of his death. He lived to serve in the session to which he had been elected, and died in September, 1857, regretted by many warm friends. Without flattery to the memory of Mr. Dunn, it can be honestly said that he was possessed of legal and legislative attainments unsurpassed by any man of his day in Southern Indiana. He was an eloquent and effective speaker and a man of undoubted integrity and great personal courage.

ALEXANDER H. DUNIHUE, one of Bedford's oldest merchants and most respected citizens, was born at Marietta, Ohio, April 26, 1807, and is the oldest and only survivor of a family of eight children born to Daniel and Abigail (Pool) Dunihue, and is a grandson of Daniel O'Donoghue who was a native of Northern Ireland, where he was identified with the Protestant religion. The latter emigrated to the United States at an early day and here the family name became changed to Dunihue. The father of Alexander H. removed from Marietta, Ohio, to near Columbus, in 1814, and from there three years later to what is now Carroll County, Ky. The fall of 1818, they settled at Paoli, Ind., but seven months afterward moved to Livonia, in Washington County, where, after a residence of four years, they removed to Mooresville. In 1833 the family settled in Bedford, where Mr. Dunihue died in 1850, preceded by his wife in 1846. Alexander H. Dunihue received the greater part of his education in a high school at Livonia, taught by Rev. W. W. Martin, a distinguished Presbyterian minister. While at Greenville, Maj. Isaac Stewart induced him to begin clerking in his store at 25 cents per day, and voluntarily increased it to 37½ cents, then 50 cents and in 1826 sent him to take charge of a branch store at Bedford at \$87.50 and board and clothing per year. The second year he received with his board and clothes \$150, and the third year \$250, which at that time was enormous wages. During the third year the store was sold, after which he was employed by Daughton & Co., of New Albany to dispose of a \$7,000 stock of goods at the mouth of Salt Creek, in Lawrence County. In 1830, he began clerking in the store of Col. William McLane, at Bedford, with whom he remained four years at \$250 per annum; then accepted a position in the office of Register of Lands at Indianapolis, at much higher wages. In July, 1834, Mr. Dunihue returned to Bedford and was accepted as a partner by Col. McLane, and in 1836, Ann McLane, his partner's daughter, became

his wife. Since 1834—fifty years—Mr. Dunihue has been constantly and actively engaged in business in Bedford for himself, and at present is connected with one of the town's best business houses, known as Dunihue & Sons. During this long and eventful career he has made considerable money and lost considerable, but out of the *debris* he has saved sufficient to keep himself and wife the remainder of their days in peace and plenty. Mrs. Dunihue was born at Orleans, Ind., in 1816, and for forty-eight years has been a member of the Presbyterian Church. During his life, Mr. Dunihue has made fourteen different trips to New Orleans, ten times on flat-boats. In politics he is a Republican, formerly a Whig, and there is no man more intimately connected with the history of Bedford than is Alexander H. Dunihue.

JOHN Y. DUNLAVY is a native of Montgomery County, Ky., born July 15, 1804, the second of ten children of Daniel and Martha (Yocum) Dunlavy; the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Kentucky. John Y. passed his youth at hard work on his father's farm, securing little education, and at the age of twenty-two years went to Henry County, Ind., and a little later to Wayne County, but soon thereafter came to Lawrence County. January 8, 1829, he married Nancy Woolery, and to this union twelve children have been born, six now living: Emily, wife of David S. Johnson; Rebecca, who married Robert Foster, deceased; Norval, who married Evaline Fish; Joseph L., who married Flora R. Griffith; George C., unmarried, and Margaret A., wife of W. Reynolds. Mr. Dunlavy was formerly a carpenter and wheelwright, but his leading occupation has been farming. He owns eighty acres of good land, and is an influential Democrat, and has been for sixty years. He has been Justice of the Peace and is well respected.

LYCURGUS DUNCAN, born in this township, August 8, 1835, the fourth child of eight of William and Mary H. (Malott) Duncan, remained with his parents on the farm, receiving an average education, until he was eighteen years old, when for two years he attended the State University at Bloomington, being forced then to leave owing to failing health and being forced to remain idle for about one year. He then taught school and afterward entered a hardware store at Bedford, which establishment was the first in the place. Eighteen months later he moved to the farm upon which he now lives. He has by good management and industry secured 400 acres of good land. June 30, 1858, he married Sallie A. Bryant, who bore him eight children, six of whom are now living: Mary P., Morton, Sarah E., William, Carrie T., and Nannie, all at home with their parents. March 18, 1879, Mrs. Duncan died, and March 8, 1883, he married Amanda E. Driscoll, who has borne him one child, Kate. Mr. Duncan has served as County Surveyor for fourteen years. He is a Republican, a Mason, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. His parents were natives of Jefferson County, Ky. They reached Lawrence County, December 25, 1825. The family is one of the best in the county.

WILLIAM EDWARDS was born in Ashe County, N. C., June 16, 1811, the ninth of twelve children born to Starling and Salin (Cobb) Edwards. Our subject came to this State in 1827, and has been a resident of this county ever since. In consequence of his father's death his educational facilities were limited, and he was cast out upon the world to carve his own fortune, and well he has done it. July 18, 1833, he was married to Elizabeth Fish, and to this union twelve children have been

born, six of whom are now living: Serelda, who was united in marriage to Thomas Kilgore; Sallie, wife of B. F. Kilgore; John, who married Retta Williams; Lucien, whose wife was Martha Long; a son, who married Delilah Cariss; Virginia F., who married George Kinnick. Farming has always been his occupation, and he now owns 208 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat, having in by-gone years taken quite an interest in political matters. He is well respected.

AUGUSTIN ELLIS, jeweler, was born August 30, 1836, in Hendricks County, Ind., and is one of six children born to William and Sarah (Blackwell) Ellis, who were among the earliest settlers in Indiana from the South. Mr. Ellis received such school privileges as were to be had at that early day in Indiana, and was left when young by the death of his parents to care for himself. In youth he learned the carriage-makers' trade, which he followed about four years in Canton, and Morgan County, Ind. He was engaged in business in Salem, Washington County, at the time of the famous Morgan raid in that locality, and was by Gen. Morgan taken prisoner, but soon after released. Mr. Ellis was married April 18, 1860, to Drusilla Green, and to their union six children were born, four of whom are now living: Samuel, Oliver, Magnolia and Augusta. June 12, 1874, he located in Bedford in the jewelry business, where he owns the store room where he is doing a prosperous business, and has a stock of goods valued at \$6,000. Mrs. Ellis died April 6, 1876, and July 17, 1879, Mr. Ellis was married to Ellen LeForce, and by her is the father of one child, named Frank. Mr. Ellis is a member of the Methodist and his wife of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat in politics, although he takes little interest in public affairs.

WILLIAM ERWIN, deceased, was a native of Randolph County, N. C., from whence he emigrated with his family to Indiana Territory in 1808, locating in Clark County. In 1815 he removed to Lawrence County, where he became widely known, serving for a time as County Judge. Previous to this he served as one of the Territorial Magistrates under Gov. Harrison. The eldest of his children and his name sake was the father of William Erwin, the present County Recorder. By Bishop Roberts, William the second was married to Elizabeth Dodd, a native of Kentucky, in March, 1835, and to them twelve children were born. Mr. Erwin was a farmer throughout life, a member of long standing in the Methodist Church, and a man of undoubted honor and integrity. Early in life he espoused the Whig faith in politics, but in 1856 was one of seventeen in Marion Township who renounced their old party for Republicanism and cast their ballots for John C. Fremont for President. During the Rebellion he took advanced grounds for the preservation of the Union. His death, which occurred November 19, 1881, was universally regretted. His oldest son, Hugh Erwin, was elected to the Indiana Legislature in 1860, at that time being the youngest member, but in 1861 resigned, and enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was elected Captain of Company A. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Vicksburg, but by reason of failing health was compelled to resign his commission. He was twice elected Treasurer of Lawrence County, and was afterward appointed Government Gauger by President Grant. He is now a resident of Cherokee County, Kan. William Erwin, the third of that name here mentioned, and Hugh's brother, was born April 11, 1843, and with

his brother was raised on a farm. July 9, 1861, he enlisted in the same company and regiment as his brother, served through the Missouri campaign and was honorably discharged June 11, 1862. For a time succeeding this he attended Asbury University at Greencastle, and in May, 1864, graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Indianapolis. In this same month he became a member of Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until the expiration of his term of enlistment. After this he served as Deputy Treasurer and Auditor two years, and in 1875 was appointed County Recorder to fill the unexpired term of John F. Richards. In 1876 he was elected to this office and re-elected in 1880 with an increased majority. Mr. Erwin is a staunch Republican, a Free Mason and a member of the G. A. R. May 15, 1878, Miss Flora A. Irwin became his wife, and Mary, born October 11, 1879, is their only child. His mother, now in her sixty-eighth year, and one sister, now live on the old homestead in Marion Township; two sisters in Eureka, Ill. His brother, Thomas Erwin, resides in Marion Township on his farm; one sister in Anchorage, Ky., one in North Vernon and one near Springville, Ind.

JAMES D. FARMER, born in Shawswick Township, July 21, 1821, is the eldest of three children of Michael and Jane (Stevenson) Farmer, both natives of Grayson County, Va., who settled in Lawrence County in 1821. The father came to the wilderness with little property, but at the time of his death was worth about \$10,000. He and wife were esteemed citizens. At the age of nineteen, with a limited education, our subject began clerking in the dry goods store of Samuel Irwin, Bedford, remaining seven years, then accepting a position as clerk in the State Bank at Bedford, continuing until the charter expired in 1854. October 18, 1849, he married Emeline R. Rawlins, who bore him seven children, of whom the following six are living: Lucy J. (wife of A. B. Tressler), Frank, Charley D., E. W., Edward E. and Adda, the latter two being twins. Since leaving Bedford Mr. Farmer has been a farmer, and now owns over 500 acres of land, mostly well improved. He is a prominent Republican, and an earnest exponent of all movements to improve society. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ANDERSON FISH was born in Lincoln County, N. C., January 17, 1815, and is the seventh of eleven children of William and Sarah (Kale) Fish, natives of North Carolina, who came to Orange County, Ind., in 1816, but in the spring of 1817 located where our subject now resides. The parents became honored citizens of the county. The father (William) was born in 1781 and died in 1855, full of years, revered by all. Our subject, at the age of twenty-two, with meager education, secured at the old subscription schools, married Melinda Long, May 25, 1837, and this lady has borne him twelve children, of whom ten are living: John W., who married Eliza J. Bridgewater; Minerva, who married Charles Mason; Frances, wife of James Owen; Adolphus, who married Lydia Bridwell; Levi L., who married Lydia Ragsdale; Oscar H., who married Jane Anderson; Kate, wife of Lycurgus Ferguson; Felix, who married Mary Pace; Virgil E., who married Carrie Stipp, and Lloyd E., unmarried. September 26, 1882, Mrs. Fish died, and October 30, 1883, Mr. Fish married Nancy Nugent. He owns a fine farm of 550 acres, is a leading Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WINTHROP A. FOOTE is a native of the town and county where he now lives and has always resided, his birth occurring December 15, 1832, one of five children born to Dr. Winthrop and Cynthia C. (Barlow) Foote. Dr. Winthrop Foote was born November 30, 1787, early in life graduating in both law and medicine, as well as the classics and sciences. He left Connecticut to seek his fortune in the West, and in 1816 located at old Palestine, in Lawrence County, Ind. Ten years later, on the removal of the county seat, he came to Bedford, where for a time he engaged in legal pursuits, and was elected State's Attorney. Preferring the practice of medicine to that of law, he resumed the practice of the former and made his home at Bedford until his death, August 2, 1856. Dr. Foote was a man far superior to his early associates in point of education and intellect. He acquired a large amount of property by industry, and May 22, 1823, was married. He at one time predicted that stone from what is known as the "Blue Hole" would be shipped to New York. This prediction, when there was no railroad or prospect of one in this part of the country, was remarkable. He lies buried by the side of his brother in a solid stone vault near Bedford. W. A. Foote, subject of this sketch, received a liberal education at Newton, Conn., and also took a commercial course at Cincinnati. He then clerked in Bedford five or six years; then embarked in business for himself with D. W. Parker, his present partner, and their partnership has continued about twenty-two years. September 16, 1858, Juliet Curtis, of Newtown, Conn., became his wife, and both he and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church. Although no children have been born to them, they have reared two, adopting one. Until the firing of Fort Sumter Mr. Foote was a Democrat; since then he has been a Republican.

COL. GEORGE W. FRIEDLY, one of the members of the Lawrence County Bar, was born in Harrison County, Ind., June 1, 1840, one of four children born to John M. and Sophia Friedly, who were both of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, settling in Harrison County in 1816, but afterward removing to Bartholomew County for the purpose of educating their children; and it was there that our subject received his education—in the Hartsville University. He was reared on a farm, and while yet a boy began reading law. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served in the late war till its close, when he was honorably discharged August 8, 1865. He was elected First Lieutenant of his company, and afterward promoted to Captain, with which rank he was discharged. After the war he located in Bedford, and began the practice of law. He was married to Edith Kelley January 16, 1867, and to their union have been born four children: Clara, Olive, Georgie and Emma. Mrs. Friedly is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is an A. F. & A. M.—Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Council—and a G. A. R. Col. Friedly has a fine practice, and is attorney for the L., N. A. & C. R. R. He is a Republican, that party having elected him to the Lower House of the Legislature, and afterward to the Senate. In 1872, at a special session, he was elected President of the Senate to fill the unexpired term of Lieut. Gov. Cumback. He has served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was tendered the position of Register of the Land Office at Helena, Mont., but declined.

LEVI. FRY, born in Shawswick Township, March 3, 1825, is the fifth of eleven children of Henry and Sarah (Ikerd) Fry. The parents married in North Carolina, and in 1816 came to Clark County, Ind., but five years later removed to Shawswick Township, both being natives of North Carolina. The father was born April 10, 1794, and died August 8, 1861; the mother was born July 9, 1796, and died May 22, 1879; both were sober, industrious and honored citizens. Levi received a meager education at the primitive schools, and at the age of twenty-three years married (November 9, 1848) Elizabeth Ikerd, who presented him with the following children: Mary A., who married John L. Long; George A., who married Louisa Dolt; John F., who married Catharine Williams, and Willis L., who married Clara Likens. December 13, 1862, Mrs. Fry died, and April 24, 1864, he married Mary Smith, who has borne him eight children, as follows: Virginia E., who married William Sable; Henry, Lawrence, Jesse, Catharine, Lydia J., Nancy A. and Iyy. Mr. Fry is a farmer, but works at carpenter and joiner work. He owns 297 acres of land. He is a Democrat and a Baptist, his wife being a Methodist.

DR. JOSEPH GARDNER, one of the three children of George and Alice (Randall) Gardner, was born September 15, 1833, in Clark County, Ind. George Gardner was a native Rhode Islander, but early in 1812 was residing in Canada. Instead of swearing allegiance to the King, he joined a band of Canada Rangers and served his native country faithfully until the close of the war. He was once captured, and being a supposed spy was tried and sentenced to death by a drum-head court-martial, and narrowly escaped having the sentence carried into execution. After the war he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was there married, subsequently moving to Indiana, where both he and wife died. Dr. Joseph Gardner was left an orphan when fourteen years old. He served an apprenticeship at the painter's trade, but in 1856 began the study of medicine, graduating in 1861 from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. After serving in the United States Marine Hospital as House Surgeon he was, in the spring of 1862, appointed a surgeon in the military hospitals, but while doing his duty at the battle of Atlanta, he received a severe wound from a Minie ball. By special request from the Provost Marshal-General of Kentucky, he was detailed to assist in the examination of drafted men and recruits, and on the resignation of Prof. T. S. Bell, Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the Fifth District, he was appointed in his stead and as such served until June 15, 1865. In 1866 Dr. Gardner came to Bedford, and until within the past five years practiced his profession. He is a Sir Knight in Masonry, a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. fraternities, belongs to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Microscopists, and is also a member of the Tri-State, the State and the County Medical Societies. As a Republican in politics, he was elected Representative to the Indiana House of Representatives in 1880, serving in the special and regular sessions of that term. In 1852 Miss Amelia Bennett became his wife, who died in 1867, leaving four daughters—Alice, Mary, Sarah and Susan. In 1868 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Malott, his present wife, and by her is the father of two sons, named Fletcher and Thomas.

JAMES GARRISON, manufacturer and repairer of boots and shoes, is a native Hoosier, born in the county in which he yet resides, September

1, 1849. He is one of three sons born to Henry and Pernetta (White) Garrison, who were of German descent and among the pioneers of this locality. James was reared to manhood on a farm, in youth receiving a good common school education, and when twenty years old began the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked without interruption until June, 1873, when he embarked in business for himself. He is now preparing to add to his large custom trade a carefully selected line of ready-made goods, which with his knowledge of what goods should be, will undoubtedly be the best line of boots and shoes in Bedford. Mr. Garrison is a Republican politically, and is one of the steady and reliable men of the place. He married Miss Mary U. Bernhardt, March 2, 1871, and Mabel, Frederick I. and William A. are the names of their children, who were born June 10, 1874; October 18, 1876; and October 27, 1880, respectively. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CONSTANT GAUSSIN, a native of France, was born October 1, 1854, and when three years old came with his parents, Felix and Mary E. Gaussin, to the United States, landing at New Orleans, from whence they came directly to Bedford. Constant received liberal schooling advantages in youth, and at the age of seventeen began the shoemaker's trade, at which he continued three years. In partnership with John L. Baker, in 1875 he embarked in the retail liquor business, continuing until 1878, when he began in the business alone and has ever since continued it. As a business man Mr. Gaussin has been very successful, and through his own exertions he has become possessed of one of the finest residences in Bedford, besides the block and lot where his store is located. In politics he is a Democrat. October 11, 1875, Miss Ella Vaughan became his wife, and Nellie and Clarence C. are the names of their two children.

JOHN GLOVER is a native of this county and was born November 7, 1815. He is the second of twelve children of Joseph and Mary (McManus) Glover, the father a native of Grayson County, Va., and the mother of Barren County, Ky. The father came to Orange County in 1811, where he was married June 17, 1813, but a year later moved to Lawrence County. He was thus one of the *very* first settlers in Orange County. John lived with his parents until their respective deaths, the father dying July 21, 1844, and the mother about ten years before. John secured a fair education for business, and has made the old homestead his home. October 15, 1852, he married Olive Shaw, a native of New York, and to them eight children were born, of whom five are now living: Joseph, Mary, Emma, Morton and John. Mr. Glover owns 160 acres of choice land, and is comfortably situated and prosperous. Mr. and Mrs. Glover are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Glover is an Odd Fellow and a Republican, and is one of the county's best representative men. He has been township Assessor four terms. His father was an early Sheriff of the territorial county and was a prominent man. In the family are many traditions of the times when Indians and wild animals roamed the forests of Lawrence County.

ALEXANDER C. GLOVER was born in Shawswick Township, January 13, 1820, third of ten children born to Ware and Hetta (Redus) Glover, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia, he coming to this State in the fall of 1810, and she in 1813. Alexander received a limited education in the common schools, his father having died when he was only thirteen years of age, and remained at home with his mother till he

was twenty-six years of age, taking charge during that time of the farm and his younger brothers and sister. October 21, 1845, he married Ann Eliza Carter, who died about one year after marriage. April 13, 1848, he married Rachael E. Glenn, and to this union have been born ten children, four of whom are living; Samuel W., who married Sophia Steinhagen; James W., whose wife was Eliza Owen; Alpheus and Mary. Subject formerly followed blacksmithing but his occupation now is farming, owning 160 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Glover are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a Mason and a Republican. He is now serving as County Commissioner and has been the choice of his party for that office three times.

GEORGE W. GLOVER was born in Shawswick Township, February 28, 1829, the fifth of nine children of Joseph and Mary (McManus) Glover, natives of Virginia and Kentucky; and came to Indiana at an early day. At the age of sixteen years, our subject, after having passed his youth on his father's farm, obtaining limited schooling, began to do for himself. He married Ann C. Brown, October 21, 1852, and to this union the following family have been born: Charlotte, who married Aylett Whitted; George, who married Nettie Ferguson; John, whose wife was Belle Jackson; Robert, unmarried; Emmett, whose wife was Sarah Palmer; William and Mary, the last two being single and at home with their parents. Mr. Glover has followed the occupation of farming, and now owns eighty acres of well improved land. He is a Republican and a member of the Masonic Lodge at Heltonville. He is an enterprising man and a good citizen and neighbor.

DAVID G. GRAY, a native of Monroe County, Ind., and a son of William and Mary Gray, who were among the first pioneers of that locality, was born March 31, 1826, and is one in a family of ten children. His education was limited to the primitive schools of his day, and until seventeen years old he worked on a farm. At that age he began working at the tanner's trade, and for thirty-eight years made that his vocation, most of the time at Bedford, and for twenty-five years as a partner of D. R. LaForce. Since the death of Mr. LaForce in 1873, Mr. Gray has been retired from active pursuits, and resides with his wife at their pleasant and comfortable home near the Bedford High School building. He owns valuable town property, is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic order, and is well known and universally respected. On the 2d of February, 1854, his marriage with Elizabeth Long was solemnized, and both he and wife belong to the Leatherwood Christian Church.

GEORGE W. GYGER was born in Lawrence County, December 25, 1825, the fifth of thirteen children born to George and Tabitha (Henderson) Gyger, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Tennessee, both coming to Indiana at a very early day. The father died when George was quite young, and the boy lived with his mother receiving a limited education. May 3, 1854, he married Matilda F. Kennedy who bore him four children: Susan B., Robert D., Charles E. and James H. Charles E. is telegraph operator at Bedford; the other children are at home. Mr. Gyger owns 140 acres of land, his occupation being farming. In February, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Fifty-third Indiana Regiment, and served honorably and well until August 10, 1865, and was then mustered out. He participated in several of the most fiercely contested battles of the great war—was at Pittsburg Landing, siege of Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, capture of

Savannah, Columbia and Raleigh, and in all the movements on the famous march to the sea. He is justly proud of his military record. He is a Baptist, a Republican, a Mason and an excellent citizen and neighbor.

CHARLES E. HALL is the son of Nathan L. and Sarah (Carter) Hall, and is one of eleven children born to these parents, of whom the following ten are now living: Josephine, Charles (our subject), Lizzie, Isis, Jessie, Ella, Nathan, Josephus, Gertrude and Lewis. The father was a native of Xenia, Ohio, born in 1831 but died in 1882, after a lingering illness. He came to Bedford in 1859 and assisted on the stone-work of the old jail. A little later he opened one of the first stone quarries in the county, and was largely the instrument to bring to public notice and favor the valuable local stone deposits. He was a stone-cutter, and eminently a self-made man. By industry he succeeded in accumulating a competency. He was a man of unusual activity in the pursuit of business, which fact contributed to his sickness and death. His industrious habits descended to his children, all of whom are exemplary members of society and respected citizens.

HAASE & OWEN, who creditably represent the merchant tailoring interests of Bedford, is composed of John M. Haase, a native of Province Posen, Germany, and Frank Owen, a native of Lawrence County. Mr. Haase was born January 14, 1842, was educated in his native county where he also learned the tailor's trade, working at that nine years, and in the fall of 1871 he emigrated to the United States, which has since been his home. On his arrival he immediately came to Bedford, where he was first employed by Palmer & Messick, remaining with that firm and its successors eight years, then becoming a member of the firm of Palmer, Dunihue & Haase. Mr. Haase is married, his nuptials with Christine Benzel being celebrated in Germany, on the 28th of November, 1865. Frank Owen is a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Dye) Owen, who were among Lawrence County's first settlers. His education was obtained at the Bedford schools and the Northern Indiana Normal School, and for three years he was employed as clerk in the dry goods house of Dunihue & Son. In February, 1884, the firm of Haase & Owen was formed, and by honorable conduct and diligence they have secured a comfortable trade in their gents' furnishing department, as well as a liberal patronage for their tailoring department both at home and abroad.

HEITGER BROTHERS, one of the leading business firms of Bedford, is composed of George C. and Joseph A., sons of George and Catharine (Fritch) Heitger, who emigrated from Prussia to America at an early day and resided at various times in Buffalo, Louisville, New Albany, and lastly settling at Bedford in 1856. George Heitger, Sr., has passed the greater part of his life engaged in shoemaking, and of the nine children born to him and wife, five are yet living. George C. Heitger was born June 18, 1849, and after attending the common schools in youth, learned the tinner's trade at Mitchell, worked at his trade about one and one-half years as journeyman, and then settled in business for himself at Tunnelton. April 27, 1871, Martha Wiegman became his wife, and four children, named Anna, Katie, George H. and Louis C. have been born to them. Joseph A. Heitger obtained the better part of his education in the High School at Bedford, and in 1871 began learning the tinner's trade with his brother. On the 18th of May, 1881, his union with Mary C. Traud was solemnized and Joseph D. is their only

child. The summer of 1872, Heitger Brothers purchased L. B. Jackson's store at Mitchell, and for two years conducted a creditable business at that point. The fall of 1881 they erected their present brick building in Bedford, subsequently moving to this place and engaging in business. They carry about \$2,000 worth of stoves, tinware, house furnishing goods, pumps, etc., and are doing a healthy business which is steadily on the increase. Besides valuable property in Bedford, the firm owns property in Mitchell, and both members belong to St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church at Bedford.

WILLIAM P. HODGE, of Daggy, Hodge & Walheiser, was born in England, December 25, 1836, one of six children born to William and Elizabeth (Peters) Hodge. He received his schooling in his native country, and when twelve years old emigrated with his parents to the United States. When about fifteen years old he began the carriage and wagon trade at Cleveland, where he worked three years as an apprentice. For two and a half years after this he worked at his trade in Sheboygan, Wis., then came to Indiana, and in the fall of 1856 located in Lawrence County. In about 1857 he started a wagon shop at Heltonville, which he continued about two years, then began in business at Bedford. This has ever since been his home, and, with but a short time while merchandising, has been working at his trade. The spring of 1866 the firm of Daggy, Hodge & Walheiser was formed, and to-day do an extensive business in the manufacture of wagons, carriages, etc.; deal in agricultural implements and operate the leading livery of the place. Mr. Hodge is a member of the Chapter and Council in Masonry; is a Republican, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. December 28, 1858, Mr. Hodge and Miss Mary M. Malott were united in marriage, and they adopted for their child, Fanny Elder, now Mrs. H. H. Walls.

HON. A. J. HOSTETLER, owner and editor of the *Bedford Banner*, was born in Washington County, Ind., November 22, 1818, and is a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Ribble) Hostetler, with whom he removed to this county when an infant. His father was a Kentuckian by birth, but in 1816 became a resident of Indiana and followed farming until his death in 1828, preceded by the death of Mrs. Hostetler five years. Being cast upon his own resources when yet a small lad, our subject was reared by relatives until seventeen years old, when he went to Decatur, Ill., and learned blacksmithing. In 1837 he returned to Lawrence County, which has ever since been his home, with the exception of one year, while a resident of Orange County. He was engaged in blacksmithing until 1854, and for the succeeding ten years farmed. In 1865 he engaged in merchandising in Bedford, at which he has largely been engaged until within the last few years. As a Democrat in politics Mr. Hostetler has been a faithful worker for his party, and from 1854 to 1858 served in the upper house of the State Legislature of Indiana, declining a re-election. In 1878 he was elected to represent the old Eighth District in the Forty-sixth Congress, and in 1880 was the delegate of his party to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati from the Second District. In September, 1883, he began the editorship of the *Banner*, which has thrived under his management. In February, 1842, Miss Margaret Newland became his wife, and Jonathan N., John F. (deceased), Sarah A. and Kate, are the names of their children. Mr. Hostetler is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife belong to the Christian Church.

JESSE A. IKERD is a native of Lincoln County, N. C., born April 15, 1816, the ninth of ten children of John and Margaret (Smith) Ikerd, both natives of North Carolina, who came to Indiana about 1818. Jesse A. remained on his father's farm during youth, but at the age of eighteen years, with nothing but his hands and his energy, began doing for himself, without education, save the rudiments. In March, 1836, he married Eliza Smith, who has borne him nine children, of whom the following seven are now living: John, who married Susan Rout; Peter, who married Mary Rout; Joseph, who married Mary J. Beavers; Margaret, who married Harvey Swan; William H., who married Mary Stipp; Polly A., who became the wife of James Tague, and James M. April 28, 1881, Mrs. Ikerd died, and October 1, 1883, he married Elizabeth Smith. Mr. Ikerd is an industrious, thoughtful and prosperous farmer, owning a fine farm of 400 acres. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. His parents were true pioneers in Indiana, and passed through all the hardships incident thereto.

ABEL L. IKERD, a native of Lincoln County, N. C., born September 14, 1817, is the fourth of nine children of Philip and Susanna (Lutz) Ikerd, the parents natives of North Carolina, who came to Indiana in 1821. Abel L. received a meager education at the pioneer log-schoolhouses, and remained with his parents on their farm until near the age of twenty-six years. He married Elizabeth A. Litten, April 13, 1843, but July 12 of the same year this lady died, and January 14, 1845, Mr. Ikerd married Ann B. Campbell, and to this union seven children were born, the following five now living: Susan C., the wife of William Lovell; John W., who married Em Listen; Samuel B., Philip H. and Abel C. February 17, 1866, Mrs. Ikerd died, since which sad event Mr. Ikerd has remained single. He is a prosperous farmer with eighty-four acres of good land; he is a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Church and an influential citizen.

PETER IKERD, a native of Shawswick Township, born December 18, 1835, the second of nine children of Jesse and Eliza A. (Smith) Ikerd, passed his youth on his father's farm. His schooling was very limited, though by improving his time he mastered the rudiments. November 15, 1855, at the early age of twenty years, he married Mary E. Root, and to this union six children were born, four of whom are now living: Jesse A., who married Cansada Spears; Florence I., who married James L. Starr; Sadie J. and Julius O. Mr. Ikerd has secured a competency by hard work, good management and good habits. His occupation has been the foundational one of farming, and he now has 212 acres, a large, fine farm. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican and takes an appreciative interest in politics and in all matters that tend to better the community in which he lives.

JOHN JOHNSON, JR., editor and proprietor of the *Bedford Star*, is a native of Burlington, Vt., born September 18, 1850. When but six months old his parents John and Catharine (Murphy) Johnson, moved to Lawrence County, Ind., where John Jr. was raised, educated, and which has ever since been his home. When eighteen years old he began learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Bedford News*, and after serving an apprenticeship he undertook the mechanical work of the *Bedford Banner*, then owned by James Carlton, which he continued about one year. In February, 1875, he published the first number of the *Bedford Star*, then a four-column folio, but in October, 1877, enlarged it to a five-

column periodical, and in November, 1879, again enlarged it, this time to its present size, a six-column folio. From the beginning, Mr. Johnson has made his paper a success, and it not only enjoys a large circulation but an extensive advertising patronage as well. The office is well equipped with a quantity of the best kind of type, and its presses consist of a Washington hand and a Gordon jobber. Mr. Johnson has made the paper what it now is, and has ever conducted it in the best interests of the Democratic party.

ROBERT KELLY was born in Chester County, Penn., July 8, 1816, one of eight children born to William and Rachael (Thompson) Kelly. Our subject was raised on a farm, and in 1838 went to New Orleans, but shortly afterward came to Bedford, Lawrence County, and settled, where he followed carpentering for some time. May 26, 1845, he married Emily J. McLane, and to their union five children have been born: Edith, May F., Clarissa H., Josephine (Houston) and William McL. Mrs. Kelly died March 15, 1878. In 1845 Mr. Kelly began doing a general merchandise business, under the firm name of Dunihue & Kelly, at which time all goods had to be brought from Louisville by wagon. They did a large trade by flat-boats to points on the Mississippi; until 1865, when Mr. Kelly sold his interest, since which time he has been engaged extensively in farming, having at the present time over 500 acres. He is an A. F. & A. M. and a Republican, that party having elected him Treasurer of the county in 1872, and again in 1882.

JEPHTHA D. KNIGHT, the fourth of six children of Marcus and Susan (Anderson) Knight, was born May 4, 1817, and received but little education from the old subscription schools. His youth was passed without noted event, and he continued to live with his parents until their respective deaths. January 18, 1853, he married Sarah Peniston, who bore him two children, only one being now living—Eliza, wife of Frank Hitchcock. March 4, 1881, Mrs. Knight died, and January 16, 1883, Mr. Knight married Juliet Faris. He has followed the occupation of farming and stock-raising with success, and now owns 245 acres, all being well stocked. He affiliates with the National party, and is one of the county's most substantial citizens. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Virginia, and they came to Lawrence County at the very early date of 1815. Here they became prominent and well-respected, and passed away lamented by all who knew them.

BAZEL W. LEE is a native of Orange County, Ind., his birth occurring July 8, 1826, the third of eight children born to Spencer and Elizabeth (Tegarden) Lee, the parents being natives of Kentucky, who came to this State about 1815. Bazel was educated to a limited extent at the old subscription schools, and passed his youth and early manhood at hard work on his father's farm. June 7, 1849, he married Nancy Hostetler, who has borne him eight children, four of whom are now living: Lawrence G., who married Ellen Stipp; Francis M.; A. J. and Claud. January 8, 1880, Mrs. Lee died, and November 2, 1881, Mr. Lee married Ellen (Mills) McElyea. Mr. Lee is an industrious farmer, and owns 340 acres of good land. He and wife are exemplary members of the Christian Church. He is a Mason, and a supporter of the principles of the National party. He deals in fine stock, and owns a fine horse of the Morgan blood.

GILEAD P. LEE, a native Hoosier, was born in Orange County, December 18, 1828, one of a family of eight children born to Spencer

and Elizabeth (Tegarden) Lee, who settled in Orange County from the South at an early day. Being among the first families to settle in that locality, Gilead P. only secured such education as the old backwoods cabin schoolhouses afforded. Farming has been his principal occupation through life, and with the exception of one year while a resident of Moultrie County, Ill., he has always resided in Indiana. He became a resident of Lawrence County in November, 1865, and of Bedford in 1870, the first four years after moving to town being engaged in the agricultural implement business. He owns 200 acres of valuable land in Illinois, 80 acres in Lawrence County and valuable town property in Bedford. His marriage with Eliza J. Finley was solemnized September 16, 1851, and to their union seven children have been born, these three named being the only survivors: Sarah M. (Mrs. Fish), Merrill S. and Carrie B. (Mrs. Giles). Both parents are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Lee belongs to the Subordinate Lodge of Odd Fellows, was first a Democrat in politics, but in 1861 became a Republican and in 1874 changed to the National party, with which he yet affiliates.

DAVID LONG is the fourth of twelve children of John and Elizabeth (Martin) Long, and was born in Woodford County, Ky., October 26, 1823. His father was born near Richmond, Va., November 6, 1796, and his mother in Woodford County, Ky. They were married in 1818, and came to this county in 1829. David remained at home until twenty-five years of age, receiving in youth limited schooling. February 22, 1848, he was united in marriage with Sarah Fish. Eight children have blessed this union, five of whom are now living: Charlotte, Aretas W., Eli A., Jesse R. and C. Edith. Mr. Long is a farmer and owns ninety-one acres of excellent land in the famous Leatherwood District. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. His son Jesse R. is teacher of penmanship and phonography and typewriting at the Central Indiana Normal School. Eli A. is practicing short-hand at Memphis, Tenn., and Aretas W. is mining in Mexico. Grandfather William Long was a German, who first settled in Pennsylvania, thence moved to Virginia, thence to Kentucky, where his marriage occurred.

DR. HIRAM MALOTT was born in Lawrence County, Ind., December 2, 1823; one of ten children born to Otho and Margaret (Beaty) Malott, who settled in Lawrence County in 1821, coming from Kentucky, where they lived till about three years before his death, which occurred in Kansas, where they had moved. Dr. Malott was reared to farming, and also taught school. In the fall of 1855 he began a course of medicine in the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, afterward practicing at Heltonville, Ind. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was elected First Lieutenant, but resigned in 1863 and returned to Heltonville, where he remained till 1873, at that time moving to Bedford where he remained only one year, when he located at Sullivan till 1883, at that time coming back to his native county and entering the drug trade, the firm being the successors of one of the oldest firms in Bedford. May 16, 1844, he married Miss Eunice Peed, and three children have been born to them, only one living—William H. Mrs. Malott died in 1869 and in July, 1870, he married Mrs. Mary (Riley) Morrow. Self and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is an A. F. & A. M., both Blue Lodge and Royal Arch; is also a member of the G. A. R. and a Republican.

WILLIAM P. MALOTT is a native of the town and county where he now lives and was born February 16, 1840. His father, Michael A. Malott, was one of the earliest settlers and business men of Bedford. In early years William P. attended the public schools of Bedford, and when sixteen years old became a clerk in his father's store, where he remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion. July 21, 1861, he enlisted his services in his country's cause and was made leader of the Twenty-first Regiment band, serving as such until he was honorably discharged September 11, 1863, near New Orleans. He participated in the Butler campaign around the coast of New Orleans and also in the capture of that city and Baton Rouge. After his return home he again engaged in merchandising, and for some time was in partnership with a brother. In October, 1874, he took charge of the woolen mills at Bedford and operated them eight years, then, having become a stockholder in the Bedford Bank, he was elected Cashier in the winter of 1882, and has since served in that capacity. In politics Mr. Malott is a staunch Democrat. He is the Quartermaster of the G. A. R. Post at Bedford, and a Camp Degree Odd Fellow. June 20, 1865, he was united in wedlock with Miss Florence O., daughter of Jesse A. Mitchell, of Bedford, and these three named of their six children are now living: Frank E., Charles M. and Attie L. Both parents together with the two oldest of their children are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN, a son of Col. Roger Martin, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere herein, was born May 7, 1848. Until fifteen years of age he resided at Salem, Ind., and for the succeeding two years was employed as a clerk at New Albany. He then began the reading of law and did not relinquish his studies while acting as shop book-keeper in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad office at Pittsburgh. Early in 1868 he came to Bedford and for a time studied in the office of Wilson & Voris, but in October, 1869, he moved to Paoli, and opening an office began the practice of his profession. He remained at Paoli until 1881, since when he has resided in Bedford, where he has acquired a lucrative practice. Mr. Martin is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities and was married on his twenty-sixth birthday to Miss Mattie F. Dougherty, of Liberty, Mo., by whom he is the father of one living child—Roger.

JAMES M. McDOWELL, a native of Lawrence County, Ind., of which he is now Sheriff, was born July 31, 1843, one of nine children born to John and Ann (Owens) McDowell, who moved from North Carolina to Indiana when it was yet a Territory. James M. received a common school education in youth and was raised a farmer, which occupation he has principally followed since. March 1, 1874, he was married to Miss Ellen Armstrong and to their union four children have been born, three of whom are living—Edith J., Gail H. and Lena M. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell are members of the Christian Church at the Popcorn Society near Springville, and Mr. McDowell is a member of the Knights of Pythias, having a demit card from that order. He is a Republican in politics and as a candidate of his party has been elected Justice of the Peace in Perry Township, and in 1882 Sheriff of his county where he is now serving. In 1880 he was the census enumerator of Perry Township. Mr. McDowell has recently purchased a hardware store and hotel at Owensburg, where he expects to move early in 1885 and devote his entire time and attention to looking after his interests in that place.

CHARLES McFADDEN, when six years old, lost his father by death and his mother when he was seventeen. The parents were Andrew and Margaret McFadden, the mother coming to Indiana about 1838. Charles was born in South Carolina September 21, 1834, and remained with his mother until her death, receiving little education. August 7, 1862, he married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Bivins, who has borne him four children: Mary, Kate, Lizzie and Grace. Mr. McFadden has been successful in his occupation of farming and owns a farm of 170 acres. In politics he is a Democrat. Richard Bivins, father of Mrs. McFadden, was born January 7, 1799, in Frederick County, Md. He was taken to Kentucky at the age of three years, and remained there until twenty-eight, when he came to Lawrence County. The McFaddens are well known and respected.

SAMUEL McKNIGHT was born in Lawrence County, April 25, 1824, being the second of eight children born to Christopher and Rebecca (Vontrece) McKnight. The father was a North Carolinian, and came to Indiana on the day of the battle of Tippecanoe, settling first on Lost River, Orange County, but going to Lawrence about the year 1814. The mother was a native of Shelby County, Ky. Samuel remained on his father's farm, securing in youth merely the rudiments of an education. October 26, 1846, he married Samantha P. Ikerd, and they are parents of the following children: Robert E., who married Ellen Kinnick; Theophilus F., whose wife was America Jones; Eliza J., who married Thomas Ragsdale; Mary E., who is the wife of P. H. Ikerd; James D., who married Nancy A. Younger, deceased; Rebecca A., unmarried; Harriet K., who is the wife of John Alexander; Samantha E., who married William Lanier; William E., Massie E., Susan E. and Sarah L., the last four unmarried. Mr. McKnight comes of an old and prominent family. He is a successful farmer, owning 280 acres of land. He deals to some extent in fine stock. He is a Democrat and his wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM McKNIGHT, born in Shawswick Township, December 6, 1842, the youngest of nine children of Christopher and Rebecca (Vontrece) McKnight, lost his father when quite young and passed his youth with his mother. His father was a native of North Carolina and his mother of Kentucky, both families being early settlers in Indiana. His mother died October 20, 1876. Educational advantages to him were almost wholly lacking. November 8, 1876, he married Anna Smith, who bore him six children, five of whom are living: Ella, Alice, Clara, Lottie and Bessie. Their little boy Hugh, died March 19, 1883, a sad loss. Mr. McKnight has been and is a successful farmer, and owns 327 acres of good land. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Regiment, and served for about two years, being discharged April 18, 1863, by reason of a severe wound received at Pea Ridge. Mr. McKnight is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the G. A. R. He is a member of the Democratic party, and is a good citizen.

DAVID W. McKNIGHT was born in Shawswick Township, February 26, 1834, being the eighth of twelve children born to George and Polly A. (McGee) McKnight, he being a native of North Carolina, born in 1796, coming with his parents to this State about 1815. In 1820 he married Miss McGee, and settled down to farming, and afterward owned 350 acres of land; he died September 10, 1868; his wife was a native of Virginia, and died April 30, 1873. Subject received an ordinary educa-

tion, and February 26, 1860, married Sallie A. Johnson, and six children have been born to them, five of whom are living: Inez, Elmer G., Louisa E., Sarah M. and Jesse J. Mr McKnight's occupation has always been farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Berkshire hogs, Durham or short-horn cattle, and mammoth jacks. Mr. M'K. and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Mason and a Republican; is also Superintendent of Sabbath-school. He owns 422 acres of good land. His daughter, Inez, has been teaching school for the past three years.

MICHAEL N. MESSICK, one of the oldest business men of Bedford, was born March 6, 1830, in Orleans, Orange Co., Ind., one of six children born to Michael N. and Laurinda (Ramsey) Messick, who were among the earliest settlers of Orange County, Ind., from Kentucky. M. N. Messick, Jr., came to Bedford in 1838 with his mother, who was a widow with six children. He received a common school education in the schools of that early day, and at the age of twelve years began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Bedford Sun*, which he followed for three years, and at the end of this time began work on the *Louisville Democrat*. From there he went to Paoli, Orange County, where he learned the cabinet trade, and remained three years; then located at Point Commerce in Greene County, where he did a general furniture trade for eighteen months, and then returned to Paoli. May 18, 1852, he was married to Sarah J. Johnson, and by her is the father of five children, only two now living: Elizabeth C. and Carrie V. (Webb). In 1852 Mr. Messick began working at his trade in Bedford; then clerked for a time, and in December, 1856, in partnership with William Duncan and Dr. J. W. Newland, embarked in the hardware trade. From 1856 to December, 1873, he was actively engaged in this business in Bedford with different partners, but since that time he has been alone, and is now the leading merchant of hardware in the place. He is one of the self-made men of the place, beginning life poor, and by diligence and industry acquiring a comfortable income. April 24, 1867, his wife died, and for a second wife he married Mrs. Sarah J. (Davis) Simpson on the 2d of June, 1868. To this union have been born four children, named: Sally, Laurinda, Mary and Michael H. Mr. Messick was President of the first Board of Trustees of Bedford; is a Republican, a member of the F. & A. M., and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ELIJAH H. MILLER, born July 11, 1838, is the eldest of two children of John W. and Susan J. (Utterback) Miller, both natives of Kentucky, the father coming to Indiana about the year 1835. When Elijah was eighteen years old his father died, and being the only male child he took charge of the old farm and of his mother. The latter died in June, 1882. Elijah received a limited schooling in youth, and on the 1st of March, 1866, was united in marriage with Eliza Scott, who has presented him with the following family: Effie M., Emma C., John B., Elgin J. and Robert H., all of whom are at home yet with their parents. Mr. Miller has followed farming during life, and now has a good farm of 150 acres, all quite well improved. He has dealt and is at present dealing in live stock. Mr. and Mrs. Miller and their two daughters are members of the Christian Church, and all are exemplary members of society. Mr. Miller affiliates with the Republican party.

JESSE A. MITCHELL. Among the prominent men and pioneers of Lawrence County was Robert and Martha (Suter) Mitchell, parents of the subject of this sketch, who settled here in 1819. Mr. Mitchell was an active citizen of the county, served as County Sheriff and Clerk, was a Colonel of State militia, and during the Mexican war was Assistant Adjutant-General. He died of camp fever at Matamoras and was there buried. Jesse A. Mitchell was born September 11, 1822, in Lawrence County, and was here raised and educated. He early began clerking in his father's store, but in 1840 began in business for himself at Springville, subsequently continuing at Heltonville. In 1842 he returned to Bedford, which has ever since been his home. For the past forty years he has been engaged in a variety of pursuits, and beyond a doubt has been one of the most active business men in Lawrence County during that time. Merchandising, pork-packing, stock-dealing, speculating and dealing in real estate has absorbed the greater part of his time, and at present he owns and controls over 3,000 acres of land in Lawrence and Pike Counties, besides valuable town property. Mr. Mitchell began in life poor, and deserves much credit for the signal success his energies have met with, and his boast is that he has never been sued on his own account. April 28, 1842, Miss Clarrissa Houston, a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, became his wife, and to them have been born eight children, six only being yet alive, whose names are Alice M., Florence O., Robert, Jesse H., Martha and William A. Both parents belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Mitchell has been a life-long Democrat, and in the Masonic fraternity has advanced to the Chapter.

E. R. MURPHY is a native of New Albany, Ind, where he was born April 29, 1838. He is one of five children, and a son of Richard G. and Elizabeth Murphy, who were natives respectively of Harper's Ferry, Va., and Newark, N. J., and who settled in Indiana in 1835. E. R. Murphy was educated in the public schools of his native city, and December 2, 1861, enlisted in the Seventh Independent Battery of Indiana Light Artillery. He was an active participant in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesborough and a large number of lesser engagements, and was honorably discharged December 2, 1864. In 1868 Mr. Murphy came to Bedford, and having learned the business before the war, engaged in the stone-cutter's trade in partnership with W. H. Lane, which continued for two years when Mr. Murphy assumed the entire business alone. In 1879 he admitted Thomas H. Malott as a partner, and this continued until May, 1883, since then he has been associated with Arthur Fullen. This firm is reliably established and their annual sales reach \$3,000. April 29, 1873, witnessed the marriage of Mary E. Butler to E. R. Murphy, and their union has been productive in the birth of two children, named Edith M. and Frank B. The parents belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Murphy is one of the finest workmen on stone in the State, and makes a specialty in cleaving and drawing. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Subordinate Lodge of Odd Fellows.

BENJAMIN NEWLAND, M. D., was born in Jackson County, Ind., July 19, 1821, the third of nine children born to Wm. and Susan C. (Harold) Newland, early settlers of Indiana. Until he was twenty years of age Dr. Newland followed farming, although he taught school some. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the office of Dr. Elijah New-

land at Salem, with whom he studied two years, and then took a course at the University at Louisville, Ky., graduating from that institution in 1847. In October, 1846, he married Miss Louisa A. Curry, and to their union four children have been born: Helen, Mary, Laura and Kate. The doctor is an A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, being the present W. M. of Bedford Lodge. In politics he is a Democrat, that party electing him to the State Senate in 1852, which position he filled with credit to himself and constituency. During the late war he was Surgeon of the Twenty-First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, remaining in the service eighteen months. There is no physician in the southern part of the State more eminent in his profession than Dr. Newland. He is prominently connected with all the local medical societies, and has a state reputation in extreme cases of disease. His convictions are deeply rooted, and his positions strongly taken. His portrait appears elsewhere.

JOHN W. NEWLAND, M. D., was born in Lawrence County, Ind., July 26, 1827, one of eleven children born to John and Agnes (Allen) Newland, who came to Indiana in 1819 from Berks County, N. C., he being a native of Virginia. After their location in this county they lived here till their deaths, his occurring August 14, 1838; and hers October 16, 1867. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Newland was raised on a farm, and at the age of nineteen began the study of medicine with Dr. Ben Newland, and afterward taking the course at Louisville Medical College, from which institution he graduated in March, 1850, immediately beginning the practice of his profession at Leesville, coming to Bedford in 1854. October 1, 1848, he married Sarah E. Duncan. The Doctor and wife are both members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican, though never taking an active interest in politics. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Bedford for eight years.

H. S. OSBORNE, publisher of the *Bedford Magnet*, was born in Toronto, Canada, November 8, 1849, the youngest of four children, one yet living, born to John and Lydia (Jones) Osborne, both of whom died in Canada when H. S. was yet a mere lad. Until sixteen years old he resided with his paternal grandfather, the two succeeding years being passed at Trinity College in Toronto. On the death of his grandmother he inherited property in his native city which he exchanged for property on the Humber River, the product of which was largely used as rubble stone for macadamizing. Owing to inexperience and mismanagement he soon lost his quarries. In 1873 he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where for a time he was connected with a dramatic company, and as such traveled extensively over the Southern and Middle States. The fall of 1876 he located at Bedford, Ind., where for a number of months he was employed as a typo on the *Bedford Banner*. For about one year, beginning in 1877, he published the *Owensburg Gazette*, then purchasing the material he removed the office to Bedford, and in company with C. L. Yockey published the *Banner* for two months. Early in the fall of 1878 he began issuing the *Daily Magnet*, then a four-column folio, which shortly thereafter was merged into tri-weekly, then a semi-weekly, and finally to a five-column folio weekly. The weekly *Magnet* has ever since continued, but with prosperity it has changed from its first weekly appearance respectively to a six-column, then a seven-column, and lastly to its present size, a five-column quarto. Mr. Osborne first began in the

printing business a poor man, but by diligence and economy he has cleared his paper of all encumbrances, and now issues one of the newsiest papers of Lawrence County. In politics he has faithfully advocated the principles of the Republican party, and as a journalist is esteemed by all his cotemporaries. To his marriage with Miss Annie S. McCormick, which was solemnized in 1877, two children were born, named Edith B. and Roy H. Mr. Osborne is now engaged in the publication of the *Lawrence Mail*, into which the *Magnet* was merged.

K. D. OWEN, a native of the county in which he yet resides, and son of John C. and Elizabeth (Dye) Owen, was born September 29, 1839. John C. Owen was one of the pioneer blacksmiths of Lawrence County, and plied that vocation many years. He died in May, 1875, but his widow yet survives him. Of their children these are still alive: K. D., Mary (Williams), John W., Almira, George K., Eliza (Glover) and Frank. The eldest of these, K. D., has always made his home in his native county, and is one of Bedford's leading merchants. After receiving a fair education in youth he began the blacksmith's trade, following that five years in Bedford, and one year at Springville, but later he began clerking in a dry goods store at Bedford. About one year later he embarked in business with an uncle at Mitchell, which was discontinued about a year later, Mr. Owen returning to Bedford and clerking until the fall of 1860. In September of that year Anna A. Burton became his wife, and Wallace I., Carrie and Charles A. are the names of their children. Until 1870 Mr. Owen was engaged in farming and working at the blacksmith trade; then re-commenced clerking, but in August, 1872, in company with V. V. Williams and John W. Owen embarked in the grocery and provision trade in Bedford. One year later Col. Williams retired from the firm, since when K. D. Owen & Co. have continued the trade, and from a small beginning have increased in prosperity until they now own their brick store building and about \$4,000 worth of groceries, provisions, wooden, willow, glass and queensware. In 1872 they began the delivery system, which compelled their competitors to adopt the same plan.

JAMES W. PALMER, who was born March 18, 1826, in Fauquier County, Va., is one of thirteen children born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Fuller) Palmer, who came to Lawrence County, Ind., at a very early day and entered Government land within six miles of Bedford, where they died at the advanced age of eighty-two and ninety-four years respectively. Joseph Palmer was one of the leading early settlers of the county, and during his life never sat on a jury or was sworn as a witness, a fact almost incredible. James W. Palmer received such schooling as was to be had at that early day in Lawrence County, and in early life followed farming, but in 1852 opened a general merchandising store in Bedford, which he continued until 1861, when he began dealing in clothing, at which he is still engaged. The winter of 1847, his marriage with Laura Newland was solemnized, and to their union two children were born, named Robert N. and Phetna. Mrs. Palmer's death occurring in March, 1852, Mr. Palmer was married July 31, 1856, to Miss Jane Johnson by whom he is the father of five children: Isaiah, James, Mary, Golda and Edward. Mr. Palmer was a Whig in early life but in 1856 allied himself with the Republican party and during the war took strong grounds against slavery. Mrs. Palmer is a member of the Christian Church at Bedford.

REV. ROBERT M. PARKS was born in Bono Township, this county, December 16, 1815, one of seven children born to Pleasant and Esther (Carlton) Parks, who emigrated from Burke County, N. C., to Lawrence County, Ind., in 1815, and made it their home the remainder of their days. Pleasant Parks was elected from this county to the Indiana House of Representatives two terms, and in early days was a Colonel of State militia. He and wife were charter members of the Baptist Church of this county. Robert M. Parks was educated in the country schools of the county and Lawrence County Seminary. At twenty-one years of age he began teaching school, which he continued for twenty years, and in March, 1837, united with the Baptist Church four miles east of Bedford. Since that time until the present the greater part of his life has been passed in preaching and teaching, largely in his native county. March 1, 1842, his marriage with Miss Jane T. Short was solemnized, and this lady has indeed been his helpmate, taking an active interest with her husband in all matters pertaining to religion or education. For nearly twenty years Mr. Parks served as Clerk of the Bedford Association of Baptists, at the same time acting as Moderator. He undoubtedly has married more couples and attended more funerals than any man now in the county. In politics he is a Democrat but was opposed to slavery and is an active worker in the temperance cause. For a time he was Postmaster under President Pierce's administration, and by an upright life has gained many warm friends and few enemies. Mrs. Parks has been a church member fifty-two years, joining when only twelve years old.

LUCIEN E. PAYNE, Trustee of Shawswick Township, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., June 25, 1846, one of fourteen children of George and Sarah (Woody) Payne, who emigrated West in 1822 and settled in this county. George Payne, besides being a pioneer of this locality, was a man widely known for his many virtues. He was a farmer and stone-mason and by a life of hard labor acquired a competence. Until the breaking out of the war he was a Democrat, but after that was a Republican. He was an influential member of Roberts Chapel, situated six miles east of Bedford, as was also his wife, and their respective deaths occurred June 25, 1866, and May 17, 1850. Lucien E. Payne received his education in the common schools of his native county and has passed the greater part of his life upon a farm. January 17, 1865, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but the war soon afterward closing he did not get to see any active service. August 2, 1866, he was married to Sarah J. Younger, who has borne him four children, named Emma F., Charlie A., Nellie M., and Willie E., deceased. Both parents are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Payne belongs to the G. A. R., the I. O. O. F. and the Blue Lodge in Masonry. He is an active Republican in politics and in the spring of 1884 was elected to his present position.

JUDGE E. D. PEARSON, a pioneer of the Lawrence County bar, was born at Springville, December 18, 1829, the eldest of eleven children born to Eliphalet and Amelia (Lemon) Pearson. His father was a native of Waltham, Mass., and in 1818 settled at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he kept a ferry until 1826, when he was married. After their removal to Lawrence County, they resided at Springville until 1863, when Mr. Pearson died. His widow moved to Bloomington after his death, remaining there until 1882, when she came to Bedford, where she is yet living. E. D. Pearson attended the common schools in early years and in 1847

entered the State University, where he remained two years. He received a diploma from the Law Department of the State University in 1850, after which he immediately engaged in legal pursuits at Bedford. The fall of 1852 he purchased the *White River Standard*, a paper published at Bedford, which he edited until 1855, when he sold out and turned his attention to the exclusive practice of his profession. In 1852 he was elected State's Attorney for Lawrence and Jackson Counties, and October 11, 1853, married Caroline, daughter of Woodbridge and Harriet (Thornton) Parker. In his profession Mr. Pearson has made a success, both in legal and pecuniary sense. In early life he was a Whig, but since 1856 has been an outspoken Republican. As the nominee of his party he was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit in 1873, serving until 1879. He and wife have had born to them eleven children, only Mabel, Caroline, Martha, Henry, Rena and Charles E. yet living. Mrs. Pearson and three daughters belong to the Presbyterian Church. Judge Pearson is a Camp Degree Odd Fellow. The death of Mrs. Pearson occurred March, 1883.

JESSE T. PHIPPS was born in Shawswick Township May 1, 1823, the fourth of nine children of Lewis and Margaret (Rector) Phipps, the father a native of North Carolina born July 19, 1783, the mother a native of Grayson County, Va., born February 17, 1793. In the winter of 1822 the parents located near Bedford where the father became prominent and well known, and owned at his death November 22, 1858, a farm of 146 acres. The father was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Our subject's youth was passed without event, and at the age of twenty-six he married (March 29, 1849,) Nancy M. Dohitt, who bore him six children, of whom four are living: Henry C., Sarah M., Oliver M., Parthena A. Henry is in Kansas; the others are with their parents. Mr. Phipps has followed farming principally through life, though for four years he was a merchant in Daviess County. He owns 156 acres of land, is a Republican, takes an earnest interest in all public enterprises, and is universally respected.

JEFFERSON RAGSDALE was born in Lawrence County, August 15, 1847, being the third of nine children of Gabriel H. and Elizabeth (Cain) Ragsdale. His father, a native of Kentucky, came to this county about 1823. His mother was a native of this county. Our subject remained with his parents on their farm until the age of twenty-four years, and November 1, 1871, was united in marriage with Minerva E. Alexander, the issue of which union was one child—Alden C., born August 23, 1875. On the 18th of July, 1876, their little boy died, a loss that will be ever mourned by the parents. Mr. Ragsdale is a successful farmer, now owning seventy-one acres of good land. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Democrat of the practical school.

JOSEPH RAWLINS, the oldest settler now living in Lawrence County, is a native of the town of Danville, Boyle County, Ky., born April 21, 1796, one of five children born to Charles and Aristicia (Gregory) Rawlins, early settlers of Kentucky. In the fall of 1812 he settled in what is now Lawrence County, Ind., and has made that his home ever since. His father dying when he was four years old, he was left to the care of an uncle, with whom he came to Indiana. He served as a Ranger in 1814, from which service he saved money enough to buy eighty acres of land. In December, 1817, he married Miss Sallie Me-

Manis, and began farming, taking his produce to New Orleans by flat-boat. In 1826 Mr. Rawlins began doing a general mercantile business at Bedford, which had only then been made the county seat, and which was named at the request of Mr. Rawlins, from Bedford County, Tenn., from whence his uncle had brought him. He built a flouring-mill, also. Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins raised a family of ten children: James, Sarah J. (Denson), Miranda, Benjamin F., Mary (Hickman), Homer, Joseph, Susan (Mitchell), Emeline (Farmer), and Nettie (Voris). August 5, 1855, Mrs. Rawlins died, and about the same time he abandoned the mercantile trade entirely. He was the first Assessor of the county. He was elected County Commissioner, but resigned that office. He has generally been a Republican, although not strictly so, as he has always voted for men and principles, not party.

THOMAS T. RAY is the eldest child of seven of Squire and Sallie A. (Woolery) Ray, and was born May 16, 1843. The father, Squire, while yet a boy, came to Indiana from Kentucky in company with Jacob Woolery at an early day, and his parents came later and lived to the age of eighty years. When our subject was in his tenth year his parents died, and he went to live with his uncle, Thomas Stafford; but four years later made his home at his grandfather Woolery's, where he remained two years, and then enlisted in Company G, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, and served with distinction for one year, and was then discharged for disability. November 24, 1863, he married Susan E. Kern, who has presented him with eleven children as follows: Elmer C., Viola E., Wallace E., Ethel R., Harry R., Jesse G., Charlie N., Dailey C., Thomas E., Freddie M. and Sallie. Our subject has been a successful farmer, now owning 375 acres of well-improved land. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Granger, and affiliates with the National party.

HORATIO B. RICHARDSON was born at Waltham, Mass., February 10, 1813, and was one of ten children born to Ruel and Orra (Bird) Richardson. He was educated in the common schools of his native State and Connecticut, and when a young man learned the machinist's trade of his father. When only about fifteen years old he was made second overseer in a cotton spinning mill at Glastonbury, and besides having worked at this business in Glastonbury he was also at Lowell and other places. In 1833 he came to Bedford to start the woolen mills, then in course of erection, and remained one year, then went to Louisville, Ky., and from there a year later to Missouri. Two years later he returned to Bedford, which has ever since been his home. In 1847 he embarked in merchandising which for thirty-seven years he has continued without interruption, and to-day represents one of the oldest and most reliable business houses of Bedford. He owns, besides his grocery and provision store and building, nine dwellings and other business property in Bedford and Springville, and eighty acres of farming land. He has served in local positions of trust in the county, is a Republican and has always been identified with the best interests of his county and particularly in the erection of the High School building in Bedford. On the 19th of May 1842, Nancy A. Webb became his wife, and to their union eleven children have been born, only the following being yet alive: Henry, Horace, Allen, Orra, Mary, Ellen and Louise.

JOHN RILEY, attorney at law, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 19, 1824, and is one of ten children born to William and

Nancy (Ewing) Riley. He was reared in his native State, educated in the common schools and began when a young man to teach school at the same time studying both law and medicine. In October, 1845, he married Rebecca Agnew, who died during the summer of 1848, leaving one son—Clinton C.—to survive her. The fall of 1849, Mr. Riley removed to Lawrence County, Ind., locating near the present town of Mitchell, where he continued to reside until 1864, when he was elected County Clerk. He moved to Bedford, served one term of four years, was re-elected to a second term and served in all eight years, after which he resumed the practice of law, associating himself in partnership with George O. Iseminger at Bedford. This partnership has since continued, and is recognized as one of the leading legal firms of Bedford. August 14, 1851, Mr. Riley was united in marriage with Nancy J., daughter of John R. Nugent, and the following named of their nine children are yet living: John R., Euphemia (Mrs. Dunn), Mary (Mrs. Erwin), Sarah A., Nancy J. and Louise. As a member of the Masonic brotherhood, Mr. Riley has several times served as Worshipful Master. In early years he was a Whig in politics, but on the death of that party, joined the American party, and in 1860 was an Elector for the Bell and Everett ticket. When the war broke out he unhesitatingly united with the Republicans, and has since been an active worker in that party.

JOHN SCOGGAN was born in this township December 10, 1831, the fourth of ten children of Samuel and Lucy (Martin) Scoggan, natives of Kentucky. Each of the parents was the eldest of his or her father's family, and is the only one now living. They came to this State at the early date of 1828, when the country was yet a wilderness. John had no such school advantages as exist at present, but managed to secure the rudiments. His youth was passed without event on his father's farm at hard work. January 11, 1855, he married Elizabeth (Austin) Nolan, and nine children are the issue, seven now living: Thomas W., who married Mary I. Smith; Margaret M., who married Jesse Mitchell, Jr.; Katharine B., who became the wife of Hugh Gray; Sarah A., who married Samuel E. Mitchell; Susan E., Clara M. and Albert W. Mr. Scoggan is a successful farmer and owns 195 acres of good land. He is a Republican in politics, and one of the county's best and most influential farmers.

REUBEN B. SCOTT was born in Rush County, Ind., May 30, 1839, the third of five children born to Joshua and Nancy (McCoy) Scott, both of whom died when our subject was quite young. At the age of eight years, he came with his grandparents to Lawrence County, and here in youth by diligence secured a fair education, teaching afterward about five years. October 4, 1865, his marriage with Mary E. Miller was celebrated. July 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Illinois Regiment, and served three months, and was then discharged for disability. He came home and taught a term of school, and at its termination re-enlisted in Company A, Sixty-seventh Indiana Regiment, and served three years, participating in the very large number of seventeen engagements, among which were the siege of Vicksburg, capture of Forts Morgan, Gaines, Blakely and the city of Mobile, and Fort Hindman in Arkansas. He was twice taken prisoner and paroled, and was confined fifty-two days in the rebel prison at Alexandria, La. Since his return from the army he has been an invalid. He is now United States Pension Claim Agent. He owns 167 acres of land, is a member of the G. A. R., is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOSEPH H. SHERRILL was born in Shawswick Township, February 24, 1845, being the fifth child of six born to John and Thursa (Woody) Sherrill. The father was born in North Carolina in 1800, and came to Indiana at an early day. Joseph H. remained with his parents in charge of the old place until their deaths. His youth was passed as that of all other boys of pioneers—without advantages of schooling or society, and at hard work in the woods. He chose the occupation of farming, which he has followed to the present. He now has a fine farm of 253 acres of well-improved land. He is a Democrat politically and a member of Bedford Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 14. October 21, 1870, he married Emily Payne, and to this union two children have been born, as follows: Minnie M. and Henry W. Mr. Sherrill is prosperous in his occupation, and is an enterprising citizen.

ELIAS SITLER is a native of Columbia County, Penn., born May 8, 1825, the seventh of twelve children, of Samuel and Christina (Fry) Sitler, both natives of Germany. In 1833 Elias Sitler, in company with his brother-in-law, came to Indiana, locating at Indianapolis, where he remained until he was eighteen years old, learning in the meantime the carpenter and joiner trade. He then went to Illinois for three years, then to Vicksburg, Miss., and soon afterward to this county. His education is limited through no fault of his own. In August, 1852, he married Emily Brown, and to this union five children have been born: Alice, who married Daniel Cupps, William, Ann, Ada and Mary. The last four are at home with their parents. Mr. Sitler's occupation has been his trade, together with farming on his place of over 100 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Sitler are members of the Methodist Church. He is a Republican and Mason, and one of the substantial citizens of the county.

JOHN V. SMITH, a native of the township in which he now resides and the owner and editor of the *Bedford Journal*, was born November 6, 1831, the next youngest in a family of three sons and six daughters, born to Peter and Margaret (Ford) Smith. The parents were natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively; were married in the former State, and when Indiana was yet in its infancy immigrated to Lawrence County, first settling in Indian Creek Township, subsequently removing to Shawswick Township where the father died in 1849, followed by his widow in 1867, at the home of our subject, who then lived in Daviess County. John V. Smith was raised a farmer, receiving such educational advantages in youth as were common at that early day. After the death of his father he began doing for himself, and in July, 1851, was united in marriage with Miss Susan A. Collins, of Monroe County. Until during the war he followed farming, but in January, 1864, became a private in Company I, One hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served through the Atlanta campaign, but after the reduction of Atlanta was detached from Sherman's army and sent in pursuit of Hood. After the war Mr. Smith was retained in the service for provost duty in the South until January, 1866, when he received his discharge. He engaged in merchandising at Clarksburg, Ind., continuing about ten years, the last five years of his stay being also editor and proprietor of the *Clarksburg Spy*. In 1877 he returned to Lawrence County, and in June of that year established the *Bedford Journal*, which he has since edited with ability and managed with financial success. Mr. Smith is a Republican and a member of the Masonic and G. A. R. fraternities. Both he

and wife belong to the Christian Church and are parents of eight children, all of whom are now dead. Mr. Smith has lately bought the *Mitchell Commercial*.

FRANKLIN P. SMITH, Superintendent of the Bedford Public Schools, is a native of Washington County, Ind., born July 9, 1854. the oldest of four children born to Lewis N. and Nancy J. (Worrall) Smith, who were also natives of that county. Until his eighteenth year he worked on his father's farm and attended the district schools of his neighborhood. At that age he began attending the Salem Public Schools, which he pursued for two years and teaching vacations. At twenty years of age he commenced a course in the State University of Bloomington, where he graduated in June, 1878, having taken the Ancient Classic Course. In August, 1878, he went to Fisherville, Ky., and took charge of the public schools at that place for six months. On October 23 of the same year he was united in matrimony with Miss Amanda E. Brewer, of Salem, Ind., and to their union two children, named Daisy B. and Anna M. were born March 21, 1880, and March 1, 1881, only the former now living. In February, 1879, he returned to Salem and worked on a farm until the following September. At that time he took charge of the Salem High Schools, which position he held for three years. After that he taught in the public schools at Orleans, Ind., as Superintendent for one year. At the end of that time he came to Bedford, where he has ever since held the place he now occupies with good success and satisfaction. Professor Smith is a member of the Methodist Church and his wife of the Christian Church at Salem. In politics he is a staunch Democrat of the old Jacksonian type, and always takes a lively interest in the public affairs of the day.

HAMILTON STILLSON, A. M., M. D., was born in Bedford, Ind., February 14, 1857, and is one of four children now living born to Dr. Joseph and Eliza (Reddick) Stillson, who were among the early settlers of the county. Hamilton Stillson, after attending the common schools of Bedford until fourteen years of age, went to the May Academy at Salem, Ind., for two years, after which for one year he was a teacher in the common schools of Lawrence County. At the age of eighteen he commenced a course of study in Hanover College, from which he graduated in 1879, receiving the degree of A. B., and three years later the degree of A. M. from the same institution. Immediately after his graduation he began teaching in the Southern Indiana Normal College at Mitchell, delivering a course of lectures on the Nervous System. The winter of 1881-82 he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, which graduated him with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in March of the latter year. He is now occupying the chair of German and Natural Science in the Normal School at Mitchell, and is one of its ablest instructors. Dr. Stillson took a special course on the diseases of the eye and ear, the winter of 1882-83 at the New York Eye and Ear Institute, after which he returned to Bedford making a specialty of those diseases in connection with nose and throat troubles. He is the author of "Normal Outline of the Essential Elements of Human Physiology," which is used as text-book in the Normal at Mitchell. He is also now engaged on a work on "School Room Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," and is the present Secretary of the Southern Indiana Microscopical Society.

ELI STULTS was born in Stokes County, N. C., January 27, 1827, being the eldest of four children born to William and Anna (Holder) Stults, who emigrated to this county about the year 1831. They were natives of North Carolina. Subject remained at home until he attained his majority, and on December 21, 1854, married Sarah A. Shields, and to this union seven children have been born: David R., who married Ruthy Allen; William D., John C., whose wife was Dora Mitchell; Henry C., Mary E., Nathaniel V. and Sallie. He has followed farming all his life, and now owns 260 acres of well-improved land. He also owns and operates a corn-mill and tile machine. Mr. and Mrs. Shults are members of the Christian Church, and he always contributes to the support of all laudable undertakings. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his political views are Democratic. He is one of the county's best citizens.

JOHN D. THOMASSON, one of Bedford's oldest business men, was born in Henry County, Va., December 17, 1812, and is one of seven children of Fleming and Margaret (Davis) Thomasson. Eleven months and eleven days is the sum total of his schooling, confined to the primitive log-cabin schools of his day, and until 1838 he followed farming. In that year he embarked in the grocery and provision trade in Coffeeville, Miss., continuing until March, 1841, when he came to Lawrence County, Ind., where he has almost constantly been engaged in merchandising since, residing at Bedford since 1853. Here he has been identified with many of the business industries of the town, and has always taken an active part in laudable enterprises. April 20, 1834, he married Miss Jane Robertson, by whom he was the father of one daughter—Mary M., born September 5, 1840, died February 28, 1864. He is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and is the present Secretary of Lodge No. 14, and from 1879 to 1883, was Trustee of the Bedford schools. Mr. Thomasson was a Whig in politics, afterward a State Central Committeeman on the Bell-Everett ticket. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he became a Republican, and from 1863 until the abolishment of the office was Provost Marshal of Lawrence County. In 1872 he united with the Liberal Republicans, and was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention that nominated Horace Greeley. Since then he has been a Democrat. Mr. Thomasson has served years as a Justice of the Peace in Lawrence County, and in that capacity rendered general satisfaction.

GEORGE A. THORNTON, deceased, was born at Lexington, Ind., October 16, 1821, a son of Henry P. and Martha (Ward) Thornton and a grandson of Thomas Thornton, the latter a native of County Donegal, Ireland, coming to this country when eighteen years old in 1776, and serving the Colonies in their struggle for independence. He was wounded at Eutaw Springs, and after the war, marrying Elizabeth Robinson, he removed to Bourbon County, Ky., in 1778, where both died. Henry P., Benjamin and Margaret were their children. The former was born in North Carolina in March, 1784, was educated in Kentucky, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention and Legislature of the latter State, and during the war of 1812 rose to rank of Captain in the company of the regiment commanded by Col. Thompson, the same that is credited with the killing of Tecumseh. He removed to Indiana Territory at an early day, serving in the Constitutional Convention and Legislature of this State; practiced law at Salem and New Albany for years, and June 6, 1865, died at Bedford. George A. Thornton read law with

his brother, Volney, at Paoli, and in 1846 began practicing in Bedford. Shortly thereafter he was appointed County Clerk, and in 1852 and 1856 was elected to that position in Lawrence County. In 1857 he resigned to become Cashier of the Bedford Bank, serving in the latter office until his death, September 14, 1864. He was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. To his union with Mary A. Braxtan, which occurred at Paoli, July 13, 1847, five sons and three daughters were born, six children and the mother yet living. Thomas V. Thornton, the eldest son of George A. and Mary A. Thornton, is the present nominee of his party for Clerk of Lawrence County. He was born at Paoli, May 21, 1848, was educated in the public schools of Bedford, and in June, 1869, graduated from the classical course of Hanover College. He read law with Judge Pearson, took the junior course of lectures at the Law Department of the State University, and in 1871 was admitted to the Lawrence County Bar. With the exception of eighteen months, while dealing in real estate in Kansas, and three years while book-keeper in the National Bank at Evansville, Ind., he has always resided in Bedford, where he has been engaged in merchandising and saw-milling. In 1881 he became interested in the Hoosier Stone Company, since when he has been its Secretary. March 21, 1872, Miss Annie N. Martin became his wife, and Claude M., George D., Charlotte and Marie are their children. Mr. Thornton is a Republican, a member of the F. & A. M., and he and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

COL. ARCHIBALD C. VORIS, of Bedford, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., June 16, 1829, one of the eleven children of Cornelius R. and Mary (Van Nuys) Voris. The parents were natives of Kentucky and settled in Indiana in 1824. Col. Voris received a common school education in the country schools of his native county, where he was raised upon the farm. In 1851 he began a course in Hanover College which he completed in 1855, receiving the degree of A. B. and afterward that of A. M. Immediately after graduation he located in Bedford and taught school one year. In 1856 he was admitted to practice law at the Bar of Lawrence County, and in the following year he went to Harvard University and attended the Dane Law School at that institution, in which he took a full course. He then returned to Bedford and formed a partnership with Judge Pearson in the practice of his profession. This continued until July, 1862, when he was commissioned a Captain by the President, and was assigned for duty on the staff of Gen. W. S. Hancock, where he served until the close of the war. At the date of his discharge in May, 1865, he held the commission of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, awarded "for gallant and faithful service on the field." On November 16, 1858, his marriage with Antoinette Rawlins was solemnized, and to their union two children have been born, only one, Joseph R., now living. Upon his return from the army Col. Voris again engaged in the practice of law and at the same time studying languages, being able to read with fluency the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French and German. For five years beginning in 1867, he was associated with Judge Francis Wilson in his profession. In religion both he and his wife are influential members of the Presbyterian Church at Bedford. In politics, Col. Voris has always been an ardent Republican, and was at one time candidate for Circuit Judge against Bicknell, but was defeated on account of the district being largely Democratic. In 1876 he was the candidate of his party for Judge of the Supreme Court, but with the State ticket

that year was defeated. As a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago in 1860 he was one of the active men in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. In 1882 he abandoned the practice of law on account of increasing business as a member of the Dark Hollow Stone Company.

JOHN C. VOSS, jeweler, is a native of Perry Township, Lawrence County, Ind., born June 3, 1849, one of two living children in a family of six born to William and Elizabeth (Cook) Voss who were among the early settlers in Lawrence County from Tennessee. John C. Voss received a good common school education in the schools of his native county, and in the fall of 1865 moved to Bloomington, where one year later he began a course in the State University at that place. The spring of 1868 he began working at his trade, that of carpentering, which he had learned in early life with his father, and after this was engaged in clerking in a drug store for some time. He then began for himself in the jewelry business in Paoli, Orange Co., Ind., where he continued for about six months and then returned to Bloomington. In September, 1881, he bought out George N. Rouse, and located in Bedford with a stock of jewelry valued at \$2,000 which he has increased to the value of about \$4,000. He is now known as one of the progressive and best business men of Bedford. October 5, 1882, he was married to Mary M. Hughes, and to their union one child—Maxwell H.—was born April 1, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Voss are members of the Presbyterian Church and Mr. Voss is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry and a Republican in politics.

HON. NATHANIEL WILLIAMS, a native of Ashe County, N. C., was born January 12, 1817, and when only nine months old came with his parents to Lawrence County, Ind., then an unbroken forest. His schooling was limited to the primitive log cabin conducted on the subscription plan of that period, and when seventeen years old he began learning the blacksmith trade, following that vocation forty-five years. December 27, 1834, he married Rosanna Owens, who died November 25, 1839, leaving three children: Belinda, Exony and John. August 27, 1840, Susannah Owens became his wife, and in 1852 they moved to Morgan County, but four years later returned to Lawrence County, which has since been Mr. Williams' home. Since 1856 he has passed the greater part of his life in merchandising, farming and working at his trade, the former being his present occupation. October 10, 1879, his second wife died after bearing him eight children, only three—William J., Martha F. and M. E.—yet living. Miss Ella Shaw became his present and third wife October 28, 1880. "Uncle Nat," as he is familiarly called, is one of the well-known and esteemed men of the county as well as one of its first pioneers. He is a Democrat in politics, has been twice elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1862 was elected Representative. For fifteen years he belonged to the Christian Church, but for the past fifteen years has affiliated with the Missionary Baptists, serving as local preacher in each denomination.

JOHN WILLIAMS is a native of Shawswick Township, and was born November 27, 1842, the third of three children born to Nathaniel and Rosanna (Owens) Williams, the father a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Kentucky, who came to this county in 1817. Passing youth without noteworthy event and with meager education, John at the age of nineteen years began life's battle for himself. August 17, 1865, he married Sarah J. Fish. Three of their five children are now living:

Emma C., Sudie M. and Minerva C., all at home. July 8, 1874, Mrs. Williams died, and July 15, 1875, he married Mary A. Fish. The issue is three children—Lutie M., Ella J. and Anna M. Mr. Williams throughout life has followed farming. He now owns 120 acres of good land. He is a Republican, and he and family are members of the Christian Church. August 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Cavalry, and served for three years, and was mustered out as Corporal July 6, 1865. He was at the battle of Chickamauga, and participated at Resaca and Atlanta, and in McCook's raid and in minor actions. His military record is a good one.

COL. VINSON V. WILLIAMS, a native of Lawrence County, and ex-Sheriff, is one of four children born to David and Ann (McClelland) Williams, his birth occurring March 28, 1841. David Williams was a native of North Carolina, and came to Lawrence County, Ind., with his father, Maj. Vinson Williams, in 1818. His wife's parents were natives of Ireland, from whence they came to this country in 1792, locating in Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Williams was born. In 1819 they settled at Old Palestine, in Lawrence County, Ind. Here Col. Williams' parents were married April 21, 1836, and their respective deaths occurred in this county January 9, 1857, and October 19, 1877. V. V. Williams received only the advantages of the common schools in youth. April 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry—the first company raised in Lawrence County for the late war—and served through the battles of Pea Ridge, Cotton Plant, Port Gibson, siege of Vicksburg, Fort Esperanza and other important engagements. At Port Gibson he was three times wounded, and of the thirty-four men then comprising the company twenty-two were wounded or killed. He was discharged May 1, 1863, and on his return home recruited what became Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment, of which he was elected Captain on organization. At the organization of the regiment he was commissioned Major by Gov. Morton and in June, 1865, was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. In this capacity he served until January, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. Since the war he has been engaged in various pursuits, principally farming. May 16, 1867, Miss Mary Owen became his wife, and Walter C., Minnie N., Nora A. and John D. are their children. Col. Williams is a Sir Knight in Masonry and a life-long Republican. In 1868 was elected County Sheriff, serving four years, and for eight years was Deputy United States Marshal under Messrs. Spooner and Dudley.

JUDGE FRANCIS WILSON, of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of Indiana, was born in Scott County, Ind., February 19, 1837, second of seven children born to Thomas B. and Ann (Lowry) Wilson, early settlers of Indiana, the former being a tanner, at which trade Francis was brought up. After the age of fifteen years our subject taught school for about five years; during a portion of the time, however, he attended Hanover College. In 1857 he went to Illinois, where for two years he taught school and surveyed; also began the study of law there, borrowing books from Judge Breese. He then taught and studied for a couple of years at Paoli, Orange County, and in 1862 was admitted to practice at the bar of that county, afterward forming a connection with Col. A. M. Black, now of Terre Haute, until 1867, when he located in Bedford, forming a partnership with Col. A. C. Voris, and afterward with Hon. Moses F. Dunn, which lasted until he was elected Judge in 1879. The

Judge in early life was a Republican, but has been a Democrat since 1872. As an evidence of the estimation in which Judge Wilson is held, it is only necessary to state that the judicial district over which he has been called to preside is not only a large one, but is Republican. October 24, 1861, he married Miss Mary White, daughter of Dr. Cornelius White, of Paoli, and one child has been born to him—Laura, born in July, 1862.

WILLIAM C. WINSTANDLEY is one of four children of John B. and Penina (Stewart) Winstandley, and was born January 28, 1841, at New Albany, Ind., where his father and grandparents settled in 1818. In boyhood he attended the public schools of his native town, and when sixteen years old came to Bedford and was employed in the old State Bank at a salary of \$100 per year and board. In 1860 he was elected Cashier of the Bank of Salem at Salem, Ind., serving as such three years, and the succeeding year was an assistant in the office of the Provost Marshal at New Albany. In September, 1864, he returned to Bedford and was made Cashier of the "Bank of the State," and from that time until the present has been connected with all subsequent banks at Bedford as an official. Mr. Winstandley, as a citizen of Bedford, has been identified in the growth and prosperity of the town, and was a member of the first Board of School Trustees, a position he held eleven successive years, during which time two large school buildings were erected. In politics he is a Democrat, and he and wife belong to the Christian Church. Besides occupying his present position in the Bedford Bank, he is President of the Hoosier Stone Company, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Bedford & Bloomfield Railroad Company and a Director in the Southwestern Overland Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Company, the New Albany Steam Forge Works, the New Albany Water-works and the New Albany Banking Company. In March, 1864, Mr. Winstandley and Miss Alice M., daughter of Jesse A. Mitchell, were united in marriage, and to them two children have been born, named Jesse M. and John B.

WILLIAM P. YOUNGER, a native of Nicholas County, Ky., was born March 23, 1828, being the eldest of twelve children of Lewis and Nancy (Crose) Younger, both natives of Kentucky, who came to this county in 1832, settling where our subject now resides. William P. remained on his father's farm until the age of eighteen years, obtaining limited schooling, but at that age began for himself. November 11, 1848, he married Delilah Rogers, who has borne him three children, two of whom are now living: Lucretia J., the wife of Caleb Cupps, and Alice, who became the wife of Jasper Kern. February 14, 1857, Mrs. Younger died, and November 22, 1857, he was united in marriage with Elvira Reed, and to this union the following issue has been born: Addison, Kitty, Minnie, Charlie, Lillie and May. May 22, 1871, his second wife died, and August 16, 1873, he married Phelissa A. (Fisher) Woody, who has borne him three children, two living: Aylett R. and J. N. Mr. Younger is successful in farming, owning 200 acres of land. They are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution.

JOHN YOUNGER was born in Nicholas County, Ky., July 18, 1830, being the second of twelve children of Lewis and Nancy (Crose) Younger (see biography of W. P. Younger). He remained at home with his parents on their farm during youth, securing a fair education, and at the

age of eighteen years began doing for himself. October 2, 1851, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Ragsdale, and to this union the following four children were born: David A., Cora, who became the wife of Dewitt C. Leatherman, since deceased; William O., who married Celestia J. Ramsey, and Benjamin. On the 25th of November, 1860, Mrs. Younger died, and November 19, 1863, Mr. Younger married Kittie E. Ramsey, who has borne him two children: Robert L. and Mary H. He owns a good farm of 160 acres, mostly well improved and stocked. He owns fine horses and jacks. He and family are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican and a member of the Odd Fellow fraternity. He has been Justice of the Peace for two terms, and is a prominent farmer and citizen.

MICHAEL YOUNGER is a native of Nicholas County, Ky., and was born July 3, 1832. He is the third child of twelve born to Lewis and Nancy (Crose) Younger (see biography of W. P. Younger). Michael passed his youth at hard work on his father's farm. He did not have the advantages of the present of getting an education, and was forced to take what he could get by a limited attendance at the old subscription schools. At the age of eighteen he began work for himself. April 23, 1855, he married Mary Thorn, who bore him nine children, seven being now living: Isis, who married Levi Keithley; Andrew J., who married Clara Elston; Nannie, who became the wife of Joel Hobbs; Elizabeth, Carrie, Cornelia and Thomas. Mr. Younger is a prosperous farmer with 160 acres of well stocked and improved land. He and family are members of the Christian Church. He is an influential Republican and a leading citizen.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

BURTON FAMILY. The Burton family in the United States, numbering at the present time over 80,000, are of English and Welsh origin. The first authentic account we have of the family in this country is the settlement of four brothers—John, Richard, Thomas and Allen—near the present site of Richmond, Va., in the year 1655. All purchased large tracts of land in what is now Henrico County, except Thomas, and all married and reared large families, many of whom became distinguished in military and civil life, among whom might be mentioned Cols. Robert and Hutchins Burton, who served on Gen. Washington's staff in the war of the Revolution, and the latter as Governor of South Carolina after that war. William Burton, brother of Gideon Burton, a wholesale boot and shoe dealer of Cincinnati, was Governor of Rhode Island, and the late Allen A., of Illinois, and John W., of Tennessee, were jurists of recognized ability, the former being the only man in his county in Kentucky who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. "Old Abe" afterward made him Minister to Chili. John Burton, of Virginia, was a noted Baptist divine. The family is represented in all the trades, professions and different departments of business, the largest number, however, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the late war they furnished their proportion of the army, rank and file, from Major-General to private. Some of the family fought for the "lost

cause," but whether willingly or not the writer of this was unable to learn. Those residing in North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, however, were largely represented in the Union Army. The Burtons residing in this portion of Indiana are descendants of Richard Burton, a native of the Old Dominion, who soon after the war of the Revolution removed with his family to Ashe County, N. C. His son, John P., was born in Virginia, July 8, 1758, and was married in Ashe County, to Miss Susannah Stamper, who was born August 22, 1767. To them were born the following children: Richard, Patsey, Allen, John, Mary, David, William, Hutchins, Hardin, Zachariah, Ann, and Eli and Isom, twins. Of this large family only the three youngest sons are now living. John P. Burton came with his family to this county in 1826, locating on the farm now owned by Ransom Burton. Mr. Burton died July 4, 1836, and Mrs. Burton August 10, 1845. They were people of the highest respectability, and had the love and respect of all who knew them. Mr. Burton was a member of the Masonic Order, and a great admirer of that ancient institution. Besides rearing thirteen children of their own, John P. and wife reared six orphan children, doing and caring for them as though they were their own. All their children married and reared large families. William, one of the sons, was married, in Ashe County, N. C., to Miss Obedience Reeves, and in 1826 came to this county, locating on the farm now owned by their son, John W., which they soon afterward made their home, and where nine of their family of fifteen children were born. William was one of the best-known and most prominent of John P. Burton's sons. He was an unswerving Democrat, and represented Lawrence County in the State Legislature. He assisted in many of the early land surveys, and was a useful and progressive citizen. He died September 20, 1846, and his wife July 28, 1853. Several of their children now reside in the county, among whom are Alfred, Allen C., Eli and John W. Alfred was born in Ashe County, N. C., September 22, 1816, and came with his parents to this county in 1826, and in 1842 was married to Miss Hannah E., daughter of the late Hugh Hamer. To them were born eleven children: Hugh H., Mary E., Caroline O., William, Felix G., Catharine, Alice A., George C., Theodosia, Josephine and Oscar J. Alfred Burton has always followed farming, and is one of the county's most worthy citizens. Eli, brother of Alfred, was born in Ashe County, N. C., October 2, 1822; was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Koons, August 15, 1850. She died June 27, 1877. The following children were born to them: Henry A. and Nancy J., living; Franklin P., Delana, Florence, Eli G., Laura E., and two infants deceased. In 1879 Mr. Burton married Mrs. Elizabeth (Brown) Taylor. Mr. Burton owns a good farm and is a practical and successful farmer and stock-raiser. Allen C. was born in the township in which he now resides, January 12, 1827, and received the benefits of a common school education. September 10, 1840, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Holmes, a native of Lawrence County, and to them were born four sons: William S., Joseph R., Zachariah T. and Charles W. Mrs. Burton died February 3, 1854. Mr. Burton was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Richards, November 16, 1854. She was born in Jackson County, Ind., in 1830. Six children were the fruits of this union: James B., Alonzo, Sallie O., Indiana, Lydia and Della. Allen C. voted with the Democratic party until the breaking out of the late war, since which he has voted with and zealously labored for the success of the Republican party.

He has twice appraised the real estate of Lawrence County, has been one of its Commissioners, and has held other positions of honor and trust. He has given his children liberal educations, and has taken an active and leading part in the advancement of all enterprises that go to build up the country or benefit his fellow-man. He served as Second Lieutenant in Company H, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the late war, but after one year of active service was discharged on account of physical disability. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is one of the county's most progressive and useful citizens.

John W. Burton was born upon the old homestead in Marion Township, October 12, 1828, which has always been his home. He received a common school education, and December 14, 1854, was united in marriage with Miss Nancy J. Baker, a native of Orange County, Ind., her birth occurring April 27, 1830. Eight children have been born to them: Volney T., Obedience, Douglass, Clara E., Mary L., Edgar, Jesse L. and Virgil. Mr. Burton owns a well-improved farm of 350 acres. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and during the war did much to encourage the boys in the field and keep up a strong loyal sentiment at home. He liberally contributes to all laudable public enterprises and is one of the leading farmers and public-spirited citizens of the county. Richard Burton, eldest child of John P. and Susannah (Stamper) Burton, was a native of Ashe County, N. C., and there was married to Miss Nancy Edwards, and to them were born these children: John, Jane, Young, Robert, Noah, David E., James, Celia, Hiram, Susan, Mary, Cynthia and Timanza. Richard Burton and wife were well and favorably known to the early settlers, and were people of the highest worth. David E., fifth son born to these parents, is a native of Ashe County, N. C.; his birth occurring August 26, 1815. His educational advantages were very limited, and from early childhood he was accustomed to hard work. He was married July 29, 1844, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (McBride) Conley, both natives of the old North State, as was their daughter, whose birth occurred January 2, 1828. Twelve children have been born to David E. Burton and wife: Timanza, Joseph, Margaret, Nancy A., Phœbe, Richard, Susan, Rebecca, Jincie, Naomi, Frances and Henry. David E. has been a life-long Democrat. He is a self-made man, and one of the wealthiest farmers in Lawrence County, owning at the present time nearly 2,000 acres of land. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an upright and useful man. Other members of Richard Burton's family reside in the county, and are among its most worthy and honored citizens. Rev. Hardin Burton, ninth of John P. Burton's children, was born in North Carolina, in 1798. He came to Indiana in 1827, and settled near Bloomfield, Greene Co. He was thrice married, his first wife being Miss Jennie Reeves, who bore him the following children: Jackson, John, Singleton, Chaney, Ann and Jane. His second wife was Miss Lucy Maxwell, to whom he was married in 1835. The following children were born to this union: George W., Nancy, James, Eli, Isom, Hardin and William J. In 1852 he married Miss Kisiah McBride, who still survives him. In 1834 he came to Lawrence County, and engaged in farming and stock-growing. In 1843 he was licensed to preach and two years later was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church, and from this date on gave much of his time to his professional duties, and did much to build up the churches

of Lawrence and adjoining counties. He was industrious, honest, philanthropic, an upright Christian, true to all of life's obligations. He died October 6, 1875. Several of his children are residents of Lawrence County, among whom are: Dr. John Burton, of Georgia, Ind., and Dr. George W., of Mitchell. The former was born in Ashe County, N. C., March 16, 1821, and is the second child by his first marriage. He was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education. He was united in marriage with Miss Linna Riggs, October 26, 1839. She is the daughter of Moses and Mahala (Laswell) Riggs. To this union have been born the following children: Mahala J., Jackson, Levisa A., Nancy S., Hardin R., Mary E. and Moses. Dr. Burton followed farming until 1845, when he took up the study of medicine, which he pursued until 1851, when he began practice, which he has since continued with unusual and uniform success, and at present has a large and steadily increasing practice. He owns 300 acres of good land. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the Baptist Church and one of the county's leading and useful men.

George W. Burton, M. D., was born in the county in which he resides July 22, 1836, and is the eldest child born to the union of Rev. Hardin Burton with Miss Lucy Maxwell. His youth and early manhood were spent upon the farm. He graduated from the high school in 1852, and in 1853 took a commercial course. On finishing his education he was employed on the staff of civil engineers in the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. He then taught school and studied medicine until 1857, when he took a course of lectures at the Iowa State University, and after practicing a short time took a partial course of lectures at the McDowell Medical College of St. Louis. On the breaking out of the war he entered the Fifth Missouri Regiment, where he served until ill health compelled him to resign, when he came to Huron, Ind., where he followed his profession until August of 1862, when he again entered the service, this time as a member of the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving in the line and on the medical staff alternately until the spring of 1863, when he was again compelled to resign on account of ill health. He immediately returned to his home and practice. On the last call for volunteers in the fall of 1864 he raised Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was appointed Captain, and also acted as Assistant Surgeon, and afterward as Acting Surgeon of the regiment until the close of the war. In 1873 he came to Mitchell, where he has since remained. He has been prominent in all the medical organizations of the State. He joined the Lawrence County Medical Society on its organization in 1862, and was one of the originators of the Mitchell District Medical Society, which was organized in 1874, the first society of this kind in southern Indiana, and was its first delegate to the American Medical Society held at Detroit in 1874. In 1875 he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, Ind. In 1875 he with others organized the Tri-State Medical Society of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, and was made its Secretary, and has continued as such ever since. In 1875 he was made a member of the Indiana State Health Commission, and in 1877 took a degree at the Hospital Medical College of Louisville. He is an honorary member of the Southwestern Kentucky Medical Association, and also of those of Jackson and Orange Counties. He was also one of the originators of the South Central and Normal

School of Mitchell. In 1866 he became a Mason; in 1869 he became a member of the Grand Lodge; in 1872, of the Royal Arch, and in 1877 of the Council. He has been a member of the Town Council, and belongs to the Baptist Church. Although of a Democratic family, he is a staunch Republican. May 1, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Hattie C. Campbell, a most estimable lady, daughter of Dougal Campbell, of Illinois, a descendant of the old Dougal Campbell family of Scotland. They have had five children: Ava, Lizzie and Ella living; Grace and George W. deceased.

Zachariah Burton, son of John P. and Susannah (Stamper) Burton, was born in Ashe County, N. C., September 12, 1801, and was reared upon a farm, receiving but a limited education. His first business venture was as a huckster. He would buy a team and wagon on time, then load with brandy, apple butter, tallow, etc., and take them to points in Georgia, where he would dispose of all, when he would return to his home on foot, a distance of several hundred miles, when as soon as possible the trip would be repeated. In this way he got his start in life, and by being honest, trustworthy, and never abusing his credit he built up for himself an enviable reputation, and accumulated considerable property. During his long and eventful lifetime he has ever sustained the reputation he established at the beginning of life. He was united in marriage with Mrs. Ruth (Core) Holmes, a native of Louisville, Ky., and to this union were born the following children: Ransom, Caswell R., Mary S., Hugh F., John C., Virginia C., Zachariah, Margaret R. and Juliet. Mrs. Burton had two children by a former marriage: William and Elizabeth Holmes. Mrs. Burton departed this life August 8, 1844. May 27, 1845, Mr. Burton married Mrs. Matilda Wright, who was born near Shelbyville, Ky., in 1817, and whose maiden name was Tegarden. By this union there were seven children: Ann, Sarah J., William H., George W., Shubel, Caroline and one that died in infancy. "Uncle Zach," as he is commonly called, is one of the oldest and best known of the early settlers of Marion Township. He has been a resident of the township since 1826, and has the respect and confidence of all who know him. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has been a life-long Democrat. The county would be much better off had it more such men as Uncle Zach Burton.

Ransom Burton, eldest child of Zachariah Burton by his first wife, was born in Marion Township, this county, April 13, 1829, and was reared upon his father's farm. October 9, 1851, he married Miss Elizabeth Murray, who was born in this county, January 18, 1834, and died July 9, 1853. There was one child by this marriage: Timothy. Mr. Burton's second wife was Miss Mary Finger, to whom he was married September 29, 1853. She was born in this county July 29, 1826, and died in 1863. There were seven children by this union: Francis, Julia A., Fannie, and four that died in infancy. February 4, 1864, Mr. Burton married Mrs. Fannie (Bryant) Overman, a native of this county, her birth occurring July 31, 1834. By this marriage there are three children: Caswell R., Grace T. and Ransom E. Mr. Burton owns 182 acres of land, which are well improved. He has the largest apple orchard in the county, and for several years has paid considerable attention to fruit culture. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and liberal in his political views. He is a prominent and influential citizen. Caswell R., second son of Zachariah Burton, was one of the most promi-

ment and promising young men in Southern Indiana. On the breaking out of the war he became Lieutenant of Company G, Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and bravely went to the front to preserve his country's honor. September 16, 1862, at Munfordville, while gallantly fighting, he received a severe gun-shot wound, from the effects of which he died fourteen days later. He was a graduate of the State University at Bloomington, and of the Medical Department of the State University of Michigan, and his untimely death was deeply regretted by all. The Grand Army Post of Mitchell was named in his honor. Hugh F., son of Zachariah Burton, was born in Marion Township, this county, July 20, 1834. After attending the district schools of the neighborhood he attended the State University at Bloomington, some three years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in many engagements. Since then he has been engaged in farming and school teaching. He has taught many terms of school and is a successful and popular educator. His wife was Miss Mahala A. Hall, who was born in Marion Township, April 25, 1848. Their marriage occurred August 4, 1870. Five children have been born to them: Rosa M., Ruth, and three that died in infancy. Mr. Burton owns 216 acres of land, and is one of the most practical and successful farmers in Marion Township. He is a Democrat of the conservative kind, voting for men and measures and not for party. He is one of the county's well informed and useful citizens. Of the numerous members of the Burton family in Lawrence County, perhaps there is not one who is better known or more universally respected by friends and relatives than Eli Burton, Esq., of Spice Valley Township. He is twin brother of Isom Burton, and they the youngest of the family of thirteen children born to John P. and Susannah (Stamper) Burton. Eli Burton's birth occurred in Ashe County, N. C., October 15, 1807. He came with his parents to this county in 1826, which he has since made his home, farming and stock-raising having been his occupation. From early boyhood he was accustomed to hard work, and although being one of the smallest members of this numerous family, he was not lacking in native pluck and energy. He began life as a poor boy, and by hard work, economy and good management has obtained a goodly share of this world's goods, owning at the present time about 1,700 acres of good land. In his early life his educational advantages were very limited, but in after years he acquired by study and observation a good knowledge of some of the lower branches, and is to-day one of the most practical and well posted men in the county. He has appraised the real estate of the county three times, administered on many estates, held the office of Justice of the Peace some sixteen years, and Notary Public about the same. His entire public career has been noted for its efficiency, dispatch and honesty, reflecting much credit on him, and resulting in lasting benefits to those for whom he labored. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mahala, daughter of John and Catharine (Miller) Conley, the marriage occurring February 19, 1832. To this union were born the following children: Simpson, Wiley G., Catharine, Rebecca A., Isom, John W., William H., George T. and Milton P. Mrs. Burton was a lady of great social and moral worth, devoting her entire life to her family and to the development of the social and moral condition of the neighborhood. This most estimable lady died July 5, 1853. She was born near Bryantsville, this county, March 17, 1812, and was one of the

first white children born in the county. On February 26, 1857, Mr. Burton was united in marriage with Miss Phoebe Conley, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (McBride) Conley, and to this union have been born three children: Douglas, Joseph W. and Laura E. Mrs. Burton was born October 18, 1835. Mr. Burton has done much surveying in the county. He has for years voted in opposition to the National Democratic party. He is well known and has the respect of all.

Simpson Burton, son of Eli, was born September 22, 1833, and was brought up on the farm. He attended and taught school until 1853, when he entered Franklin College, from which institution he graduated in 1859. It was largely through his efforts that the Mitchell Seminary was established and became a popular and worthy educational institution. In 1863 he married Miss Carrie Graves, a teacher in the school and a most estimable lady. Mr. Burton died at Bloomington, Ind., December 6, 1872, while engaged in ministerial labors. His wife survives him and resides with her three children, Earnest, Ella and Grace, at Boise City, Idaho. Wiley G., second son of Eli Burton, was reared upon the farm, and after spending one year at Hartsville College entered Franklin College, graduating in 1862. Soon after this he entered his country's service and was instrumental in raising Company H, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected Second Lieutenant. He died May 16, 1863, of disease contracted while in the service, his death greatly regretted by his comrades and friends. Ison, third son and fifth child of Eli Burton, was born February 26, 1841, and passed his youth and early manhood upon the farm. He attended the common schools, Franklin College and the Mitchell Seminary, graduating from the last named institution. In 1862 he entered his country's service, becoming a member of Company H, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following engagements: Munfordville, Ky., where he was captured but soon after paroled; Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Grand Coteau, Mansfield, Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan and a number of lesser engagements. He saw much active service and is highly spoken of by his comrades-in-arms. He received his discharge July 19, 1865. Soon after his return home he took up the study of medicine and after some time entered the Medical Department of the State University of Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating in 1868. He began practice at Ellettsville, but after a short time came to Mitchell and embarked in the drug trade, in which he has since continued. He possesses business and social qualities of a high order and has built up a large and steadily increasing business. He was united in marriage with Miss Kate Owen, November 17, 1868, and to this union have been born three children: May, Lizzie M., and Pearl. Mr. Burton has been Trustee of the Mitchell schools seven years and Clerk and Trustee of the Baptist Church about fourteen years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., a Republican and supports all enterprises that go to build up the country or benefit his fellow-man. William H., son of Eli Burton, was born in Spice Valley Township, and reared to manhood upon his father's farm. Besides the education he received in the common schools he attended the Agricultural College of Michigan one year and the State University at Bloomington two years. He has since then been engaged in farming and school teaching. He married Miss Lillie J. Spencer, April 12, 1883. They have one child, Bertha O. Mrs. Burton was born in Spice Valley Township,

March 29, 1866. Mr. Burton owns 380 acres of land and is one of the practical and successful farmers and stock-growers of Marion Township. Politically he is a staunch Republican. John W., another son of Eli Burton, resides in Gallatin, Mo., where he is practicing dental surgery. Other members of the family reside at home or near the old homestead and are good citizens and useful members of society. Isom Burton, son of John P. and twin brother of Eli, of Spice Valley Township, is a native of Ashe County, N. C., his birth occurring October 15, 1807. He came with his parents to this county in 1826, and has ever since been a resident of the county and is well and favorably known to its people. Soon after coming to the county he and his brother Eli made several trips to New Orleans on flat-boats laden with produce, grain, lime and other articles. They usually started from the "Old Nugent Place," on White River, the trip occupying several weeks and being attended with dangers, exposure and much hard work. The two brothers also farmed in partnership several years and were quite successful. The subject of this sketch owns 450 acres of well improved land in the northern part of Marion Township, where he has resided about half a century. He was united in marriage in September of 1833 with Miss Mary J. Alexander. She was born in Wilkes County, N. C., May 27, 1814, and to their union were born eleven children: Frances M., Nancy C., Amanda L., Clarissa M., America A., Martin A., Rachel E., Marshal T., Mary R., Sarah J. and Charles A. Mrs. Burton died August 6, 1866. Mr. Burton has devoted his entire life to farming and stock-raising, except about six years which he spent in Bedford engaged in mercantile pursuits and in giving his family superior educational advantages. He is liberal and conservative in his political views and has voted with and against the Democratic party. He and family take many of the best papers and periodicals and are among the most intelligent and progressive people in the county.

Martin A., son of Isom Burton, Sr., was born in Lawrence County, Ind., May 7, 1844. He was reared upon the farm, and in addition to attending the common schools and the graded schools of Bedford, attended the State University at Bloomington two years, and the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College of Cincinnati, graduating from the last-named institution. He then clerked and farmed for some time. In 1870 he came to Mitchell, and after clerking some time, he embarked in mercantile pursuits for himself. He was elected Sheriff of Lawrence County and made a popular and efficient officer. He has also held other positions of honor and trust, and is a useful, public-spirited and worthy citizen. He was married December 28, 1868, to Miss Laura H. Brownfield, who was born in Kentucky, April 8, 1848. Five children have been born to them: Jesse B., Fleta G. and Clyde, living; Stella and Mabel, deceased. Mr. Burton is a Democrat, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William A. Burton, of Mitchell, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., November 18, 1832, and reared to manhood upon the farm. He is the eldest of five children born to William J. and Eliza J. (Core) Burton. The father was a son of David, and he the sixth child of John P. and Susannah (Stamper) Burton. In 1853 William A. entered the State University, and remained there some two years. He then taught school at St. Charles, Mo., some time. In 1858 he took up the study of medicine. He attended lectures in Cincinnati and graduated at Ann Arbor,

Mich., in 1861. He served as a private ten months in Company H. Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of his regiment, and served in this capacity until the close of the war. He followed his profession at Mitchell until 1869, since which he has been engaged in the drug trade. He married Miss Ann R. Rariden January 30, 1862, and to them have been born five children: Frank J., Ida Y., Jesse M., Edgar C. and Walter W. Mr. Burton is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R., and the Baptist Church.

Joseph A. Burton, son of William J. and Eliza J. (Core) Burton, was born in Marion Township, this county, March 6, 1841. Besides attending the common schools of the neighborhood, he attended the State University at Bloomington and Franklin College some time. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H. Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was color-bearer up to the capture of Vicksburg. He was at Munfordville, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Mansfield, Fort Blakely, and many other engagements. He was a brave and true soldier and saw much active service. After his return home he attended school some time, since which he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns 260 acres of land, which are well improved, and upon which is a fine "sugar bush" of over 300 trees, and by the use of a new and improved method has built up quite a reputation as a syrup and sugar manufacturer. His marriage with Miss Laura M. Turley occurred January 13, 1870. She was born in Orange County, Ind., May 27, 1844, and is the daughter of Benjamin and Parmelia (Wright) Turley. They have three children: Turley J., Inez and an infant. Mr. Burton has taught several terms of school, and takes an interest in all moral and educational enterprises. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He is liberal in his political views, voting for the man and not for party. He is one of the best representatives of the younger Burtons and is one of the county's best citizens.

Richard Burton, a farmer of Orleans Township, Orange County, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., August 17, 1844, and is the son of James and Frances E. (Hughes) Burton. He was brought up on the farm, receiving a common school education. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, and Atlanta. Here he was captured, and for two months was a prisoner at Andersonville. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and participated in other engagements and saw much active service. He has since followed farming and stock-raising. He has been married twice. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1868, was Miss Amanda Webb, who was born in Orange County, Ind., in 1837. By this marriage there were two sons, George I. and Newton A. Mr. Burton's second wife was Florence M., daughter of Samuel and Annie (Wyman) Mathers. Mr. Burton is a Republican, and a member of the United Brethren Church. He owns a good farm, and is one of the intelligent and progressive men of Orange County. There are other members of this large and most remarkable family, of whom space forbids more than mention. The family is represented in all the professions from the pulpit to the school room; in civil offices from Road Supervisor to Governor; in the military from private to Major-General. In religion they are principally Baptists, and are honorably represented in all the benevolent institutions. A majority of them are members of the Masonic Order. The most of the voters are

Democrats. They are remarkable as a sociable, peaceable and respectable family, and the ladies are especially noted for their beauty and social and moral attainments. Its members hasten to marry and bring up large families, and all seem to do well. We find no less than eighteen different towns bearing the name, scattered in twelve different States. They have a regularly organized society, known as the "Burton Family Reunion Association," of which Dr. G. W. Burton was the projector. As a people they are of marked characteristics, noted for their outspoken honesty, morality, frugality and generous hospitality, and no more honorable name is known throughout the State or Nation.

AMOS P. ADAMS, furniture dealer, was born in Waynesville, Ohio, August 19, 1833, where he was reared and educated, and at the age of seventeen began the trade of cabinet maker, and after remaining three years removed to Richmond, Ind., where he followed millwrighting for awhile, and then returned to Ohio, and from there to Illinois, but in March, 1858, settled in Mitchell and worked at the carpenters' trade. In 1863 he engaged in undertaking. In 1866 he added to his business house furnishing goods, and in 1879 began the manufacture of furniture, having at present a salesroom of 125x132 feet, and doing a fine business. During the late war he was a member of the Home Guards at Mitchell. Mr. Adams has been married twice; first, in Ohio, to Eliza Hael, October 28, 1855, who died July 3, 1863, leaving one child—Lydia. He married his present wife in Columbus, Ind., she being Miss Hannah Wright, September 13, 1866, and by this union two children have been born: Lula and Jesse Lee. He is a Republican, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. The parents of Mr. Adams were Ezra and Sarah (Fitzgerald) Adams, both natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio in 1817; he was a wheelwright by trade.

SOLOMON BASS, a native of Ashe County, N. C., born September 29, 1823, is the son of John and Sarah (Fender) Bass, both natives of the "Old North State." Originally the Basses came from England. The father was a farmer and a blacksmith, and came in 1823 to this county, but after a year returned to Carolina, and then in 1826 came out to stay. He was a Whig and Republican, and an industrious, respected man. He and wife were parents of five sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. Solomon was reared a farmer, with fair educational advantages. In youth he learned the blacksmiths' trade. March 12, 1846, he married Catharine Sheeks, who was born in this county April 27, 1825, and died October 9, 1865. She bore her husband thirteen children: Franklin, Diadema, Daniel, David, Sarah, Willis V., Ruth, Nancy J., Hugh, Mary F., John T., Curtis and Clinton. November 7, 1872, Mr. Bass married Mrs. Mary J. (Hall) Lewis, who was born in this township September 29, 1829. He now owns a farm of 450 acres, gained by a life of industry and honesty. He is a Republican, and an exemplary man.

JACOB Y. BATES, retired, was born in Washington County, Ind., December 9, 1820, son of Joseph and Catharine (Fringer) Bates, both natives of Baltimore, Md., the former a farmer, born June 9, 1782, and dying October 27, 1846; the latter born September 1, 1785, and dying August 31, 1846. They were married about 1804, and settled in Indiana in 1820. Subject was reared and educated in his native county, and at the age of eighteen left the farm and located in Claysville, taking half interest in a tannery, which continued eight years. In 1850 he pur-

chased a stock of general merchandise, and opened at New Frankfort, Scott County, remaining there six years; then moved to Austin, and remained ten years, and in 1866 located at Mitchell. He purchased an interest in the Mitchell Mills, which he operated about ten years, since which time he has retired from active business. He owns 920 acres of land, and nine houses and lots in Mitchell. He was married May 27, 1851, to Miss Emily Kelley, born in Washington County, Ind., March 17, 1827, daughter of John and Minerva (Jenks) Kelley, respectively of Kentucky and New York, and by this union two children have been born: Rosaltha, born in 1854, now Mrs. Glover, and Luella F., dead. He is a Presbyterian, an A. F. & A. M., and a Republican.

WILLIAM G. BOHANON is the son of James and Eliza (Todd) Bohanon, and was born in this township, January 28, 1841. The father was a native of North Carolina and the mother of Kentucky. The grandparents moved first to East Tennessee and then in about 1835 to this township. They had five children—James being one. The latter was married in this county and had three children: George W., Caroline and William G. James was a farmer, a Whig, a Baptist, and a man of much influence and worth. He died in 1857, but his wife yet lives. Her parents were David and Mary (Martin) Todd, who settled in Orange County in 1825. William G. early made farming his occupation. He was industrious and judicious and soon began to accumulate. He now owns 550 acres and has a comfortable home. He raises stock of high grades. August 13, 1862, he married Ellen J., daughter of Harrison Field, who was born in February, 1843, and died January 24, 1873. June 27, 1880, he married Harriet J. Burton, who was born October 11, 1860. They have two children: Liza and Ida. He is a leading Republican. His brother, George W., served three years in the Union Army in the Twenty-fourth Regiment.

MARVIN CLEVELAND was born in Shelby County, Ky., May 21, 1810, son of Ezer and Martha (Wadkins) Cleveland, the father a native of New York and the mother of Tennessee. The parents came to Clark County, Ind., in 1814, and to Orange County in 1816. He died at Bryantsville, October 20, 1853, and his wife died November 26, 1862. They were parents of thirteen children and consistent members of the Baptist Church. Marvin was reared at hard work on his father's farm and "graduated" at a log schoolhouse with dirt floor and greased paper windows. To his marriage with Martha Noblitt, November 5, 1828, six children were born: Lavina, Mary A., Celia, Sarah J., Sylvia and Eli. Mrs. Cleveland was born in Grayson County, Va., February 1, 1809. In 1831, Mr. Cleveland moved upon his present farm, where, by industry, frugality and integrity, he has made a comfortable home. He and wife are consistent Baptists, Mr. Cleveland being a pioneer Superintendent of Sabbath-schools and a Deacon. They reared a bound boy to manhood (P. N. White), who fell in the late war. Eli Cleveland was born where he now resides, December 26, 1845, and received in youth a good common school education. March 15, 1868, he married Julia A. Kearby, born in this county, October 24, 1842. They have one child—Marvin A. The county has no better citizens than the Cleveland families. Later, on the 26th of July, 1884, Marvin Cleveland died at the age of seventy-four and some months. The community lost a good neighbor and the county one of its best citizens.

JAMES H. CRAWFORD was born in Orange County, N. C., November 16, 1822, the first of eight children born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Pickard) Crawford, both natives of North Carolina, he born April 12, 1792, and died February 14, 1876; she born 1797 and died in 1860. They came to Indiana in 1833, settling upon a farm in Lawrence County. Subject was reared to farming and received an ordinary education. He first rented a farm and afterward bought a tract of land, which he sold, and then farmed in various localities, buying and selling different farms. In 1874 he formed a copartnership with James H. Brown, in Mitchell, which he disposed of after two years, but subsequently bought an interest for his son Henry H. August 16, 1863, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant. He was mustered out February 24, 1864. In 1868 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has served four terms. He was married September 25, 1845, to Margaret H. Dodd, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Barnhill) Dodd, and born February 10, 1828. To this union have been born eight children, seven of whom are living: Elizabeth, Alice, Jane, Henry H., Carrie, Albert B. and Lyman B. The deceased was Annie, who died in 1866. The family are all Presbyterians, Mr. Crawford being an Elder in the church for thirty years. He is a Republican.

ISOM DAVIS was born in Marion Township, this county, September 26, 1839, son of Andrew and Nancy (Tyrie) Davis, natives of the "Old North State," and both early settlers of this county. Isom was the only child born to these parents, and when one year of age his father died. The mother married William Terrell, and now lives in Jasper County, Ill., and has a large family. Isom lived with his step-father on the farm, securing a limited education in youth. At the age of nineteen he began for himself as a farmer, which occupation he has since followed. He has worked some for the railroads, runs a saw-mill, owns 220 acres of good land, is a Republican and a useful and substantial citizen. March 10, 1859, he married Parmelia, daughter of Daniel L. and Susan (Melvin) Smith, the father from Virginia and the mother from North Carolina. Mr. Davis and wife have these children: Henry M., Phoebe E., M. M. (dead), George M., Rebecca A. and Nancy S. Mr. Davis takes a meritorious interest in all worthy efforts to improve society.

JACOB M. DEISHER was born in Berks County, Penn., August 22, 1844. His parents were Daniel and Lydia A. (Ebling) Deisher, both natives of Pennsylvania; former born 1803; latter, 1810. They were of German and French ancestry, their forefathers coming to the United States in colonial times from Hesse Darmstadt. Daniel and Lydia were the parents of thirteen children. In 1853 they removed from Pennsylvania, coming by boat to Wabash County, Ill., where they lived several years. In 1860 they moved to Clay County, Ill., where the parents died in 1872. The father was a good scholar in the German and English languages and taught school, being a man of more than ordinary ability. His wife was also well educated. Jacob M. was brought up on the farm and in the mill. In the spring of 1863 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served until close of the war. He participated in numerous engagements. After his return home was on invalids' list, having lost his health to such an extent that it was nearly two years before he could perform manual labor. Entered the employ of Ohio & Mississippi Rail-

way in 1867, remained with that company in capacity of fireman, brakeman and conductor until 1879, then was employed as baggageman and conductor for three years by Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway. Since then has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Mitchell, in connection with his brother Franklin. He married Miss Sallie Cook in 1874. She was born in Mitchell, Ind., in 1853. To this union has been born one child—Lydia A. Mr. Deisher is a member of Masonic and G. A. R. Orders. Franklin Deisher, brother to Jacob M., was born in Berks County, Penn., December 16, 1851. He was reared on a farm and in the mill, receiving, like his brother, a common school education. For a number of years was in the employ of Ohio & Mississippi and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railways. In 1882 entered mercantile business in Mitchell, in which he is now engaged. He married Miss Adaline Dodson, September 7, 1882. She was born in Lawrence County, November 1, 1861. Franklin and Adaline are the parents of one child—Earle.

THE DODSON FAMILY, one of the oldest in Lawrence County, settled here as early as 1818. The father, George W. Dodson, a native of North Carolina, was reared there and when a young man married Miss Mary Thompson, and soon after the marriage moved to Kentucky, and in 1818 came to Indiana, locating in this county, where he died January 24, 1835, and his wife in 1858. Mr. Dodson's life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He was well known and highly respected. In his family were five children. John L. Dodson, his third child, was born in Palestine, Lawrence County, Ind., October 19, 1819. He is said to have been the first male child born in Palestine. He was reared on the farm, and lived with his mother until he became of age, continuing on his father's estate until about 1847. In January, 1847, he and two brothers purchased 352 acres of land, which they farmed conjointly for about two years, when it was sold. In 1850 Mr. Dodson purchased his present farm, at that time comprising 333 acres, but now 500 acres, and also 400 acres near by in Spice Valley Township. He has been married twice, his first wife being Miss Nancy Bass, to whom he was married July 10, 1849. She was the daughter of John and Sallie (Fender) Bass, and was born in Lawrence County, dying January 1, 1877. To this union were born these children: Emma, Laura, Mary, Lyman, Sarah and Frank. His second wife was Demma Bass, a native of Lawrence County. To this union have been born two children: Raymond and Bertha. Mr. Dodson is a man of integrity, a public spirited citizen and highly esteemed. George W. Dodson, fifth and youngest of the children of the Dodson family, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., June 20, 1826. He was reared on the farm, and early in the fifties settled in Woodville, where kept store, but later began teaching school, which he followed two years. He was then for several years engaged in various kinds of business: general merchandising, hotel, drugs, school teaching and Deputy Postmaster. He has an orchard of eighty acres. He has been School Trustee of his township, and is the patentee of the Dodson Coffee Roaster, which has given satisfaction to all who have tried it, and has had quite an extensive sale. In 1883 he located where he is now in the drug trade. March 13, 1855, he married Miss Adaline Olinger, in Woodville. She was born in Harrison County, March 22, 1837, and three children have been born to them: Lillie, now Mrs. W. T. Moore; Mary F., and Lizzie, deceased. Mr. Dodson and family are members of the

Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Dodson is the oldest resident merchant in Mitchell, and is a man of fine business qualifications. Another brother, Alexander T., was born in Marion Township, in 1823. He was reared on the farm. He is a man of great foresight, strong memory, and is remarkably well read in ancient and modern history. He now resides in Missouri. He married Catharine Davis, and to them were born several children, three of whom are still living: William, Mary and Ella.

JOHN EDWARDS was born in Ashe County, N. C., August 13, 1815, son of William and Permelia (Murphy) Edwards, natives respectively of North Carolina and Virginia; he was born in 1791; they were married 1813 or 1814, and in 1816 came to Indiana, traveling on foot. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and a great huntsman; he died in 1864. Our subject was brought by his parents to Indiana when quite young. In 1838 he purchased eighty acres of land, adding to it afterward, making it 316 acres in all, which he has since disposed of to his children. In 1869 he was elected Township Assessor; has also served as Township Trustee. He was married in 1838 to Miss Lucy Burton, born in North Carolina March 20, 1820, a daughter of Allen and Sylvia (Reeves) Burton, and by this union ten children have been born: William H., Allen, Eli M., Malinda, Maria, John R., James W., Mary F., living, and Louisa and Wesley, dead. The family are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Republican. Mr. Edwards has always taken an active interest in the cause of education, and has paid considerable attention to fruit-raising.

WESLEY EDWARDS was born in this township October 6, 1822, son of William and Emily (Murphy) Edwards. Both parents were natives of North Carolina, where they were married and resided until 1816, when they came to Orange County, and about a year later to Lawrence County, locating on our subject's farm. Here the parents lived and farmed, well respected, until their deaths; the father dying in 1863, and the mother in 1850. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, was a Whig and a member of the Baptist Church, and was a man of more than ordinary worth. Wesley was one of ten children, seven of whom reached maturity. He passed his youth on a farm, and at the age twenty-two years married Sarah, daughter of Allen Burton, who bore him seven children, only three now living: Herbert H., Louisa and Harriet. Mrs. Edwards was born in Ashe County, N. C., March, 1822. Wesley owned forty acres when he married; he now has 360 acres. For six years he was County Commissioner, and has honorably officiated in other responsible positions. He is a member of the Baptist Church. The county has no better citizen.

HON. WILLIAM H. EDWARDS, attorney-at-law, was born in Marion Township, November 30, 1841, and after the usual common school training, in 1865, entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, where he remained till the following May, when he went to farming, and after accumulating enough to pay his expenses, entered the Law Department of the University at Bloomington. During the year 1869 he was admitted to practice at the bar of Bedford, and located at Mitchell, where he has since remained; in 1864 was Assessor of Marion Township, and in 1868 was made Treasurer of Mitchell. In 1872 he was elected by the Republican party to the Legislature, serving a special and regular term. December 8, 1868, he was married to Miss Cornelia McCoy, a native of

Ohio, and daughter of J. D. and Catharine (Ewing) McCoy, and one child has been born to them—John H. August 8, 1862, Mr. Edwards enlisted in Company H, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following battles: Munfordville, Ky. (where he was captured), Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and Siege of Vicksburg, where he was discharged by reason of disability. He is a member of the G. A. R.

DAVID H. ELLISON, County Superintendent, was born near Leesville, Lawrence County, October 7, 1851, son of James H. and Mary A. (Breckinridge) Ellison, natives of Indiana and Kentucky. In addition to the district schools, our subject attended the high school at Leesville two years, and in 1872 he entered the State University at Bloomington, where he remained three years. He then taught school two years, after which he re-entered the State University, from which he graduated June 12, 1878, when he accepted the principalship of Leesville High School. remained five years, and in 1883 was appointed County Superintendent of Schools, receiving seven of the nine votes cast. He was married in Leesville June 11, 1878, to Miss Sarah Holland, born in October 3, 1858, and daughter of William A. and Jane (Jeter) Holland, and one child has blessed the union—Minnie. While at college the class agreed to give a silver cup to the oldest child of any one of its members after five years, and the daughter of Mr. Ellison won the prize. He has two farms in Flinn Township, containing 350 acres of fine land. He is an I. O. O. F.

ASA ERWIN, farmer, was born in Shawswick Township, Lawrence Co., Ind., January 23, 1818, where he was reared to farming and educated, being the fifth of thirteen children born to Robert and Mary (Pearsole) Erwin, respectively of North Carolina and Wales. He has always followed farming, and in 1838 purchased fifty-eight acres in Marion Township at \$1.25 per acre. This land he improved, and has since added to it until he now has 600 acres in the tract, and owns 400 acres besides. In 1883 he permanently located in Mitchell, and is a large-hearted, public-spirited man, favoring all laudable undertakings. He has been twice married; first to Rosana Mason, January 2, 1841; she died in January, 1880, leaving six children—Priscilla, Beverly C., Henry C., Edward E., Sarah J. and Milton Grant—living, and four dead. February 24, 1884, he married Mrs. Elizabeth S. Adams, a native of England. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat, but was a Whig until the late war, having cast his first vote for Harrison. Mr. Erwin is dealing extensively in lime, producing at his kilns near Whitlock about 14,000 barrels per year.

THE EVERSOLE FAMILY. The father, John Eversole, was born in Virginia, December 6, 1801. He went to Ohio in 1812, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Lingle in 1827, she also being a native of Virginia, having been born in 1810. In 1838 the Eversole family came to Lawrence County, locating on the farm now owned by Isom Burton, Sr., where they kept a country tavern for two years, after which, removing to Bedford, they conducted a hotel for about four years. From thence they came back to Marion Township and located on the farm now owned by Mr. Eversole's widow, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1861. His widow still survives him at an advanced age. Prior to coming to Indiana Mr. Eversole was engaged in mercantile

pursuits in Clarke County, Ohio; also farmed while there. In politics he was an Old Line Whig and Republican, and was always a strong anti-slavery man. Both he and his wife were well-known and highly esteemed. In the Eversole family were eight children: Sarah C., Jacob L., John D., Edward P., Mary E., Virginia, Emeline J. and James H., all of whom are living, and four of whom now reside in this county. They are all progressive people, highly respected by the communities in which they live. Edward P. Eversole, merchant, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, February 25, 1838, being the fourth of the Eversole children. He came to Lawrence County with his parents in 1838. He was reared on the farm, where he remained until of age, when he farmed conjointly with his father until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., where he was twice wounded and captured. He was discharged on account of disability, but in 1864 re-enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Cavalry, acting in the capacity of Sergeant. At the battle of Murfreesboro he was again wounded, and again discharged, and both times while on crutches. For some time after his return he farmed, but finally located at Mitchell, engaging in the grocery business, which has since occupied his time. He does a business of about \$20,000 annually. He has been married three times; first to Miss Margaret Dodson in 1861, who died in 1864. She bore him one child—John W. His second wife was Ellen Davis, whom he married in 1866, and who died in 1869. His present wife was Mrs. Elizabeth (McCoy) Linn, whom he married in 1871, and who has borne him two children: Wallace M. and Edith. The family are Presbyterians, and he is an I. O. F. and a Republican. James H. Eversole, the youngest of the Eversole family, was born in Marion Township, Lawrence County, Ind., April 2, 1848. He was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education. He has always resided on the old homestead, and most of the time since his father's death has had full control of the farm. He raised considerable stock, and is known as a practical and very successful farmer. On October 20, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah E. Wood, who was born in Lawrence County November 26, 1848. To this union have been born six children: Hattie W., Mary E., John E., Gracie H., Henry B. and Robert V.; all of whom are living, except Robert V. Mr. Eversole has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. In politics he is a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are well known and highly esteemed.

HARRISON FIELD was born in Bourbon County, Ky., October 22, 1810, son of Joseph and Jemima (Wright) Field, the father a native of Culpeper County, Va., and the mother of Woodford County, Ky. The Fields were originally from England, their settlement in this country dating at colonial times. Members of the family served in the Revolution and in the early Indian or border wars. The grandfather, Daniel, served in the Revolution and afterward bought a large tract of land in Bourbon County, Ky. The father married Miss Wright in Kentucky, and in 1814 settled in Washington County, this State, on Twin Creek, and about two years later came to Bono Township, but after a time located on the G. R. Field farm, in this township, and there passed the remainder of his days. His children were Thomas, George, Harrison (our subject), Sarah, Daniel, Willis and Joseph J. Our subject, when seventeen years old, with meager education, began farming for

himself—hiring out by the month at \$5, \$6 and \$8 per month. He made four trips to New Orleans on flat boats, receiving \$30 for the round trip. At the end of seven years he had saved considerable and he bought eighty acres. He now has 246 acres. His wife, Ellen Rankin, whom he married October 13, 1835, bore him these children: Mary A., Sarah J., Susan Y., Harrison W., Ellen J., George T., William C., James W., Willis P., Albert M. and John R. Sarah, Susan, George and John only are living. Harrison, Jr., died while in the last war. George served and safely returned. The Rankins settled in Washington County in 1811, and five years later near Bedford. Mr. Field is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. They are excellent people.

GEORGE R. FIELD was born in this township September 20, 1847, and is the son of George and Jane (Rankin) Field, of whom more particular mention is made, together with much of the family history, in the sketch of Harrison Field above. Our subject's father was a native of Bourbon County, Ky., and was born in 1808, and his wife, Miss Rankin, in 1810, in Woodford County, same State. Their children were as follows: Sarah E., Elizabeth, Mary J., Jemima and George R., our subject. The father died in 1877, but the mother yet lives at Orleans. The father was a Whig and a Republican. George R. received a limited education and was trained for a farmer. He lives now upon the old homestead and has 120 acres of land well improved. His wife, Mary A. Kelly, born near Ironton, Ohio, April 2, 1849, was united in marriage with him August 17, 1870. Mr. Field is disposed to be liberal in politics and is a prominent member of the community.

I. N. GLOVER, of the firm of Malott & Glover, was born in Orange County, Ind., July 15, 1855, where he was reared and educated. He is the youngest of six children born to Thomas G. and Eliza (Elgin) Glover, respectively of Kentucky and Indiana; he born in 1805 and she in 1811, both still living. Our subject in 1872 located at Bedford, where he studied telegraphy and followed that business there, at Salem, Bloomington and Mitchell, being agent for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway. In 1881 he bought an interest in the milling business, and after one year sold, and opened a clothing store, soon after taking in as partner J. H. Malott, when the business was extended to take in dry goods and notions, now handling a stock of over \$10,000. He was Town Clerk of Mitchell in 1880. He was married October 15, 1879, to Miss Rosa C. Bates, daughter of Jacob Y. and Emily (Kelley) Bates, natives of Indiana. Miss Bates was born in Scott County, Ind., October 24, 1854, and by their union they have one child—Merle B. The family are Presbyterians, and he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. HAMER was born in Marion Township, Lawrence County, Ind. His parents were Hugh and Elizabeth (Fitzpatrick) Hamer, the former a native of New York, the latter of Ohio. Hugh, as an apprentice to Mr. Hammersley, came to Indiana at an early day. In 1825 he and his brother, Thomas L., rented the mill in Marion Township which still bears their name. In 1831 they purchased it, operating it until about 1849, when Hugh assumed full control, and conducted it until his death, March 10, 1872. While together the brothers also operated a distillery, which Hugh afterward had charge of. From about 1843 to 1858 the family kept store there. Hugh Hamer was commissioned Postmaster at Spring Mill (the name of the postoffice at Hamer's Mill), by

President Jackson, and continued in this charge until the building of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. He was also County Commissioner. Was elected to the Senate and Lower House of the State Legislature, being the first Whig ever elected to that body from Lawrence County. He was a man of great natural powers of mind. In his family were eight children. Mrs. Hamer, widow of Hugh, still survives him, although quite advanced in age. Her parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Johnson) Fitzpatrick, were natives of Pennsylvania; came to Bono Township January, 1814. George W. Hamer was reared in his father's mill and on the farm, receiving such education as the schools of that early day afforded. When twenty-one years old he rented the mill and operated it and the distillery for three years; then moved to the farm where he now lives, where he has since been engaged in farming. He owns 600 acres of land. In politics he is a Republican. He served seven months in the war in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company H, acting as Wagon Master. He was married to Miss Priscilla Leach, June 16, 1859. She was born in Lawrence County, September 15, 1843. Their union has been blessed with six children: James F., Harry C. (deceased), Minnie M. (deceased), Ida M. (deceased), George A. and Ralph N. Mr. Hamer is a Mason and is Master of Lawrenceport Lodge, No. 453, F. & A. M.; and is also a Royal Arch Mason.

SAMUEL G. HOSKINS was born in Marion Township, December 28, 1851, the youngest of seven children, born to Joshua M. and Mary (Wood) Hoskins, natives respectively of North Carolina and Indiana, he born February 2, 1811, still living; she November 18, 1818, and dying May 11, 1861. Subject was reared in his native county, and completed his education under Prof. Funk, at Mitchell, in 1870, after which he turned his attention to farming for ten years. In 1882 he purchased his present place, a suburban residence with five acres, where he has since resided, engaged in the sewing machine trade. October 13, 1872, he was married to Miss Lucinda E. Alexander, born in Washington County, Ind., June 18, 1854, daughter of Elijah and R. (Overton) Alexander, and three children have been born to them: Cora P., Eddie E., and Albert. Family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mr. Hoskins is a Republican. Our subject was principally reared and educated by his uncle, Mr. Edwin Wood, one of the venerable pioneers of Marion Township, and whose biographical sketch appears in this work.

DANIEL R. HOSTETLER is a native of Bono Township, this county, born April 26, 1848, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Chasteen) Hostetler. The father was born in this county in 1822, and the mother in Washington County. Jonas Hostetler came from Kentucky to Bono Township in 1821. One of eight children was Samuel, the father of Daniel R. Samuel and wife had a family of nine children, of whom six were reared. He farmed, and operated a saw-mill in Lawrence County sixteen years. He was a soldier in the Second Indiana Regiment Mexican war, which regiment was hotly engaged at the battle of Buena Vista. In the last war he was First Lieutenant of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He died in 1882, preceded a few years by his wife. Daniel was reared on the farm and in the mill at hard work, and with but few advantages. He enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the troops were mustered out. In 1871 he

married Hulda S. Pendergrast, who was born in this county in 1850. They have five children: Oscar, Ollie, Oma, Ambrose and Malcom. Mr. Hostetler owns 200 acres of land. Much of his time has been spent in saw-milling. He is a Mason and a Republican, and a prominent man.

DAVID KELLEY, miller, was born in Jackson County, Ind., December 11, 1827, son of James and Ann (Smith) Kelley, natives of Virginia, but early settlers of Jackson County. The father of subject dying when he was eleven years of age, he left home at thirteen to make his way in the world. He worked at farming till seventeen, when he was bound to the tailor's trade. In 1848 he located in the tailoring trade at Vienna, and about 1850 took a contract for grading a railroad. He was engaged clerking and running stores at different points till 1857, when he settled in Mitchell, and in 1862 left his stock of goods and entered the army of the Union, he having raised Company H, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to Major and thus served till his term expired. He was in the battle of Munfordville, where he was captured and paroled; at Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, receiving the officer bearing the flag of truce to Gen. Grant; was at Jackson, Miss., and in the Red River expedition, and was captured at Grand Coteau and held prisoner two months. He afterward served as Provost Marshal of River Department at New Orleans; was at the capture of Mobile and discharged at Galveston in July, 1865, after which he returned to Mitchell and erected his present mill. He was married in Washington County, Ind., June 18, 1857, to Caroline Kelley, daughter of John and Minerva (Jenks) Kelley. Miss Kelley was born in Lawrence County in July, 1831, and by this union four children have been born: John C., Jesse E. and James E., living, and Lillian L., dead. The family are Baptists and he is an I. O. O. F., a G. A. R. and a Republican, having cast his first vote for Fremont. He owns 600 acres of fine land and produces 25,000 bushels of lime per year.

JOHN B. LARKIN, M. D., was born in Burlington, Vt., June 24, 1833. He is the son of Daniel and Ann (Bradford) Larkin, natives of the north of Ireland, where they were reared, married, and resided until 1829, when they emigrated to this country, and after residing a short time in Canada located permanently in Vermont. The father died in 1863. His widow is yet living in Vermont. John B. Larkin, until seventeen years of age, resided with his parents upon a farm, receiving a common school education. He then worked in a cotton and woolen-mill at Newburg, N. Y., until the winter of 1852, when he went South, and after visiting New Orleans and other points, found employment on a flat-boat. In 1854 he came to Ripley County, Ind., where he taught school, and then went to Shelbyville, Ill., where he attended an academy, taught school and began the study of medicine. After attending medical school at Ann Arbor, Mich., he began practice at Huron, Ind. August 11, 1862, he enlisted as a recruit, was then promoted Assistant Surgeon, and later Surgeon, and served until the close of the war. Soon after coming home he located at Mitchell, where he has since remained, following his profession. He has since graduated at the Hospital Medical College, Louisville, with one of his class honors. He was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Kincaid, December 27, 1867, born in Shelbyville, Tenn., in 1842. To this union have been born four children, viz.: Mamie K., Frederick, Fannie L. and Grace. Dr. Larkin is the Secretary of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pensioners, located at

Mitchell. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the progressive and public-spirited men of Mitchell.

JAMES H. MALOTT, of the firm of Malott & Glover, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., January 28, 1837, the eldest of nine children, born to Benjamin F. and Louisa Malott, both natives of Kentucky. Subject was reared and educated in his native State, working upon the farm in the summer and teaching school in the winter. In 1863 he came to Bedford and found employment in the store of his uncle; he afterward went into partnership with Alfred Guthrie at Tunnelton. In 1876 he sold his interest and commenced business alone. In 1882 he came to Mitchell and formed his present partnership. He has served as Assessor, Appraiser and Township Trustee. He was married in Tunnelton, September 12, 1871, to Miss Melvina Guthrie, daughter of Alfred and Isabel (Hubbard) Guthrie. Miss Guthrie was born in Guthrie Township, Lawrence County, January 25, 1854, and by this union three children have been born: Claude G., Alfred F. and Noble. He is an A. F. & A. M. and a Democrat.

L. R. MALOTT, of the firm of Burton & Malott, was born in Bedford, March 26, 1858, son of A. A. and Carrie (Burton) Malott, natives of Indiana. Subject was reared in Bedford, and finished his schooling in 1874, after which he clerked for his father in Bedford for four years. In 1878 he served as Deputy Sheriff under his uncle, M. A. Burton. In March, 1879, he located in Mitchell, where he found ready employment as clerk, at which he continued till 1882, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Burton. In 1880 he was appointed Town Clerk, and in 1881 was elected to same position, serving about eighteen months. He was also employed by the Vandalia Railroad for some months as Assistant Road-master. He was married in Mitchell, April 15, 1880, to Miss Maggie V. Clark, born in Mitchell, November 30, 1858, daughter of David and Sarah (Moore) Clark, he a native of Livonia, Ind., and she of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Malott was educated at Oxford, Ohio, finishing in 1878. Mr. Malott is a gentleman of fine business capacity and is one of the best citizens of the county.

S. F. MARTIN, jeweler, was born in Washington County, Ind., June 8, 1841, the first of five children, born to Joseph W. and Mary E. (Mann) Martin, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee; he was a cooper and miller by trade, and died in Washington County, in 1863, his wife still living. Subject taught school in 1860-61, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company H, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; he served as Hospital Steward and was promoted to Assistant Surgeon, serving until he was mustered out in 1865. He participated in the following battles: Richmond, Ky., where he was captured; Kenesaw Mountain, Rough's Mills, siege of Atlanta, Dallas and the march to the sea. After his return home he studied medicine, and took a course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, practiced a while, but finally gave up his profession and entered the jewelry and drug business, also serving as Postmaster at Campbellsburg. He was married at Fredericksburg, Washington Co., Ind., February 11, 1866, to Miss Ellen Bradbery, born March 23, 1843, daughter of Amos and Sophie (Perkins) Bradbery, natives of Yorkshire, England, and Indiana respectively, and nine children have been born: Laura E., Nathan P., Benjamin F., Ada B., Emma C., Hattie A., Grant, Abner C. and Bessie. The family are members of the Christian Church and he is a Republican.

ELIHU S. McINTIRE, M. D., was born in Mariette, Ohio, January 9, 1832. His paternal grandfather was a native of the north of Ireland and came to this country in 1798, locating in Pennsylvania. Here his son Charles was reared and educated. The latter married Miss Isabel Daily, a native of the Old Dominion. In 1839 he came to Spencer County, Ind., where he engaged in farming and yet resides at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. His wife died in 1881. They reared a family of eight children, one of whom is the subject of this sketch. He was reared upon a farm, receiving such education as the schools of that day afforded. When about nineteen he began teaching school and soon after took up the study of medicine, which he diligently pursued. In the fall of 1856 he entered the medical department of the State University of Iowa, located at Keokuk, graduating in the spring of 1858. He began practice at Dallas City, Ill., but in 1862 enlisted and received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1863 he resigned and began the practice of medicine in Crawford County, Ind., where he remained until 1865; then came to Mitchell, where he has since resided. He followed his profession some time and then became editor of the *Mitchell Commercial*, which he successfully conducted for eleven years. He was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Bowers in 1856. She was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1832. To this marriage have been born six children: Ella, Mary, Henry, Lucy, Charles and John B. Dr. McIntire has always voted in opposition to the pro-slavery party. He is a member of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons, located at Mitchell, also of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Masonic Order. As a journalist, physician, and citizen no man in the county is more popular, and the county would be much better off had it more such men as Dr. McIntire.

JAMES H. McPHEETERS is a native of Washington County, Ind., his birth occurring March 14, 1844. His grandfather, James McPheeters, was of Scotch descent and removed soon after the war of 1812 to near Livonia. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. He reared a large family, one of whom—Alexander—married Louisa M. Snyder, a lady of German extraction and native of the Empire State. They reared a family of three children, James H., the subject of this sketch, being one. Alexander McPheeters studied medicine and for fully fifty years practiced at Livonia. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church thirty years and Superintendent of the Livonia Sabbath-schools twenty-five years; he died in 1882. His widow survives him. James H. McPheeters was reared in Livonia, receiving such education as the village schools afforded. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventeen Indiana Volunteer Infantry, participating in a number of engagements and serving in all some nine months. After his return he studied medicine, but later made a specialty of dental and mechanical surgery. He began the practice at Salem, and in 1868 came to Mitchell, where he has since resided, building up a good and steadily increasing business. His entire paternal ancestry were strong anti-slavery people, and on arriving at age he identified himself with the Republican party. He is now the Republican candidate for Recorder of Lawrence County. He is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church and Superintendent of Sabbath-school. He has been twice married, first to Miss Mary E. Hagan, a native of Washington County, her birth occurring De-

ember 21, 1847. This lady died July 10, 1878. His marriage with Miss L. Florence Roby occurred May 23, 1880. She was born in Kentucky, June 4, 1832, and died May 20, 1882. By the first marriage there were three children: Florence M., Alexander N. and Ads M. The fruit of the second marriage was a son—Earl G. Mr. McPheeters is one of the county's best citizens.

WILLIAM MILLER was born in Marion Township, March 15, 1831, and is the son of John and Susan Tiley Miller, both natives of the "Old North State." The parents were married there, and one of their children was born there. In 1838 they came to this county and located temporarily in an old log church until they had raised a crop and erected a cabin. The father was an influential Democrat, a good citizen, and he and wife were members of the Baptist Church. The mother died in 1870, and the father ten years later. They were old and esteemed citizens. William was reared on a farm, and secured a fair education. He lived at home till twenty-five, and then began alone for himself. He soon had considerable property around him, made by industry, and has steadily increased his worldly goods, until he now owns 180 acres of good land fairly well improved and stocked. He is a Democrat, and an intelligent man. In earlier life he taught several terms of school. His marriage with Louisa Isom occurred January 17, 1861, and to this union the following children were born: Susan F., Mary, Rebecca, Charity, John M., George H., True and Nora. Mrs. Miller was born in this township May 01, 1849. The family are industrious and well respected.

JAMES D. MOORE, merchant, was born in Burlington, Iowa, September 18, 1840, the third of eight children born to Jonathan and Catharine Dyer Moore, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee, who were early settlers of Indiana, the father being a saddler. He died in 1864, and his wife in 1874. Subject when four years of age came with his parents to Bloomington, Ind., where he was principally reared and educated, and where he learned the trade of mending. In 1868 he enlisted in Company K, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, and was Sergeant. He was in the Red River expedition, and at Middle, serving till January, 1869. After his return he clerked for several years, and in 1872 located in Mitchell in general merchandising. In 1880 he was elected County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 117, the Republican State ticket carrying the county by 416 majority. He has given, of late years, much of his time to farming and stock-raising. He was married in Mitchell, February 1, 1870, to Miss Mary Sheeks, daughter of John and Dradenma Insley Sheeks, natives of Kentucky. Miss Sheeks was born in Marion Township, April 18, 1841, and has borne her husband three children—Nora D., Roy S. and Olin J. The family are members of the Christian Church, and he is an A. F. & A. M., an L. O. O. F., a G. A. R., and a staunch Democrat. Mr. Moore started in life on borrowed capital, and has accumulated a fine competency, having one of the handsomest and best residences in Mitchell.

LEWIS MURRAY is the son of Timothy and Catharine Finger Murray, and was born in this township, October 14, 1829. The father was a native of North Carolina, born September 8, 1811, and in 1816 came to this township. Here he married Catharine Finger who was born September 18, 1806, and who bore him eight children. The father died July 16, 1881, and the mother August 29, 1878. He was a Democrat and was well respected. He and wife were consistent Baptists. The

grandfather was Elijah Murray and grandmother Elizabeth Conitz. They had a family of ten children, and were excellent people. Lewis was reared a farmer, with fair education, and March 7, 1852, married Susan Miller, who was born in this township November 15, 1831. Four children were born to them: Catharine, Sarah E., Viola and Mary M. The second and third only are living; they are quite well educated and have taught school. July 4, 1863, Mrs. Murray died. Mr. Murray has not remarried. He is a good farmer, and owns 285 acres of land. He is a Democrat and a progressive citizen and an honest man.

E. C. NEWTON, merchant tailor, was born in Summerville, Ohio, January 31, 1853, where he was reared and educated, after which he served an apprenticeship at tailoring in his native town. He then located for one year at Hamilton, after which he was employed at different points in Ohio, until May, 1876, when he located in Mitchell, working with John Sandeur for a short time. He was then owner for A. Wood & Co., until August, 1882, when he established his present business, in which he is doing finely, his tables being loaded with both imported and domestic goods of the best qualities. He was married in Bedford, Ind., October 14, 1880, to Miss Fannie Warren, who was born in Lawrence County, Ind., in March, 1856, and their union has been blessed with one child—Myrtle. Mr. Newton is an I. O. O. F. and a Republican.

JAMES R. OVERMAN was born in Lawrence County, Ind., October 14, 1847. He is the son of Levi and Eliza J. Bryant Overman. James Overman, his grandfather, when a young man came from North Carolina in 1814 and settled in Washington County. He married Miss Margaret Munden. To them were born five sons and two daughters, all of whom reached maturity. Levi was one of the sons, and was married in this county. He was born in Washington County, Ind., his wife in Lincoln County, Ky. To them were born eight children. The Bryants—Robert and his wife, Lucinda Culbertson—came from Kentucky to this county in 1830, settled in Spive Valley Township, near where the village of Bryantville is now located. Levi Bryant's father was the one who settled and laid out Bryant's Station, Ky., the same year. Daniel Boone settled Boonesboro. He was a celebrated Indian fighter; was killed at the battle of River Raisin in the war of 1812. Robert Bryant's wife is still living on the old homestead in Spive Valley Township. Of the eight children in Levi Overman's family, James R. and two sisters are the only ones now living. Levi died October 3, 1876; his wife in April, 1876. James R. Overman was reared on a farm. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood until eighteen years old; then attended several terms of the Bedford High School; entered the State University at Bloomington in 1867, from which institution he graduated in 1871. February 16, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Carrie E. Seantlin. Like his ancestors before him, he has always voted in opposition to the Democratic party and at present is the Republican candidate for State Legislature, a position for which he is eminently qualified. He has done much to build up the stock interests of the county and is a cultured, practical and industrial worker. He is a member of the Masonic order, having taken the Commandery degrees.

ISAIAH PHIPPS is a native of Ashe County, N. C., born July 10, 1830, and came with his parents to this county in 1840, and here was reared and educated. In 1851 he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served honorably three years. He was

at Pittsburg Landing, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and other engagements. He married Mary C. Roby in 1861. This lady was born near Bardstown, Ky., in 1842, and bore her husband two children—Benjamin and Eve. Mr. Phipps was again married in 1867 to Mrs. Mary A. Parks, who was born in Madison County, Ky., in 1841, and whose maiden name was Hart. After coming from the army, Mr. Phipps farmed in Orange County till 1879, then came to Juliet and engaged in merchandising. He is a Republican, is Postmaster and storekeeper, is a Baptist, and owns eighty acres of land, and property in Juliet. His eyes are very weak from exposure while serving his country. His parents were Isaiah and Eve (Kennedy) Phipps, natives of North Carolina, and of English and Scotch descent. They were married in their native State, and reared seven sons and seven daughters. The father was a farmer and an honest man.

AARON D. PLESS. This gentleman was born in Marion Township, this county, February 12, 1842. His father, John F. Pless, was a native of the Old North State, and when a young man came North, settling in about 1832 in this county, finding employment as a farm-hand with Aaron Davis. He worked for Mr. Davis several years, and married his daughter Rebecca. To this union were born eleven children, only four of whom reached man and womanhood. Mr. Pless and wife always resided upon a farm. They were intelligent, hard-working and highly respected people. He died August 4, 1880, and his wife October 6, 1874. Aaron Pless was reared like most farmer boys, and received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. His marriage with Miss Timanza Burton occurred August 30, 1866. This lady is a native of Lawrence County, born August 15, 1846. They have two daughters—Nettie A. and Nellie T. In 1861 Mr. Pless enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and faithfully and honorably served his country three years. Soon after entering he and others were captured while guarding, but were soon after paroled. He participated in the battles of Parker's Cross Roads, capture of Little Rock, and a number of others. He was actively engaged in farming until 1876, when he moved to Mitchell, where he has since resided. He deals in stock, shipping to Cincinnati and other places, and is one of the most successful shippers in the county. He owns 585 acres of land and a beautiful home in Mitchell. He is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R. and Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the county's most worthy and useful citizens.

DAVID L. SHEEKS was born in Marion Township, Lawrence County, Ind., November 22, 1819. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Canotte) Sheeks, the former a native of Rowan County, N. C., and the latter having been born near Hagerstown, Md. They were married in Wayne County, Ky., where their parents had settled in a very early day. They both descended from German ancestry, whose arrival in this country dates back to colonial times. George and his wife came to Orange County, Ind., in the spring of 1816, locating near Orleans, in which place they made one crop. On January 9, 1817, they came to Lawrence County, settling on Rock Lick in Marion Township, where the remainder of their days were passed, and where they reared twelve children—six sons and six daughters. By trade Mr. Sheeks was a cabinet-maker, but after locating in this county he engaged in farming, and for his day accumulated considerable property. He died in 1842, his wife

living until 1856. David L. was reared on a farm, receiving such education as the schools of those days afforded. At the age of twenty-one years he started in life for himself and without much of this world's goods, less than 100 acres of land, since which time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, paying considerable attention to stock-raising, and of late years also to saw-milling. By close attention to business, careful management and keen business foresight, he has become the largest land-owner and one of the wealthiest citizens in the county, owning about 4,000 acres. Mr. Sheeks has been married three times, and is the father of a large family. His first wife was Miss Sylvania Lewis, a native of this county. She was a daughter of Robert Lewis, who settled in Clarke County, Ind., in 1811. To this union were born eight children: John W., Delbert, Edward, Martha, Isom, Franklin P., Priscilla, and an infant unnamed. His second wife was Miss Susan Horsey, a native of Martin County, Ind., and a daughter of James Horsey, who settled in Martin County, Ind., in 1815. She bore him ten children: Mary, George Canotte, Halbert J., Laura, Homer, David I., Rose, Albert, Isaac Lawrence and Wade. His third wife was Miss Melinda Payne, a native of Martin County, Ind., and a daughter of Riley Payne, an early settler in Lawrence County, who came from South Carolina. She bore him two children: Sallie and Everett. In politics Mr. Sheeks has always been a Democrat. His son, John W., was in Company D, Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was its color-bearer. He lost his life while serving his country. Mr. Sheeks has twice been elected to the responsible position of County Commissioner, in which office he has proven himself capable and efficient, having saved to the county many dollars by his financial ability. He is now a candidate for that office. During the time of his official life he superintended the building of the County Infirmary and other public improvements.

WILLIAM H. TAPP, druggist and grocer, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 23, 1848, son of James P. and Eliza J. (Clark) Tapp, natives of Kentucky. The father died in Mitchell in 1881, his wife having passed away the year previously; he was Captain of Company D, Thirty-fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. Subject's parents removed to Mitchell when he was fifteen years of age, and there he learned the trade of marble-cutter, afterward working in Louisville for some months, when he returned to Mitchell, where he has since resided. In December, 1870, he and father opened a drug store, and the father dying in 1881, the business has been continued by himself, carrying a good stock and doing a good business. In 1881 he was appointed Notary Public, and in 1882 he was elected Trustee of Marion Township. He is Secretary of the Mitchell Building, Loan and Savings Association, and has been for many years P. S. of Mitchell Lodge, No. 242, I. O. O. F.; is Scribe of Lawrence Encampment, and served as Secretary of Mitchell Agricultural Association. He is a Democrat. Is leader of the Mitchell Silver Band, being a fine musician.

HENRY C. TRUEBLOOD is descended from John Trueblood, who emigrated from England to America in 1700, settling in Camden County, N. C. His wife's name was Agnes, and they had two sons, Amos and John, who married and reared large families, and their descendants are to be found in almost every state in the Union. They were God-fearing, liberty-loving people, and held to the religious tenets of the Friends or Quakers, and left the Old World on account of religious persecution.

They were always opposed to the institution of Slavery, and many of them settled in Orange and adjoining counties in Indiana. Josiah Trueblood, father of Henry C., was twice married; his first wife was Miss Lydia Bowden, who bore him seven children; his second wife was Miss Rachel Field, daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret (Wilson) Field, who came to Washington County, Ind., soon after the war of 1812. By the second marriage there were four children, one of whom, Henry C., is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Trueblood came to Lawrence County in an early day, settling near Bryantsville, where he followed farming. He died in 1854. His wife survives him and resides in Marion Township. Henry C. Trueblood was born in Spice Valley Township, November 15, 1849. He was brought up on the farm and received the benefits of a good common education. He was united in marriage with Miss Millie F. Hall, March 11, 1872. This lady was born in Marion Township, November 13, 1849. Mr. Trueblood owns a farm of 160 acres, which he farms in a practical and successful manner. He also pays considerable attention to raising and grazing cattle and other stock. He has taught several terms of school and is one of the intelligent and progressive men of Lawrence County. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

JONATHAN TURLEY is a native of this township, born May 2, 1827, son of Benjamin and Parmelia (Wright) Turley. The grandparents came early to Barren County, Ky., and in 1824 to this county, locating at Palestine. Here the grandfather, Aaron, died. One of his children was Benjamin, the father of Jonathan. The father married Miss Wright of Orange County; was a prominent and useful citizen and farmer; was an Old Line Whig and a Republican, and was once Captain of Militia. Ten of his twelve children grew up. Jonathan is a self-made man. His youth was spent on the farm and in attendance at the subscription schools. He selected the occupation of farming and his success is shown by his 430 acres and comfortable home. In 1879 he began the distillation of brandy and some whisky, making from 600 to 1,800 gallons per year. December 29, 1849, he married Julia A. Hall, who was born in this county in 1828. They have four children: Mary F., Sarah J., Robert B. and Eliza A. Mr. Turley is a Republican. The mill is known as Daisy Spring Mill, and is doing a good business as it did in early times. Mr. Turley is just commencing to burn lime on an extensive scale. He is an industrious and prosperous man.

AARON TURLEY. This gentleman was born in Orleans Township, Orange Co., Ind., June 19, 1854. He is the son of Benjamin and Parmelia (Wright) Turley, appropriate mention of whom is made in another part of this work. Aaron Turley was reared on his father's farm, receiving a common school education. He was united in marriage with Miss Dora M. Hardman, May 9, 1878. She was born, June 25, 1858, in Orange County, Ind., and is the daughter of John and Sarah (Reed) Hardman, early settlers of that county. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Turley: Una B. and Ralph H. Mr. Turley owns a well improved farm of 242 acres, and raises good stock of all kinds. He has never aspired to any political preferment, but is an unswerving Republican. He is a member of the Christian Church, a man of good morals and habits, and a useful and influential citizen.

THOMAS W. WELSH is a native of Erie County, Penn., his birth occurring June 18, 1851. His parents, Timothy and Annie (White)

Welsh, were natives of Limerick County, Ireland, where they were reared and married. Soon after this event they immigrated to this country, and located at Erie, Penn., where they remained three years, and then moved to North Vernon, Ind., and after two years removed to Poston, Ripley County, which they have since made their home. They reared a large family, and are people of great social and moral worth. Thomas W. received a common school education, and while yet a boy began to do for himself. His first job was carrying water when a boy for track-men and other employes on the railroad. This he did so well and faithfully that he found employment of this kind for five years. At sixteen years of age he went to work with the other employes, receiving a man's wages, and two years later was promoted to the position of foreman of a gang of men on construction and repairs of the road-bed, a position he filled a number of years with much credit. In 1879 he was given the position of supervisor of track of division C on the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, a position he now holds and efficiently fills. He was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Cox, May 12, 1877. This lady was born in Ripley County, Ind., January 30, 1856. Five children have been born to them, viz.: Thomas E., Genevieve P., and three that died in infancy. Mr. Welsh is a Democrat, a member of the Town Council, and of the Masonic order.

EDWIN WOOD, grocer, was born in Randolph County, N. C., October 31, 1815, son of Zebedee and Hannah (Brower) Wood, natives of North Carolina. In 1818 our subject came with his parents to Lawrence County, who settled in Marion Township, the father being born in 1791, and dying in 1872, his wife also dying the same year. Our subject remained at home farming till he was twenty-five years of age, when he purchased 160 acres of land, where he remained till he located the town of Woodville. He was also engaged contracting on the railroad, starting a store at the same time, and in addition ran a mill. In 1877 he came to Mitchell and opened a store, which he still runs. He has been twice married, first in Lawrence County, February 25, 1841, to Mary E. Sheeks, a native of this county, born November 12, 1824; she died September 7, 1857, leaving six children: Anselm, George Z., John B., Hannah E., Malinda and Thomas J. June 24, 1858, he married Mary L. Brooks, in Orange County, Ind. Mr. Wood was appointed First Lieutenant of the company of this township, when he was twenty-three years of age. He is one of the pioneers of this section, and does a very fair business. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty years, and is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE Z. WOOD, editor of the *Mitchell Commercial*, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., October 15, 1844, where he was reared and educated. At the age of fourteen years he entered Mitchell Seminary, where he remained three years, and then went to farming. In 1863 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving as Corporal, three months. In April, 1864, he again enlisted, in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was with his regiment when it released the Andersonville prisoners. He was Sergeant of his company. He was engaged in saw-milling three years, and then clerked awhile, when he and his brother formed a partnership which lasted a year. He again became a partner in business, until about 1876, at which time he was appointed Assistant Postmaster, afterward being appointed Post-

master. In October, 1883, he purchased the *Commercial*, and has made it an excellent paper. It was established in 1865. In 1879 he was elected City Councilman. In connection with his other business, Mr. Wood is engaged in the wholesale book and stationery trade, being successor to Anderson & Hamilton. In 1880 he established a coal-yard in Mitchell, which he still operates. July 6, 1876, he was married to Naomi Z. Hutchinson, a native of Harrison County, Ind., and by this union have been born two children: Grace A. and Francis E., the latter being deceased. Mr. Wood is an A. F. & A. M., and an I. O. O. F.

ANSELM WOOD, of the firm of A. Wood & Co., was born in Lawrence County, Ind., October 13, 1842, the first of six children born to Edwin and Mary E. (Sheeks) Wood, natives respectively of North Carolina and Indiana. Subject completed his education at the Baptist Seminary at Mitchell. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following battles: Parker's Cross Roads, and a forty days' fight in Arkansas. He was promoted to Sergeant, and discharged at Indianapolis in January, 1865. After the war he engaged in the boot and shoe trade, then in the grocery business, and finally in dry goods business, first being a partner with D. L. Sheeks, and in 1879 the firm assumed the name A. Wood & Co., and now carries a stock of about \$12,000. Mr. Wood also owns a farm of 100 acres. He has been Township and School Trustee. He was married in Lawrence County in September, 1866, to Miss Mary J. Pless, daughter of John F. and Rebecca J. (Davies) Pless, and of this union eight children have been born: Fannie, Oscar, Stella, Jesse, Aaron F., William R., Rebecca J. and Lawrence A. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Wood is a Republican. He served as Postmaster under President Johnson's administration.

AARON WRIGHT was born in what is now known as Orleans Township, Orange Co., Ind., May 3, 1816. His parents were Jonathan and Sarah (Reed) Wright. Jonathan's father was a resident of Virginia. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, fighting for American Independence, and was killed in battle. He left a widow and quite a family of children, who separated, some of them being bound out. Such was the fate of Jonathan, who, when a boy, removed with the man to whom he was bound from Virginia to Kentucky. Here he was reared. He was married there to Miss Sarah Reed, and in the fall of 1815 brought his family to Indiana, and located two miles east of Orleans, Orange County. He served in the war of 1812 against the Indians. He was the father of eleven children. Both he and his wife are now dead. Their lives were spent on a farm, Jonathan devoting part of his time to carpentering. In politics he was an Old Line Whig. During his life he held positions of honor and trust, and both he and his wife were highly esteemed by all. Aaron Wright was reared on a farm; received a common school education, which was mostly procured by attending subscription schools. At the age of twenty-one years he started in life for himself by engaging in farming, which he has since followed. Like many of our prominent men, he began life a poor boy, with no capital. In 1838 he located where he now lives, in Marion Township. He owns 300 acres of fine land, and has aided his children in procuring farms. On November 1, 1838, he married Miss Jane Hall, who was born in Orange County, Ind., June 4, 1817. To them were born eight children: Permelia, Emily, Elijah, Henry C., Green T., Sarah E., Rhoda E. and

Elmer E. Elijah, Henry C. and Green T. served in the late Civil war. Elijah went out with the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company G, but was transferred to a colored regiment as First Lieutenant, and died while serving his country. Henry C. was also a member of Company G, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was at Fort Blakeley and participated in a number of other engagements. He served until the war closed. Green T. went out with the One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving one hundred days. Mr. Wright is one of the best farmers in the county. In politics he is a Republican; prior to the organization of which party he had always been a Whig. He is the Republican candidate for County Commissioner, a position he is eminently qualified to fill. He is also a Mason, and has ever taken a great interest in all projects which had for their object the country's good. He took an active part in sustaining the boys in the field during the war, and is one of the leading and influential citizens of the county.

HENRY C. WRIGHT was born in Marion Township, Lawrence Co., Ind., December 31, 1844. He was raised on the farm and received a common school education. After the war, in which he served with gallantry, he returned home and engaged in agricultural pursuits, to which he has since devoted his life. He owns a farm of 150 acres. He was united in marriage with Miss Clara A. Murray, January 20, 1872. She was born in Marion Township, Lawrence Co., Ind., April 6, 1854, and is a daughter of Isaac and Sophia A. (Hall) Murray. To this union have been born three children—Otto, Robert and Homer. Henry C. is a Republican in politics, and a member of the G. A. R. order. He has always aimed to keep good stock, and has some of the finest in the county. He takes great interest in educational matters and is a highly respected, public-spirited citizen. Messrs. Aaron and Henry C. Wright have the best short-horn cattle in this section of the State. They have spared no pains nor expense in promoting the cattle interests of the county, and to them is due a large share of the praise bestowed upon the cattle-growers of this section for the fine cattle raised.

JONATHAN H. WRIGHT was born in Orleans, Orange Co., Ind., December 17, 1842. He was the son of Washington and Martha A. (Griffith) Wright; former a native of Kentucky, latter of New York. They were married in Washington County, Ind., and raised a family of eight children. The father of Washington Wright was named Jonathan, who, in 1815, in the fall of the year, settled in Orange County. Washington Wright taught school and clerked in a country store when a young man. He was an Old Line Whig; was a man of ability and very progressive. He died in Orange County, June 17, 1856. His wife still survives him, residing on the old homestead. Jonathan H. Wright passed his boyhood days on the farm; received a common school education. Enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three years; participated in numerous engagements, the principal one being that of Shiloh. Three brothers—William H., James H. and Elijah M., the two former of whom died—were also in their country's service. After the war Jonathan joined the family in Orange County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has since followed. In 1881 he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and moved from Orange County to occupy it. It contains 250 acres, the amount paid therefor having been almost entirely accumulated by himself. On January

17, 1867, he was married to Miss Polly J. Hardman, who was born in Orange County, Ind., April, 1843. To them have been born two children: Harry W. and Orra C. In politics Mr. Wright is a Republican. He is a member of the Christian Church; also of the G. A. R. order. He is well known, highly respected, and takes great interest in educational affairs and public enterprises.

INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ABNER ARMSTRONG is a native of the township, where he yet resides, born January 20, 1828. James Armstrong, his father, was born in the year 1800, and when this county was yet new made settlement within its borders, and died in 1866. The early life of Abner Armstrong was passed upon the farm of his parents and in attendance upon the district schools of that day, and since 1849 he has been doing for himself. It is only necessary to add that Mr. Armstrong now owns over 1,400 acres of good land, besides other valuable property, to show that he has made this life a success. He not only is one of the county's wealthiest citizens but one of its most enterprising as well, taking advanced steps in the welfare of all laudable public enterprises, and contributing liberally from his means to this end. In 1881 he completed the erection of a fine, large, frame dwelling on his place, which is the best residence in the township, and reflects credit upon himself as its architect. His marriage with Miss Jeannette Boone, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of Col. Noah and Jane (Rhodes) Boone, who were natives of Pulaski County, Ky., was solemnized in 1852, and five children have blessed them, named: Alvin B., Walter (deceased), Daniel (deceased), Flora F. and Laura C. In politics Mr. Armstrong is an unswerving Republican, formerly a Whig, casting his first Presidential ballot for Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1878 he was elected Township Trustee, and in 1881 was appointed to that office to fill an unexpired term. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

HORACE N. ARMSTRONG was born October 8, 1852, a son of W. S. and Clementine (Boone) Armstrong. He is a native of Indian Creek Township, this county, the eldest living in a family of six children, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. He was reared to manhood on his parents' farm secured a good common school education in youth, and has taught both in the district schools and vocal music. In 1873 he located where he now lives, and where he owns 200 acres of good farming and grazing land. To his marriage with Miss Martha E. Tincher, which occurred in 1872, one child was born, named Opal. The mother dying in August, 1876, Mr. Armstrong married Miss Matilda Hermon, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1877. To this marriage two children have been born—Edgar and Wesley C. Mr. Armstrong and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

JACOB BOSSERT was born in Germany in 1838, son of John and Christiana (Zigler) Bossert; is the third in a family of five children. Mr. Bossert came to America in 1857, and settled in the old Pennsylvania State, and there remained two years, and then came to Indiana

and located in Bedford, Lawrence County, where he remained about ten years, and then removed to his present place in Indian Creek Township. The major part of the life of Mr. Bossert has been spent at carpentering, and as an architect he has had few superiors in Lawrence County. For several years Mr. Bossert has been giving his entire attention to agriculture and stock-raising. He owns more than 200 acres of well improved land, and in addition he has control of the famous Williams farm. Mr. Bossert was married in 1867 to Miss Macena R. Williams, a native of Lawrence County. To this union have been born three children, viz.: Lydia, Katie and Perry. The subject of this mention enlisted in the United States Army in May, 1862, in Company A, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and after being prisoner of war twice, and serving his country three years, he was honorably discharged in 1865 at Galveston, Tex. Mr. and Mrs. Bossert are members of the Christian Church, and he is one of Lawrence County's best men. He was a firm and true friend of Bartemus Williams. He is one of the successful men of Lawrence County, and is a Republican.

HENRY COX, farmer and stock-raiser, was born November 17, 1835, in Indian Creek Township, Lawrence Co., Ind., son of Alexander and Zibah (Adamson) Cox, and is of Irish-German extraction. Mr. Cox remained at home and worked on the farm for his father until about twenty-seven years of age, when he began farming and stock-raising for himself. He was united in marriage to Miss Emily J. Kern, also a native of Lawrence County, daughter of Benjamin Kern. The year 1836 marks this event. They have the following children: Minnie M., Idis and Alex. Mr. Cox is one of the leading farmers of Indian Creek Township, and he now has 700 acres of land, and the same is in a high state of cultivation, save 150 acres which is yet in timber. On this farm there is one of the best as well as one of the most complete farm residences in the county. It is a frame with a front 45x18 feet, and an L 40x27 feet built in 1878, at a cost of \$5,000. In 1863 Mr. Cox settled where he now resides. He is a staunch Republican and cast his first Presidential ballot for John C. Fremont. For twelve years he has held an official position in the Christian Church. Mrs. Cox is also a member of that denomination. Mr. Cox enjoys more than an ordinary education and he is manifesting much interest in the education of his children. He is one of the representative and highly respected men of Lawrence County.

BURGESS COX, farmer and Justice of the Peace, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., July 30, 1838, son of G. W. and Eliza (Etchison) Cox, and is of English descent. The father of Mr. Cox was born in North Carolina and came to Indiana at a very early day, and was among the pioneers of Indian Creek Township. Our subject was yet in his childhood when his parents were deceased, and he was placed to live with his grandfather, and at fourteen years was bound to an uncle, and with him lived until his twenty-first year, at which time he began life for himself. His marriage took place in 1859 to Miss Rebecca Adamson, a native of Lawrence County. Four children blessed this union, two of whom survive their mother, who died in 1879. Mr. Cox was married again the same year to Mrs. Caroline Sentney (*nee* Shor). Mr. Cox settled where he now resides in 1879, and here he has nearly 200 acres of well improved land. He is a Republican. In 1876 he was elected Justice of the Peace for Indian Creek Township, re-elected in 1880 and

re-elected over again in 1882. He is a member of the Christian Church, and Mrs. Cox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a resident of the county almost half a century.

JOHN H. FAUCETT, M. D., is a native of Orange County, Ind., born September, 1840, son of William and Mary A. (Higgins) Faucett, and is of English origin. The father of Dr. Faucett was a native of North Carolina, and his mother was born in Tennessee. The parents of Dr. Faucett immigrated to Indiana in 1820, and settled in Orange County, and here his father died in 1848. The early life of the subject of this mention was spent in service for his mother and attending the district school. In 1861 Dr. Faucett enlisted in the United States Army, in Company K, Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded. He was honorably discharged in 1863. In 1866 Dr. Faucett began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Riley, near Kecksville, Martin Co., Ind. In 1874 he graduated from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, but prior to this date had done some medical practice. He first located at Trinity Springs, Martin Co., Ind., where he remained until 1876, when he came to Fayetteville, Lawrence County, and here he continues in the regular practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful. The marriage of Dr. Faucett occurred in 1876 to Miss Ida Leonard, a native of Martin County, Ind., daughter of Samuel Leonard. Mrs. Faucett died in 1880. Dr. Faucett is a Republican and one of the leading physicians of his county.

J. G. FERGUSON was born May 28, 1832, in Perry Township, Lawrence Co., Ind., son of Ralston and Letitia (Armstrong) Ferguson. He is next to the eldest in a family of twelve children and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. The father of our subject was born in Laurel County, Ky., and when eight years of age came to Greene County, Ind., in company with his parents. Mr. Ferguson was united in marriage in 1859 to Miss Tabitha Cox. To this union were born two children, viz.: Canaan and Nettie. Mrs. Ferguson died in 1870, and the subject of this sketch was married again in 1871 to Mrs. Martha Rainbolt, who was deceased in 1878; and Mr. Ferguson was a third time married, in 1879, to Mrs. Sarah Smith. Mr. Ferguson began life properly for himself at a not very early day in his existence. He worked five years by the month on the farm. For nineteen years he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, at which he has been most successful. He now possesses more than 300 acres of well improved land. In 1880 he built his present residence; the same is a frame, and cost about \$2,000. He is one of the unswerving Republicans of Indian Creek Township and cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont. Mr. Ferguson is one of the enterprising men of Lawrence County and one of its most public-spirited citizens. He has been a resident of this county more than half a century.

JOHN HAYS was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1818; son of Moses and Sarah (Barnes) Hays, and is of Scotch-German origin. The father of Mr. Hays was a native of Virginia, and his mother was born in Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather was David Hays, a native of Ireland, who came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he was a soldier during its entire continuance. The parents of Mr. Hays came to Indiana in 1819 and made settlement in Washington County. The early life of our subject was spent in flat boating and trading on the rivers of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. He was mar-

ried in 1845, to Miss Sabrina Rains, a native of Lawrence County. To this marriage were born eight children. Mrs. Hays died in 1875. In 1873 Mr. Hays removed from Washington to Lawrence and settled where he now lives. He has 400 acres of land. He is an earnest Republican and cast his first Presidential vote for Harrison. The father of Mr. Hays was an 1812 soldier. Mr. Hays is a member of the Christian Church. He is a successful farmer and a leading citizen of his neighborhood.

HENRY INMAN, an old pioneer, was born in Orange County, Ind., in 1818; son of Thomas and Priscilla (Sanders) Inman. He is the fourth in a family of eight children and is of English blood. The father of Mr. Inman was born and raised in North Carolina. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was wounded at the battle of King's Mountain. About 1812 the parents of Mr. Inman came to the territory that now composes Indiana. When the subject of this sketch was fifteen years of age he came with his parents to Lawrence County, where his father died in 1835. Mr. Inman was married in 1836 to Miss Sarah Mitchell, a native of Lawrence County. This marriage was blessed with thirteen children, ten of whom are living. In 1839 Mr. Inman made a settlement near where he now lives. By occupation he has been a life-long farmer and now owns nearly 400 acres of well improved land. He has a good house and barn. He is one of the men who has cleared his farm from the unbroken wilderness. He is a Democrat, though in local matters he supports the best men. He had two sons and three sons-in-law in the late war. The first cabin in which Mr. and Mrs. Inman lived was 12x16 feet, built of round logs and had a stick chimney, puncheon floor and a clap-board door. Mr. and Mrs. Inman have long been members of the Baptist Church and are among the leading old settlers of Indian Creek Township.

NATHAN JACKSON, a pioneer of this county, was born May 6, 1808, in the Old Dominion. His parents were John and Nancy (Farmer) Jackson, the former a native of England, from whence he emigrated to the United States, stopping for a time at the city of Baltimore, where he was married, then removing to Virginia, where he died at a ripe old age. In 1828 Nathan Jackson and Miss Martha Potter, a native of North Carolina, were married, and two years later they emigrated West, where they expected to build a home in the new country. They came to Lawrence County, Ind., and made settlement near where they now reside, and Lawrence County has ever since been their home. By a life of industry Mr. Jackson has accumulated 480 acres of land. In the acquisition of this Mrs. Jackson has been an efficient helpmeet, sharing with her husband all the hardships and adversities of pioneer life. Mr. Jackson is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of long standing in the Christian Church. Ten children have blessed their marriage, six of whom are yet living.

WILLIAM I. JORDAN, Township Trustee, and general merchant of Fayetteville, is a native of the town where he is now doing business, his birth occurring November 16, 1853. He is the eldest in a family of three children born to Thomas and Elizabeth (Hodge) Jordan, and at twenty-one years of age began doing business for himself. For a number of years he was engaged in saw-milling, but in 1881 he began merchandising at Fayetteville, where he has ever since continued. In 1875 his marriage with Miss Emma Wall, a native of England, was solemnized,

and two children have been born to them, named Iva L and Goldy. In politics Mr. Jordan is a staunch Democrat, casting his first ballot for Samuel J. Tilden. In 1884 he was elected Trustee of Indian Creek Township by a majority of ninety-eight votes.

ALBERT KERN was born in Indian Creek Township, Lawrence Co., Ind., January 15, 1820, son of Elder Abraham and Susan (Wilson) Kern, and is of German-Irish origin. The father of Mr. Kern was born in Nicholas County, Ky., in 1786, and came to Lawrence County in 1816. He was one of the pioneer preachers of the Hoosier State, and founder of what was long known as White River Union Church. The only remuneration he ever received for his services in the ministry was 25 cents, and that was forced upon him. His death occurred in 1858. The year 1840 dates the marriage of the subject of this mention to Miss Elizabeth Hutton, a native of Lawrence County, born in 1820, daughter of Abel and Auzy Hutton, whose maiden name was Denson. To this union were born twelve children. In 1840 Mr. Kern settled where he now is, and has since resided. Here he owns 360 acres of well improved land, and the greater part of which he cleared from the unbroken forest. As a farmer he is one of the most successful as well as one of the best in his township. He is a prominent Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Harrison. These people are among the pioneers of Lawrence County, and as citizens none stand higher. Mrs. Kern is a member of the Christian Church, and a most amiable Christian lady.

A. J. KERN was born in Lawrence County, June 9, 1829, son of Elder Abraham and Susan Kern, whose maiden name was Wilson. The father of Mr. Kern was one of the pioneer ministers of this county. He emigrated from Kentucky to Lawrence County on a sled. The subject of this mention is one of a numerous family, and is of German-Irish origin. At eighteen years of age he commenced life for himself. His marriage occurred in 1848, to Miss Melinda Rains, daughter of John Rains, ex-County Commissioner of Lawrence County. To this union there are six children: William H., James D., Elcaney, Vine, Decy and Samuel F. The first of these children is a Christian minister, and located at Harrison, Ohio. In 1851 Mr. Kern made a settlement on his present farm, which consists of 651 acres. He has a splendid residence which was built in 1881, and cost \$2,000, and a barn erected the same year that cost \$1,000. He is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Kern are members of the Christian Church. By energy and economy Mr. Kern has been successful in life, and is now in very comfortable circumstances. He is one of the leading stock-raisers of the county, and a much esteemed citizen in his community.

ELDER MARTIN A. KERN (deceased) was born in Lawrence County, Ind., August 20, 1837, son of Alexander and Nancy Kern, and was of English-German lineage. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Nancy J. Sears, with whom he lived until 1871, when Mrs. Kern died, and the next year he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Armstrong, daughter of Ari and Mary Armstrong, old pioneers of Lawrence County. Mrs. Kern was born in 1845 in Perry Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Kern were born the following children: Grace, Mirth, Faith, Charity, May and Kent K. In 1873 Mr. Kern settled where Mrs. Kern now resides, and here he lived until his death, which occurred in 1883. He possessed more than an ordinary education, which he acquired mainly through his own efforts. Politically he was a firm Republican. In 1882 he was

elected Justice of the Peace in Indian Creek Township. For about ten years he was a minister of the Christian Church. Mrs. Kern is also a member of that church. Mr. Kern was successful in life, and was one of the most prominent men of his neighborhood. Mrs. Kern now resides on the homestead, which consists of more than 200 acres of fairly well improved land.

DAVID L. KERN. Among the most prominent and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Lawrence County is the subject of this biography, who was born in Indian Creek Township in 1842, son of Albert and Elizabeth (Hutton) Kern, and is of German-Irish lineage. Mr. Kern remained at home and labored on the farm for his father until twenty-five years of age. His marriage took place in 1867 to Miss Emily Williams, a native of Lawrence County, born 1847, daughter of Dixon and Cynthia Williams. To this household have been born three children: Norman, Oretus and Lola. In 1869 Mr. Kern settled where he now resides. His farm now consists of 170 acres. One hundred and thirty acres Mr. Kern cleared from the unbroken forest. He has about seventy-five acres in the White River Valley. In 1879 Mr. Kern erected his present residence, which is a substantial frame, with a front 40x16 feet, and an L 18x16 feet, and cost \$1,600. Mr. Kern is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Kern are members of the Christian Church. He is an enterprising citizen, and one of the highly respected men of his neighborhood.

JOHN E. LACKEY was born in Indian Creek Township, Lawrence Co., Ind., May 26, 1835, and is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Short) Lackey, who were of English-Irish origin. When Lawrence County was first being settled and when everything was new, Thomas Lackey emigrated from Kentucky and settled in Indian Creek Township, where, after a long life of usefulness, he died in 1858. In 1870 the marriage of John E. Lackey with Miss Mary V. Pitt, who was born in this county in 1854, a daughter of John C. and Sallie Pitt, was solemnized, and the four children born to them are: Orley, Norma, Otis (deceased) and Earl. In politics Mr. Lackey is a Republican; is the owner of 416 acres of land, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. In about 1856 he came into possession of the old Lackey homestead, which is one of the best farms in the township, and where Mr. Lackey has resided almost half a century.

OBED LAMB was born in Lawrence County, Ind., December 3, 1835, son of Isaiah and Christiana (Fredrick) Lamb, and is of English-German lineage. The father of Mr. Lamb was born in North Carolina, and his mother was of Virginian birth. The parents of Mr. Lamb emigrated to Indiana about 1820, and settled in Indian Creek Township, Lawrence County. Here his father was deceased in 1878. The Lamb family emigrated from England on account of religious persecution, and effected a settlement in the Carolinas. The subject of this biography was united in marriage to Miss H. R. E. Adamson in 1859. They have children as follows: Charles W., Florence M., Anna L., John C. and Pearl S. In 1860 Mr. Lamb settled where he now resides, and here he has 305 acres of well improved land. As a farmer he has been successful, and is one of the best tillers of the soil in his neighborhood. Politically he is a Republican. He is of thorough temperance principles and advocates prohibition. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb are members of the Christian Church, and he has held an official position in that church

for fifteen years. Since 1864 Mr. Lamb has been engaged in bee culture, in which science he is thoroughly posted. He possesses a fair common school education, and is one of the principal men of the township.

HOLLAND F. PITMAN, farmer and stock-grower, is a native of Indian Creek Township, Lawrence Co., Ind., born in 1833, son of Holland and Elizabeth (McNeal) Pitman, of German-Irish origin, and is the ninth in a numerous family. His father was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1793, and his mother in the same county, but four years later. The parents of our subject came to Lawrence County about 1824, but the father of Mr. Pitman was in the county in 1818 and made a land entry, but then returned to his native State. The Pitman family made a settlement four and one-half miles west of Bedford. The father of Mr. Pitman died in 1854. His mother is yet living, and is about ninety years of age. The subject of this mention was married in 1862 to Miss Rachel J. Cox, also a native of Indian Creek Township, daughter of Alexander Cox. Mr. Pitman is one of the leading farmers of his township, and has at present 385 acres of well improved land. In 1870 he settled where he now lives; here he has valuable improvements. In 1881 Mr. Pitman began giving some attention to bee culture. As an apiarist he has been very successful. Mr. Pitman is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, and, like his father, has always been a rigid anti-slavery man. Mr. and Mrs. Pitman have long been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM C. PITMAN is a native of Lawrence County, Ind., born March 19, 1835, son of Holland and Elizabeth (McNeal) Pitman; is the tenth in a family of eleven children, and is of German-Irish descent. When the subject of this mention was twenty-one years of age he began the battle of life for himself. He was married in 1860 to Miss Phebe A. Kern, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy J. Kern. They have eleven children, as follows: Holland C., Alice E., William W., Loretta, Alva H., Maggie E., Jennie M., Benjamin F., Frederick, Walter A. and Nellie. In 1860 Mr. Pitman settled in the vicinity in which he has since and now resides. He has 250 acres of moderately well improved land. In 1861 Mr. Pitman began stock-raising and dealing, and this he has since continued. He handles about 500 head of cattle per annum. For some years he has been giving much attention to thoroughbred stock. He is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Fremont, at which time there were only six votes of that kind in Indian Creek Township. Mrs. Pitman is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Pitman is by faith a Methodist. For twenty-five years the subject of this mention has been one of the leading and public-spirited men of Lawrence County.

BENJAMIN H. POTTER, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Lawrence County, Indiana, was here born May 12, 1832. He is the third in a family of eight children born to John and Mary (Dornell) Potter, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, their respective births occurring in 1803 and 1802. In 1830 these parents removed to this county, settling in Indian Creek Township where both passed the remainder of their days. The early life of Benjamin H. was passed upon the farm of his parents, and when old enough he turned much of his attention to flat-boating. In 1854 he settled on the farm where he now lives, which by diligence and economy now amounts to 220 acres.

He began life's battle a poor boy, and emphatically is a self-made man. In politics he is a Republican, while both he and his wife belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Potter and Miss Nancy Owens were united in wedlock in 1852, two sons—Oscar and John L.—being the result of their union. Mrs. Potter's mother, one of the pioneer women of Indiana, is yet living at the advanced age of ninety years.

ADAM SEARS was born in Nicholas County, Ky., in 1818, son of David and Anna (Kern) Sears, and is of German extraction. The father of Mr. Sears was born in North Carolina in 1792, and when ten years of age removed to Kentucky, and there remained until 1818, when he with his family immigrated to Indiana, and effected a settlement in Lawrence County. Here the father of Mr. Sears resided until his demise. The subject of this mention settled where he now and since has resided in 1839, and this same year was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Wright, a native of Washington County, Ind. To this marriage were born thirteen children, the following of whom are living: Melissa J., Tabitha E., Peter W., David L., Ambrose K., Nancy E., Arley R., and Ulysses G. Mr. Sears now has 320 acres of well improved land. He is a Republican, but cast his first Presidential vote for the Democratic nominee. Mr. Sears is one of the pioneers of Lawrence County. Mr. and Mrs. Sears are members of the Christian Church. He has been a successful farmer, and is one of the well-to-do citizens of his township.

JOHN M. SEARS was born in Lawrence County, Ind., April 23, 1856, a son of William and Phebe (Cox) Sears, who were of English-German descent. At nineteen years of age he began doing for himself, and in June, 1876, in company with W. I. Jordan, embarked in general merchandising at Fayetteville. This partnership only lasted until August of the same year, when Mr. Sears purchased his partner's interest, since when he has conducted business alone. He keeps a large and well assorted stock of general merchandise, and has established a profitable trade. In politics he is a Republican, casting his first Presidential vote for Gen. Garfield in 1880. In 1882 he was the successful nominee of his party for the office of Township Trustee, serving one term to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and erecting two schoolhouses. He takes an active interest in educational matters of all kinds and is recognized as one of the county's progressive young men. He is a member of the Christian Church.

J. M. SELLERS, the next youngest in a family of ten children, born to Edward and Amelia (Stanton) Sellers, is a native of Laurel County, Ky.; his birth occurring February 2, 1826. When only four years of age he was brought by his parents to Lawrence County, Ind., and he was reared and educated in Indian Creek Township, and has always made it his home. To his marriage with Miss Julina Sears, which occurred in 1845, a family was born, the following five children yet living: John D., Minerva, Adam, Rachel and Ila. The mother dying in 1880, Mr. Sellers married for his second wife Mrs. (Cox) Embree, a widow lady, with this family: William, Elizabeth, Mary and John. Mr. Sellers is one of the well-to-do and well posted farmers of the county, owning upward of a section of good land. As a Republican in politics he has always been outspoken in his party's best interest, which in 1884 honored him as its candidate for County Commissioner. For forty years he has been a member of the Christian Church, and his wife for thirty-eight years.

W. S. SENTNEY, general merchant, is a native of Greene County, Ind., born in 1854, son of John and Charlotte (Sullivan) Sentney, and is of English-Irish extraction. The greater part of the life of our subject has been spent at work on the farm, but in 1882 he began general merchandising at Silverville, Ind., which he now runs in connection with his farm. He engaged in the dry goods business in partnership with L. J. Baker, which union continued six months, when Mr. Sentney assumed sole control of the business, in which he still continues, and has invested about \$4,000. The stock is well selected, and consists principally of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, drugs, etc. Mr. Sentney was married in 1874 to Miss Clementine Baker, a native of Lawrence County. To this marriage have been born two children, viz.: Clara and Lewis. Mr. Sentney has 150 acres of well improved land. The same is a portion of what was long known as the L. J. Baker farm. Mr. Sentney is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Hayes, and they are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sentney is one of the self-made young men of his township, and is one of the most enterprising and successful.

HARVEY VOYLES, M. D., was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1849, son of William and Elizabeth (Kyte) Voyles, and is of Welsh origin. The early life of Dr. Voyles was given to attendance at the common schools, and in service for his father on the farm. His literary education was confined, in addition to the common school, to the Salem Academy at Salem, Washington Co., Ind., and the State University at Bloomington. In 1874 Dr. Voyles began the study of medicine, in the office of Dr. James B. Wilson, at Salem, Ind., and afterward attended lectures at the Medical Department of the Louisville University, from which he graduated in 1877, and immediately began the practice of his profession at South Boston, Washington Co., Ind., where he remained two years, and then located at Trinity Springs, Martin Co., Ind., and there remained three years, and then came to Fayetteville, Lawrence County, where he has since been in active practice. As a practitioner of medicine he has been successful. Politically he is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for U. S. Grant. Dr. Voyles is one of the leading young physicians of southern Indiana.

BARTEMUS WILLIAMS (deceased) was a native of Lawrence County, Ind., born in 1825, son of Isaac and Amelia (Gibbons) Williams, and was of Scotch lineage. He was descended from a long line of prominent ancestry, and his ancestors were pioneers of the Hoosier Commonwealth. By occupation he was a tiller of the soil and a stock-grower and trader. He possessed about 1,600 acres of valuable land, and was one of the most extensive and practical farmers in Lawrence County. He erected one of the most extensive and expensive residences that the county has ever known. The house cost about \$18,000. The subject of this memoir was three times married—first, to Miss Rebecca Armstrong; second, to Miss Angeline Hammersly, and third, to Miss Rachel McDonald, a native of Daviess County, Indiana, and a niece of Judge David McDonald, of Indiana. By the second wife there was one child, viz.: Isaac, and as follows by the last wife: Cornelia, Zipporah, Richard G. and Bartemus L. The subject of this mention was an uncompromising Republican, and always manifested great interest in the success of that party. In 1868 Mr. Williams united with the Christian Church, in which he lived a consistent member until his death. He was

one of the most public-spirited men of Lawrence County, and one of the most enterprising. He was extensively known as the poor man's friend. By his death, which took place in June, 1882, the county lost one of its best representative men, and his community a dear friend and neighbor. At the time of his death he was worth about \$50,000.

AMBROSE WILLIAMS (deceased) was born in 1840 in Indian Creek Township, Lawrence Co., Ind., son of Garret G. and Lucy (Kern) Williams, and was of English origin. When the twenty-first anniversary of the birth of Mr. Williams came round it found him doing battle in the world for himself. His marriage took place in 1862, to Miss Eliza Cox, also a native of Lawrence County. To this union were born six children, three of whom survive their father, viz.: Charles L., Eddie E. and Clay D. In 1861 Mr. Williams settled where Mrs. Williams now resides, and here he possessed 326 acres of land. He was a true Republican and a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Williams was one of the noble men of his township and a greatly praised citizen. His death occurred in 1881. Mrs. Williams is in very comfortable circumstances and is a member of the Christian Church.

MICHAEL E. WILLIAMS (deceased) was born in 1853, a native of Indian Creek Township, son of Dixon and Cynthia (Cox) Williams, and was of English extraction. The parents of Mr. Williams were among the early people of Lawrence County. Mr. Williams spent his early life in service for his father on the farm, and attending the district school. When about twenty-one years of age he was found doing the struggles of life for himself. He was married in 1881 to Miss Mary A. Boyd, a native of Pike County, Ill., born in 1857, daughter of William E. and Martha Boyd. By occupation Mr. Williams was a prominent farmer. As a man he was truly honorable, and in point of charity and care for the afflicted, none in his township excelled him. He was energetic and of much public spirit. His death took place in 1882, at which time he possessed more than 300 acres of land. He was an earnest Republican, and for some years had taken part in local politics. His death was long mourned by a long line of relatives and numerous friends. Mrs. Williams still resides on the old homestead. She now has 212 acres of land, on which is a comfortable residence, which was erected in 1883. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Christian Church, and is a most amiable woman, while her husband was a man of sterling worth.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

ARI ARMSTRONG, pioneer, was born in Wayne County, Ind., November 4, 1814, son of John and Letitia (Dye) Armstrong; is the sixth in a family of thirteen children, and is of Scotch-German lineage. The father of Mr. Armstrong was born in the Old Penn Commonwealth in 1776, and his mother in New Jersey. The paternal grandparent of Mr. Armstrong was James Armstrong, a native of Scotland, where the Armstrong family is supposed to have originated. When the father of Mr. Armstrong was thirteen years of age, he came with his parents from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, where they remained until 1810, when they

removed to the territory that now composes Wayne County, Ind., and there the family remained until 1815, when it came to the territory of which Lawrence County is now composed, and made settlement near the present site of the town of Mitchell, and there the family remained two years, and then came to what is now Perry Township, and a cabin was erected where Mr. Ari Armstrong's house now stands. Here his father died in 1866, and his mother in 1828. The father of Mr. Armstrong was one of the first white men to make settlement in Lawrence County. He was also a prominent man, and was extensively known for his uprightness and integrity. He was formerly a member of the Baptist Church, but later in life united with the Christian Church. When the subject of this sketch had gained his years of majority, he took up the successes and reverses of life for himself. His first move was to borrow \$300 of the Bedford Bank, and go to Cincinnati and invest it in Peacock plows, and bring his investment to Springville for sale. These were the first iron mold-board plows ever known in Perry Township, and consequently 1834 marks the new era as far as plows are concerned in this township. The money which Mr. Armstrong borrowed was the first loaned from the Bedford Bank after its establishment. The marriage of Mr. Armstrong took place in 1835 to Miss Mary Short, a native of Pulaski County, Ky., but who came to Lawrence County in 1818. To this marriage were born twelve children, six of whom survive their mother, whose death occurred November, 1854. The subject of this sketch was married again in 1865 to Mrs. Sarah A. Pitman, who was born in Lawrence County. To this union have been born seven children. Mr. Armstrong is one of the most extensive land-holders in the county, and now has 1,700 acres. For many years he has been dealing in stock, and is yet one of the leading stock-men of the country. Politically Mr. Armstrong is a Republican. Under the old law he was one of the Trustees of Perry Township for a number of years. In 1871 he was elected County Commissioner of Lawrence County, and as such he served two terms. He has been a member of the Christian Church for fifty-six years, and has been an officer in that church most of the time. For nearly seventy years Mr. Armstrong has been a resident of Lawrence County, and for a half century he has been one of its leading and successful men.

FELIX ARMSTRONG, ex-Trustee and stock-dealer, is the eldest son of Ari and Polly (Short) Armstrong, born August 16, 1837, in Perry Township, Lawrence Co., Ind. The early life of Mr. Armstrong was spent in attending the common schools and assisting his father on the farm. When twenty-one years of age he began life for himself, and at the time went to Owensburg, and engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with Mr. Hatfield. This partnership lasted until the breaking out of the late war, when Mr. Armstrong was the third man to enlist in Jackson Township, Greene County. He was a member of Company H, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers. He was, after three months' service, honorably discharged at Indianapolis. About this time Mr. Armstrong began trading and dealing in stock, which he has since continued. As a trader he has been very successful. He owns 1,000 acres of good land. His improvements on the home farm are among the best to be found in Perry Township. The marriage of Mr. Armstrong took place in 1867, to Miss Sarah Rector, a native of Martin County, Ind. They have four living children, viz.: Iona G., Schuyler C., Homer and Lulu. Mr. Armstrong has been a life-long Republican. In 1874 he was elected

Trustee of Perry Township, re-elected in 1876, and re-elected again in 1880. During his last administration he erected the Springville graded school building. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are members of the Christian Church. He is one of the leading men of Lawrence County and an honorable citizen.

J. T. BEARD, Trustee-elect of Perry Township, was born in Harrison County, Ind., May 6, 1829, son of Jesse and Charlotte Beard, whose maiden name was Bullock. The Beard family are of Scotch-Irish lineage and in America is first known in Kentucky, where the father of Mr. Beard was born, though his mother was of Georgian nativity. In 1812 Mr. Beard's father came to Harrison County, Ind., or the territory that now composes that county. He was one of the early-day men of that section. His death took place there in 1880. The early life of our subject was passed in attending school and working for his father. After quitting his father he began boating, and for a number of years was engaged in shipping produce down the Ohio River. The last boatload was run in 1860. In 1864 Mr. Beard came to Lawrence County, and for a short time lived in Marshall Township, and then removed to where he now resides in Perry Township, near Springville. Here he has 120 acres of moderately well improved land, and for quite a number of years has been giving his attention to agriculture. The marriage of Mr. Beard took place in 1854, to Miss Nancy M. Wolfe, also a native of Harrison County, Ind. To this union the following children have been born: Ada, May (deceased), Clay, Frank (deceased), Otis (deceased), Effie and Olive. Mr. Beard is a Republican, and in 1878 was elected Trustee of Perry Township, and served one term to the satisfaction of his constituents, and was re-elected to the same office in April, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Beard are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Mason, having been conducted into the lodge by Postmaster-General Walter Q. Gresham.

WILLIAM CULMER was born in the county of Kent, England, March 1, 1822, son of Stephen and Sarah (Woodruff) Culmer; is the fourth in a family of eleven children, and is of pure English lineage. When Mr. Culmer was about thirteen years of age he came with his parents to America and settled in Alleghany County, Penn., where the family lived until 1852, when it emigrated to Lawrence County, Ind., and made settlement in Perry Township, and here the subject of this mention has since resided. By occupation Mr. Culmer is a farmer and stock-raiser. Formerly he gave most of his attention to farming, but of late years has been more extensively engaged in stock-raising. He owns more than 400 acres of well improved land, and is one of the leading and successful men of Perry Township. He has made his own way in life and through energy and economy has obtained a competence. The marriage of Mr. Culmer took place in 1846, to Miss Susanna Catherwood, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn. To this union have been born the following children: John W., Charles C., George (deceased), Stephen, Eliza (deceased), Sarah E., Fannie and William. Mr. Culmer has given much attention to the education of his children. Charles C. and Stephen are graduates of Asbury University and John W. of the State University at Bloomington. These sons are ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church Mr. and Mrs. Culmer are members. Mr. Culmer is a Republican and has been Assessor of Perry Township. The family is well known and highly respected.

THEODORE DAVIS, farmer, is a native of Perry Township, Lawrence Co., Ind., born March 9, 1852, son of Jesse and Rachael (Dix) Davis, and is of English-Irish extraction. The father of Mr. Davis was born in Lawrence County, Ind., and his mother in Monroe County. His father died in Missouri in 1880. The paternal grandfather and benefactor and best friend of the subject of this biography, was Reuben Davis, a native of North Carolina, and who came to Lawrence County in its primitive days. He was a member of the Friends' Church, and meetings were often held at the house of this old pioneer. He was a Republican, and one of the true and honorable men of this county. His death, which occurred in 1880, is yet deeply mourned by his grandson. The wife of this venerable old gentleman, who is known as Aunt Hannah, still survives her husband, and is in her eighty-ninth year. The great-grandfather of the subject of this memoir was Jesse Davis. The Davis family is, in a distant way, connected to William Penn, the famous old Quaker of Pennsylvania. Mr. Davis has in his possession a pair of sleeve buttons that were once worn by Penn. When Mr. Davis had reached the sixteenth anniversary of his birth, he began life for himself, and for some time labored on the farm by the month, and then began carpentering, at which he continued for some time, and then began farming. Through energy and a will for industry, Mr. Davis has made a comfortable home. He now owns 220 acres of well improved land. Mr. Davis was married, in 1880, to Miss Lizzie J. McConnell, a native of Ohio. They have children as follows: Simeon and Jessie L. Mr. Davis is a thorough Republican, and one of the leading and most enterprising young men of Lawrence County. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN M. GAINNEY, Township Trustee and general merchant, is the son of Wesley and Sarah (Barker) Gainney, born in Taylor Township, Greene Co., Ind., August 2, 1846, and is of Scotch-English lineage. The early life of Mr. Gainney was spent in attending school. In his sixteenth year he enlisted in the United States Army, in Company D, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, and after taking part in the battles of Petersburg, second Bull Run, Winchester, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, he was honorably discharged March 7, 1865, in front of Petersburg, Va. The father of Mr. Gainney, who was a native of Lawrence County, Ind., was also a soldier in the late war, and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. He was one of the early-day men of Lawrence County; his death took place in 1880. After this service in his country's cause the subject of this sketch engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store in Bedford. Either as a clerk or in the mercantile business Mr. Gainney has been engaged since the time of the war, save two years that he served as Deputy Auditor of Lawrence County. In 1873 he began business in Springville, at which he still continues. He has a general store, and has a capital of \$3,000 invested. Mr. Gainney has one of the most complete stocks of goods in Springville, and one of the best selected. Politically he is an ultra Republican, and always has been. His first Presidential vote was cast for U. S. Grant. In 1882 he was elected Trustee of Perry Township. During his administration he increased teachers' wages, and lengthened the term of schools. Mr. Gainney believes in compulsory education, and is an advocate of the greatest possible advancement in an educational point of view. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Kate E. Woodward, a native of Springville.

Mrs. Gainey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Gainey is a member of the I. O. O. F., and one of the enterprising men of Lawrence County.

JOHN A. GUNN is a native of the village of Springville, this county, born May 5, 1859, son of Dr. J. H. and Lulu (Gainey) Gunn, and is the second in a family of eight children, and is of Anglo-French origin. His early education was secured at the public schools of his native town, but later he spent five years at Hanover College and the Universities of Asbury and Notre Dame, at the conclusion of which he returned to Springville and engaged in stock-dealing. He now owns a fine farm of 600 acres, a large portion of which is blue-grass pasture. Politically Mr. Gunn is a staunch Democrat, and cast his first Presidential ballot for Gen. Hancock. Since his twentieth year he has taken a hand in the uncertain game of politics, and is one of the most active of his party in the county. In 1882 he was nominated over four older competitors for the office of County Sheriff. He was defeated by fifty-three votes only, while the Republican majority on the State ticket in the county was 538. Of the ten townships he carried seven, an attestation of his popularity and confessed honor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his life, well begun, is before him.

WILLIAM H. HAMMONDS was born in Lincoln County, Ky., July 4, 1829, son of Joseph and Fannie (Pendlay) Hammonds; is the second in a family of four children and is of Irish extraction. The parents of Mr. Hammonds were born in Virginia. His paternal grandfather was Absalom Hammonds, a supposed native of Ireland. When Mr. Hammonds was sixteen years of age he came to Lawrence County, Ind., and made settlement in Perry Township. In 1852 he was married to Miss Melinda Fields, a native of Lawrence County. Mrs. Hammonds died in 1877, and the same year our subject was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Pierce, a native of Indian Creek Township, born 1857. They have two children, viz.: William W. and Elizabeth E. In 1861 Mr. Hammonds enlisted in the United States Army. He was at Ft. Pillow, and was afterward with Commodore Foote's gun-boat fleet. After a continued army life of thirty-seven months he was honorably discharged at Camp Distribution, Virginia, in 1864. He is a Democrat, and has resided where he now lives since he returned from the army. While serving his country he lost his health. Mr. and Mrs. Hammonds are members of the Christian Church.

JACOB HOLMES, old pioneer, was born in Floyd County, Ind., July 24, 1813, son of Martin and Elizabeth (Young) Holmes; is the eldest in a family of nine children, and is of English-Irish and Dutch origin. The father of Mr. Holmes was born in Virginia, and his mother in Maryland. In 1811 his father came to the territory that now composes Indiana and settled in what is now Floyd County, and here his marriage took place. In 1820 he removed to Greene County and there remained three years, and in 1823 the family made settlement in Perry Township, Lawrence Co., and here the father of Mr. Holmes lived until 1833, when he was accidentally killed by a falling tree. He was one of the pioneers of Indiana and a prominent man. At the age of twenty Mr. Holmes began life for himself. He went to New Albany and for a time worked upon a brick-yard, and then went to New Orleans and there remained a short time, and then returned to New Albany and engaged in running a flat-boat on the Ohio River, which he continued for a number of years. His

marriage took place in 1842 to Miss Clementine Riddle, a native of the Hoosier State. To this marriage were born ten children, four of whom are still living. Mrs. Holmes died in 1862, and two years later Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Carson, whose maiden name was Dix. To this union were born five children, three of whom are living. In 1842 Mr. Holmes settled where he now and has ever since resided. Here he has 220 acres of moderately well improved land. As a farmer, he has been successful. He cast his first Presidential vote for Harrison, and is now a Republican. His eldest son (Paris G.) was a soldier in the late war and, July 3, 1862, he died of illness contracted while doing his country service. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LYNDEN LOWDER was born in Orange County, Ind., December 23, 1816, son of Ralph and Achsa (Hodson) Lowder; is the eldest in a family of seven children and is of Scotch-English extraction. The parents of our subject were of North Carolina nativity, and came to Orange County, Ind., in 1815, and there they resided one year and then came to what is now Lawrence County, and settled in the territory that now composes the Township of Perry, and there the father of Mr. Lowder died in 1875. This was one of the first families that came to this part of the county. When the subject of this mention was in his sixteenth year, while out hunting one autumn day, near where he now lives, came upon, and killed a huge black bear. One shot from the rifle of Mr. Lowder brought the bear down, and when dressed, weighed three hundred and twenty pounds. Mr. Lowder sold one-half of old bruin at 15 cents per pound, and its hide at \$6. This was one of the last bears that was killed in Perry Township, as well as one of the largest. The twenty-first year of our subject found him doing life's battle for himself, and for some time he did farm work by the month. His marriage took place in 1840, to Miss Mary H. Short, a native of Lawrence County, Ind. To this union were born nine children, and those that are living are as follows: Mary, Martha, Lindsey, James, Nettie J., Sallie and Allen. In 1841 Mr. Lowder settled where he now lives, and owns 200 acres of well improved land. This farm he cleared from the green. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and cast his first Presidential ballot for Harrison. Mr. Lowder had two sons in the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Lowder are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM LEMON PEARSON (deceased) was born in Perry Township, Lawrence Co. Ind., January 31, 1832, son of Eliphalet and Amelia Ann (Lemon) Pearson and is of English extraction. The father of Mr. Pearson came from Boston, Mass., at a very early day and made settlement at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he remained a short time and then removed to Lawrence County and settled in Perry Township. He was one of the pioneer men of this township, and one of the early-day merchants of Springville. The early life of the subject of this mention was spent in clerking in his father's store and at work on the farm. The battle of life began with him at twenty-one years. He was married April 21, 1859, to Miss Amanda J. Moore, a native of Lawrence County, born March 27, 1838, daughter of Uriah and Amanda Moore. To this union were born six children, viz.: Emma, Edward E., Charles E., Eliphalet, Edith and William A. (deceased). In 1864 Mr. Pearson settled where Mrs. Pearson now resides. By occu-

pation he was a farmer and stock-raiser, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1875, he possessed eight hundred and sixty acres of land. He was a Republican, and for twelve years served as Justice of the Peace in Perry Township. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a leading citizen and one of Perry Township's eminent men. Mrs. Pearson is one of the prominent women of her neighborhood and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM PRESTON (deceased) was one of the old settlers of Lawrence County, a native of Kentucky, and born in 1792. In 1826 he emigrated from his native State to Lawrence County and began improving a farm in Perry Township. He was a soldier in 1812, and was at the battle of New Orleans. His marriage occurred about 1816 to Miss Elizabeth Baker, a native of North Carolina. Of the eleven children born to them, only four survive: Mary, William, Elizabeth and John. Mrs. Preston died in 1845 and Mr. Preston in 1881. He was a Republican. In early life he united with the Baptist Church, but later he joined the Christian Church, of which he was a member at the time of his death. He was a good man and an honorable citizen. Since the death of Mr. Preston, the old homestead has been owned and managed in common by the four children. They now have more than 300 acres of well improved land and have been successful. The sons are energetic farmers, and for some years have been giving attention to raising fine stock. They are Republicans and upright men.

J. M. ROBERTS is the second in a family of eight children, born to Stephen and Mary C. (Buchanan) Roberts, and is of Irish origin. The father of Mr. Roberts was by birth a Kentuckian, but when quite young was brought to Lawrence County, Ind., where he died in 1854. When our subject gained his majority, he assumed the duties of life for himself, and at once began farming and dealing in stock, at which he has since continued. By industry, energy and economy he has been highly successful in life. He now owns 530 acres of choice land, 300 of which are devoted to pasture or grazing. In 1859 Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Strain of Ohio nativity. To this union have been born the following children: Ella A., Emma, Martha, Joseph and Luna. For nineteen years Mr. Roberts has resided where he now lives, and in the home farm are 404 acres of good land, on which is a good house and good improvements. In politics the subject of this sketch is a Republican, but cast his first Presidential ballot for Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he having been a member of that church for twenty-five years.

OWENS SHORT was born in this county March 14, 1818; son of Wesley and Rebecca (Owens) Short; is the seventh in a family of nine children, and is of Welsh-English extraction. The father of Mr. Short was born in Virginia, December 20, 1780, and his mother in the same State September 15, 1782. His paternal grandfather was John Short, also a native of Virginia, born February 15, 1756. In 1817 the father of Mr. Short came to Indiana, and for a time remained in Washington County, but early in 1818 he made settlement in Lawrence County. His death took place September 16, 1852, and was followed September 29, 1858, by his wife. The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent in farming and attending school. In 1840 Mr. Short had made so much advancement that he taught a district school. In all, he has now taught sixteen terms. He has extended his education so that he is considered

one of the best scholars and read men in his neighborhood. He attended the State University at Bloomington some time, and but for ill health, would have graduated. He was married August 6, 1850, to Miss Mary E. Lancaster, a native of Boone County, Ky., born September 18, 1827, and who, in 1846, came with her parents to Greene County, Ind. This union had the following children: Flora L., 1855; Victoria, 1857; Emma E., 1859; Ulysses G., 1868. The last named deceased in 1875. The other children (three) died in infancy. In 1850 Mr. Short settled where he now resides. Here he has a farm consisting of 450 acres, on land where the first house of Perry Township was erected. At the early age of fifteen years Mr. Short united with the Christian Church, of which he has ever since been a member, and for twenty years he has been a local preacher in that denomination. Mrs. Short has been a member of the same church for thirty-four years. She is a most amiable, Christian lady. He is an earnest Republican, and a highly respected and honorable citizen.

ALFORD STORM, old settler, is a native of Jackson County, Ind., born December 18, 1817; son of Isaac and Susanna (Lunsford) Storm; is the seventh in a family of twelve children, and came of Dutch-English blood. The parents of Mr. Storm were born in Virginia. His paternal grandfather was Peter Storm, a native of Germany, but came to America prior to the Revolutionary war. The parents of Mr. Storm came to the Territory of Indiana before it was admitted into the Union as a State, and made settlement in what was known as Clark's Grant, and then removed to Jackson County and there remained a short time, and then came to Monroe County, and then removed to Greene County and made settlement in Indian Creek. The father of Mr. Storm died in 1862, and his mother the same year. In 1835 Alford was married to Miss Frances Holmes, a native of the Hoosier State. To this union was born one child, viz.: William Lowrey Lunsford. Mrs. Storm died in 1836. Mr. Storm was married again in 1838, to Miss Jane Herron, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had seven children. Mrs. Storm died in 1857, and the same year Mr. Storm was united in marriage to Mrs. Orpha Keck, whose maiden name was Kutch. To this union were born three children. Mr. Storm is one of the early-day men of Indiana, and for almost half a century he has farmed where he now resides. He is a Republican. Mr. Storm had seven sons and three sons-in-law in the late Civil war. One of the sons died while in the service, and was buried in Southern soil, but after twenty-one days his remains were disinterred and brought home and now repose beside their mother.

PROF. E. F. SUTHERLAND, general merchant, is a native of Monroe County, Ind.; born near the village of Harrodsburg, December 28, 1852, is the eldest son living of F. B. and Elizabeth Sutherland, whose maiden name was Sellers. The subject of this biography is of English, Irish and Scotch extraction. The father of Mr. Sutherland was born in Ashe County, N. C., March 7, 1821, and his mother in Laurel County, Ky., September 24, 1823. His paternal grandfather was Joseph Sutherland, a native of Grayson County, Va.; born 1790. His great-grandfather was Alexander Sutherland, of Scottish nativity, and who came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he was a soldier, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Grand Duke of Scotland. In the pioneer days of Indiana the Sutherland family came to Monroe County, and

there remained until our subject was about twelve years of age, when he removed to Perry Township, Lawrence County, and the major part of Mr. Sutherland's life has here been spent. His early life was devoted to the service of his father and in attendance at the country school. Mr. Sutherland had so far advanced with his studies by the fall and winter of 1872-73, that he was capable of teaching school, and during this time he taught his first term. During the summer of 1873 he attended the Bedford Male and Female College, and in the spring of 1874 he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso. In 1879 he graduated from that institution. Immediately after his graduation he accepted a position in the Southern Indiana Normal School, at Paoli, and in 1880 he became Superintendent of this school and as such, remained for three years and then resigned his position to engage in the mercantile business in Springfield, Ind., in which he still continues. During the winter of 1883-84, however, he superintended the public schools at Orleans, Orange County, Ind. The mercantile business has been a success. He has invested about \$3,000 and adopted the cash system. The marriage of Mr. Sutherland took place August 19, 1877, to Miss Emma Pearson, a native of Lawrence County, Ind., daughter of William L. and Amanda J. Pearson. To this union have been born: Lola M. and Eugene F. Mr. Sutherland is a staunch Republican, and cast his first Presidential ballot for U. S. Grant. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LORENZO DOW VOSS, Justice of the Peace, is the youngest of six sons born to Clement and Mary Voss, whose maiden name was Britton. The birth of Mr. Voss occurred May 27, 1818, in Lee County, Va. His father was born in Delaware, and his mother was of North Carolina nativity. This family is of German-Welsh lineage. In 1816 his parents emigrated from North Carolina to Virginia, where they remained a short time, and then removed to Granger County, Tenn., and there the family lived until 1833, when they removed to Monroe County, Ind. His father died in 1862 in Owen County. In 1839 the subject of this brief sketch came to Lawrence County and settled in Springville, and immediately engaged in cabinet-making, at which he continued until 1856, when he removed to his present place of residence, one mile and a half south-east of the town, which was so named because of its numerous springs. Mr. Voss was in 1841 united in marriage to Miss Elvira Wilson, a native of North Carolina, daughter of James and Mary Wilson, whose maiden name was Campbell. When Mrs. Voss was about fourteen years of age she came with her parents to Owen County, Ind., and this union was blessed with twelve children, and those that are living are as follows: Badora A., Esther B., Amon C., Ellington T., William E., Arthur C., Emery B. and Lorenzo C. By occupation our subject is a farmer and stock-raiser. He now owns 200 acres of fairly well improved land. Mr. Voss is an earnest Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Harrison. In 1870 he was elected Justice of the Peace for Perry Township, was re-elected in 1878, and 1884 was re-elected again. In 1883 he held the same office by appointment. He was in the Quartermaster's service during the late war for fifteen months. Mr. and Mrs. Voss are leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the prominent people of Lawrence County.

PLEASANT RUN TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON BODENHAMER. Among the old pioneers of Lawrence County was William Bodenhamer, a native of North Carolina, who settled in Indiana with his father when the State was yet new, when it required energy and fortitude to encounter the innumerable hardships of the day. He married Margaret Mason, a native of the Blue Grass State, and their union was blessed with the following named children: Anderson, Huldah, Lafayette, Mahala, Nancy Ann, John S., Phebe M., William H. H., James M. and Andrew C. The first-named of these is the subject of this sketch. Born in Lawrence County, Ind., June 29, 1830, his early life was spent in such pioneer pursuits as were common for the boy of that day. February 26, 1852, he wedded Miss Sophia A., daughter of Edward and Polly Ann (Rice) Kern, by whom he is the father of seven children: Mary Ann, Margaret J., William J., Clara I., Theodore, Cora Delight and Schuyler K. Mr. Bodenhamer is a successful farmer, owning 159 acres of good land, is a Republican politically, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

ANDREW J. CLARK, a progressive farmer and large land owner of Pleasant Run Township, was born May 30, 1844, in Lawrence County, Ind., and is the second son in a family of nine children born to James and Mary (Helton) Clark, who were natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. Andrew J. secured only a common school education and when rebellion was threatening to overthrow our country, he went to the front and although yet a boy did effective service in his country's cause as a member of Company G, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Early in 1861 was the date of his enlistment, and January 7, 1865, the date of his discharge. Mr. Clark has followed agricultural pursuits through life and by industry and good management has secured 515 acres of good land. As a Democrat in politics, he has served his township as Assessor with credit, and in matters of a laudable public character he is ever ready to lend a helping hand. July 27, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary A. Kinser, who was born December 15, 1842, to Hezekiah and Mary (Hellenberg) Kinser, and by her is the father of this family: Dawson L., David M., Dalton N., Dorothy O., Dora P., Daisy Q. (deceased), Dilesta R. and Dilland S.

DAVID CUMMINGS, a native of the county in which he yet resides, was born November 20, 1823, a son of Malakiah and Susan (McBride) Cummings, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee and old pioneers of this county, their advent within the State's borders being in the year 1815. David was reared amidst the pioneer scenes of his native township, remaining with his parents until he attained majority. Elizabeth, daughter of Moses and Mary (McPike) Faubion became his wife October 13, 1842, and to their union twelve children have been born, named: Nancy C., James W., one that died in infancy unnamed, Dinah M., Mary M., Susan E., Enoch J., Lottie (deceased), Jackson W., Kittie L., George M. and David S. James W. was one of Lawrence County's heroes, who went to battle for the Union during the late war.

He was captured and died a death of great suffering at Andersonville. Mr. Cummings is a successful farmer, the owner of 150 acres of land, a Democrat in politics and both he and wife are honored members of the Christian Church.

DAVID G. DOUGLASS was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., December 4, 1827, the oldest son of Joel and Mahala (Green) Douglass, who were natives of Vermont and honest and industrious people. At eleven years of age he became a resident of the Hoosier State which has been his home, largely, ever since. February 19, 1849, his marriage with Miss Catharine, daughter of James and Celia (Bales) Helton was solemnized, and to their union this family has been born: James W., George W., one that died in infancy unnamed, Sarah C., Clovis O. (deceased), A. B., Stephen A. (deceased), William L., Mary E., Grant and Eler. Mr. Douglass began life a poor boy, but by diligence and economy has secured a creditable farm of 238 acres, besides a saw-mill and corn-mill. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT H. ELLISON was born in Bono Township, this county, April 4, 1839, and is one of the following four children, yet living, born to James and Polly (Hamilton) Ellison: James H., Robert H., Elizabeth J. and Mary A. The parents were natives of Kentucky, from whence they emigrated to what is now Washington County, Ind., in the year 1809, and from there removed to the birthplace of our subject about eleven years later. Robert H. resided with his parents until his marriage December 9, 1862, with Miss Nancy, daughter of Benjamin and Eupha (White) Newkirk, after which he engaged in farming and rearing stock for himself. By industry he has secured a comfortable home and a farm of 305 acres of good land, besides other property. Mr. Ellison is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities; is a Democrat in politics, and has served the citizens of Pleasant Run Township three terms as Trustee, with credit and satisfaction. Mrs. Ellison is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church; is a native of Indiana as were also her parents, and is one of the following named family of two children that are yet living: David and Nancy. By Mr. Ellison she has had three children, named: Polly A., Elnora and Oscar B.

WILLIAM T. ELLISON, M. D., is the third son of eleven children of James H. and Mary A. (Breckenridge) Ellison, and was born August 16, 1849, in the county where he now resides. His father was born in Washington County, Ind., in the year 1819, and his mother was a native of Kentucky. William T. Ellison secured a good practical education in youth, and remained with his parents until the death of his father, in about 1867. At that age he began the study of medicine with Dr. May, with whom he remained for some time, and then graduated at the Belview Medical College with distinction. He embarked in the practice of his profession in the State of Illinois, but two years later located at Heltonville, where he has established a comfortable business which is steadily increasing. February 4, 1879, he was married to Miss Cora E. Houston, by whom he became the father of one son—Spencer—that died eight days after birth. Mrs. Ellison is a member of the Christian Church. Dr. Ellison is one of Lawrence County's progressive men; is a Democrat in politics and an able physician.

JOHN H. FAUBION, a descendant of one of Lawrence County's pioneer families, is the youngest of three children—William, Mary J. and

John H.—born to the marriage of Henry and Elizabeth (Lenox) Faubion, who were natives respectively of Tennessee and South Carolina, immigrating to Lawrence County, Ind., in 1827, where each passed the remainder of their days. John H. was born in Pleasant Run Township December 19, 1832, and in youth secured such education as the limited means of that early day afforded. He selected farming as his vocation through life, and by economy and industry has secured 236 acres of good land. October 9, 1856, he was united in wedlock with Miss Frances A. Thompson, who was born January 14, 1838, a daughter of Eli and C. A. (Palmer) Thompson, and by her is the father of six children, named William W., James M., Mary J., Louisa C., Elnora and Florence E. In politics Mr. Faubion adheres to the principles of the National Greenback party, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. C. FOSTER was born March 12, 1822, in Clark County, Ind., and is one of six children: John W., Josiah C., James P., E. C., Craven, T. and Louis M., born to Samuel and Mary (Craig) Foster, who emigrated to Indiana in 1818. Samuel Foster was a soldier of the war of 1812. Josiah C. secured a fair education from the common schools, and remained at home until the breaking out of the war with Mexico, when he became a Second Lieutenant in Company F, Second Regiment of Indiana Infantry. He was honorably discharged at New Orleans on the expiration of his term of service, and returning home was married to Miss Phetna M. Holland, daughter of William and Phetna (Duncan) Holland, August 18, 1847. Nine children have blessed this union as follows: Mary, Laura J., Cora N., Arabella, Lizzie, Charlotte, L. E., Adda and George M. Soon after marriage Mr. Foster engaged in merchandising at Heltonville, where he still continues; also attending to a farm of 425 acres adjoining Heltonville. In all he owns 725 acres of land. In politics he is a Democrat, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Christian Church. Mrs. Foster belongs to the United Presbyterian Church.

STEPHEN FOUNTAIN, a son of Stephen and Mary (Clark) Fountain who emigrated from their native State, North Carolina, to Lawrence County, Ind., in 1826, where they are yet living, was here born September 1, 1833, and was reared and educated in his native county. Selecting farming as his vocation through life he has eminently made it a success, now owning and overseeing 1,100 acres of Pleasant Run Township's best land, upon which he rears large quantities of stock, taking especial pains in the cultivation of pure Cotswold and Lincoln sheep. Mr. Fountain deserves much praise for the interest and active part he has taken in the advancement of the stock interests of Lawrence County. As citizen of the county he is well posted and intelligent, is a Democrat in politics and he and wife belong to the Christian Church. His wife was formerly Miss Elizabeth Speer, a daughter of A. and D. (Kerby) Speer, and to his union with her nine children have been born, as follows: Andrew S., Mary, James W., Emma J. (deceased), Jessie, Jason C., Laura, Ida I. and Belle.

PLEASANT M. HELTON, a native of Hawkins County, Tenn., was born December 25, 1816, and is the oldest son of Adam A. and Polly Helton, who immigrated to the Hoosier State the fall of 1822, finding homes in Pleasant Run Township. His mother, Polly Helton, was a physician, and for eleven years practiced medicine and midwifery extensively over a wide scope of country. This lady is yet living at the

advanced age of eighty-nine years, and is the grandmother of 128 persons. Pleasant M. Helton was raised to manhood on the farm of his parents, receiving such educational advantages as the schools of that early day afforded. Miss Milly Julian was his first wife, and this lady dying he married Mrs. Rebecca (Hanna) Cain, a widow lady, by whom he is the father of five children, named Alfred, George R., Mary A., Joseph T. and Pleasant P. Mr. Helton has made farming his life occupation and is the owner of a farm containing 120 acres. In politics he is a Democrat and is one of the popular men of his township.

GEORGE W. HUDSON, a native of Rowan County, Tenn., is one of Lawrence County's old pioneers, emigrating with his parents to Indiana when only eight years old, and locating at Fort Ritner, in this county, where he was raised to manhood. Like his father before him, he has always followed agricultural pursuits, and by hard work and economy has earned a good farm of 458 acres, where he lives, and 320 acres in Iowa. Mr. Hudson was born August 15, 1820, and is a son of Washington and Barbara (Hunt) Hudson, who were parents of these children: Mary, John, William, Nancy C., George W., Jane, Caroline Elizabeth and Reuben. His marriage with Miss Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Todd) Woolery, was solemnized January 1, 1845, and to them this family have been born: Mary E., John W., Hannah J., Thomas J., Nancy L., Sallie E., Reuben W., George W. and Mattie. Mr. Hudson is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic brotherhood, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The parents of Mrs. Hudson came to Indiana in the year 1818, and her grandfather, who was a native of Holland, settled in Pennsylvania. Mr. Hudson is of Irish and English descent.

ANDREW LIVELY. The parents of the subject of this sketch, David and Catharine (Arwine) Lively, were natives of Virginia and Tennessee respectively. They came to Indiana in the year 1826, when wild game of various kinds was abundant, and when life was one continuous round of hard work and self-sacrifice. In 1840 they moved to Lawrence County, which has since been the home of the family. Andrew Lively was born October 25, 1833, in Brown County, this State; remained at home assisting his father until of age, and September 25, 1856, married Sarah Ann, daughter of Alexander and Catharine (Ramsey) East, by whom he is the father of nine children, as follows: William Marion, Henry Bateman, David Alexander, Clara Catharine, a child that died in infancy unnamed, Susan Anna (deceased), Minnie Isis, Walter (deceased) and Mary Ellen. Mr. Lively has made farming and stock-raising his chief occupation through life, and is the owner of a 280-acre farm. He is a Democrat in politics, and a man well and favorably known throughout the county.

WILLIAM McKNIGHT, an enterprising farmer owning 137 acres of land upon which he resides in Pleasant Run Township, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., March 2, 1821. January 13, 1845, he wedded Miss Frances Owens, who died January 8, 1845, and April 8, 1856, he married Miss Mary M. Ikerd, his present wife. Mr. McKnight is a son of George and Mary (McGee) McKnight, who were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, the former immigrating with his parents to Indiana Territory in 1811, and is one of the following children: Elijah, William, Washington R., Joseph, George, Mary Ann, Henry, Lydia, Louisa, John and Miranda. Mrs. Frances McKnight (deceased) was a daughter of

John and Sarah Owens, and to her marriage with Mr. McKnight three children were born, named: Eliza Jane, James W. and George Volney. The present Mrs. William McKnight is a daughter of David and Sarah (Bysinger) Ikerd, and although no children have been born to her union with Mr. McKnight they have one adopted son, whose name was Henry A. Gleason, but is now Henry A. McKnight. Both Mr. and Mrs. McKnight are members of long standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES MUNDELL, a descendant of one of Lawrence County's oldest families, was born here October 18, 1829, the fourth son of Isaiah and Abigail (Hunter) Mundell, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, coming to Indiana in 1806 and 1818 respectively. For twenty-three years James remained with his parents, attending school and assisting on the home farm. Miss Polly Ann, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (McCoy) Peed, became his wife December 14, 1851, and in September, ten years later, he left friends and fireside to do battle for the right. He was a member of Company G, Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but owing to disability was discharged in 1862, at Bowling Green, Ky. Mr. Mundell is one of his township's prosperous citizens, and in addition to farming, deals in general merchandise on his farm. Both he and wife belong to the Christian Church.

JOHN NORMAN was born September 11, 1854, in Monroe County, Ind., and is the second of this family born to Hezekiah and Catharine (Todd) Norman: Peter, John, George M., Wesley W., Elizabeth, Mary Ellen, Franklin P., Milliard P. and Stanley. He received a good common school education in youth, and afterward attended normal school for some time. February 7, 1875, Miss Joan Gyger, daughter of I. and J. (Perkins) Gyger, became his wife, and this union has been productive in the birth of three children, named: Edgar W., Wesley E. and Walter. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Norman has always followed farming and stockraising, owning a good farm of 270 acres. In politics he strongly advocates the principles of the National Democratic party, and after serving one term as Township Trustee which reflected credit upon his judgment, he was re-elected to the same office at the April election of 1884. His parents were among the early pioneers of Indiana.

THOMAS L. PALMER, one of the oldest men in Lawrence County, as well as one of the county's earliest pioneers, was born February 28, 1797, in Loudoun County, Va., and is one in a family of six children born to Daniel and Letitia (Fulkerson) Palmer, who were natives of New Jersey. During the war of 1812 he served his country faithfully under the command of Col. Reno, and a few years after its close moved to Kentucky where he married Miss Abigail Stipp, April 6, 1824. In 1826 he settled in Shawswick Township, Lawrence Co., Ind., but a few years later moved to Illinois and from there in 1835 returned to Lawrence County and settled permanently in Pleasant Run Township, which has since been his home. Mrs. Palmer was born December 10, 1799, and by Mr. Palmer became the mother of six children, named: Amanda, Rebecca, Letitia, James Wood, John and Catharine. She died a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, August 19, 1876. Mr. Palmer by an upright life has made numerous warm friends and but few enemies; he has always followed agricultural pursuits and is the owner of a good farm of 280 acres.

JAMES W. PALMER, one of the principal farmers in Pleasant Run Township, was born in Coles County, Ill., February 4, 1831, and is the eldest son in a family of six children born to Thomas L. and Abigail (Stipp) Palmer, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. The family immigrated first to Indiana in 1827, but afterward removing to Illinois, did not make a permanent settlement in the State until seven years later. James W. Palmer was reared on a farm, and has passed the greater part of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He lived with his parents until twenty-five years old, secured a fair education from the common schools, and August 13, 1856, married Susan, daughter of James W. and Maria Jane (Carter) Knight, by whom he is the father of ten children, namely: Mary E., Margaret J., Sarah L., Ann E., William E., James L., George, Rebecca, Amanda and Flora. Of the above, Mary E., Margaret and William are dead. Mr. Palmer owns a good farm of 169 acres, is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. M. RAMSEY, a native of Iredell County, N. C., was born January 22, 1809, and is the oldest of two sons—Alexander M. and Alfred—born to John and Martha (Alexander) Ramsey, who were also natives of North Carolina, from whence they immigrated to Lawrence County, Ind., in December, 1819, settling in Pleasant Run Township. Until attaining his majority Alexander M. lived with his parents, and November 9, 1830, married Melinda, daughter of Nathan and Obedience (McPike) Browning, by whom he became the father of this family: John N., Mary J., Eliza A., Obedience, Amanda A., Martha, William W., Catharine, Sarah F., Benjamin W., Evaline and James A. The mother dying September 20, 1870, Mr. Ramsey married for his second wife Mrs. Martha E. (Storms) Starr, November 7, 1873. For years he was engaged in merchandising and milling, but at present is exclusively engaged in general farming. He has eighty acres of land; is a Democrat in politics, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and Mrs. Ramsey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ELIJAH W. RAMSEY, a progressive farmer and stock-raiser of Pleasant Run Township, was born February 16, 1820, in Lawrence County, Ind., and is a member of the children here named born to John and Sarah (Chambers) Ramsey: Milton, Alfred, Francis, Elijah W., John, Joseph, Catharine and Adaline. The parents were natives of North Carolina, but immigrated to Indiana in 1819, participating in all the hardships and inconveniences of pioneer life. Elijah W. secured only such education as was obtainable in the pioneer cabins of his boyhood, and February 1, 1844, wedded Susan Erwin, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Bodkins) Erwin, who died leaving one son, named James H. November 13, 1848, Mr. Ramsey was wedded to his second and present wife, then Tabitha Caress, daughter of Simon and Martha (Teague) Caress, who were natives of Kentucky and North Carolina respectively, Mr. Caress being a school teacher by profession. The children born to this second marriage were: Ezekiel, John, Joanna, Martha, Isaac, Susan, Flora B., Joseph and an infant that died in infancy. Mr. Ramsey is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and owns a good farm of 240 acres.

MARCUS D. REID. Among those who immigrated to Indiana in the year 1825 was Thomas Reid, the father of the subject of this sketch. Born in Kentucky November 28, 1800, he was reared to the

hardships of backwoods life, and this he fully participated in after coming to the Hoosier State. For a wife he selected Sally Owens, who was born November 12, 1803, in the Old Dominion, and by her was the father of twelve children, here named: John, Hannah, William, Rebecca, Alexander, James, Sarah T., Amos, Lilbern, Thomas, Marcus D. and Martha. He and wife were members of the Christian Church, and his death, which occurred April 1, 1864, was mournfully felt throughout the entire neighborhood. His widow still survives him. Marcus D. Reid was born in this county December 20, 1846. He selected farming as his occupation, and now owns 257 acres of good land, while his only living child owns 320 acres in Young County, Tex. He is an Odd Fellow, a Democrat, and in 1882 was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, a position he yet retains. He married Miss Cora, daughter of Josiah C. and Phetna (Holland) Foster, November 21, 1869, and to their union two children were born, one dying in infancy, and the other—Sarah Phetna—yet living. Mrs. Reid dying June 2, 1875, Mr. Reid selected for his second wife Miss Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth (McPike) Faubion, and to her was married January 8, 1876. Mrs. Reid was born October 19, 1844, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MACK SELBY, a native of this county, was born March 16, 1854, and is the fourth son of George W. and Jennie A. (Fry) Selby, who were natives of Maryland and Indiana, respectively, the former immigrating to the Hoosier State in the year 1820. Mack was reared by his parents to manhood, receiving a fair education in youth, and February 24, 1876, was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ellen Hudson, daughter of George W. and Margaret (Woolery) Hudson, by whom he is the father of this family: Dora, born January 18, 1877, died February 15, 1880; Dessie, born May 24, 1879; Thomas D., October 23, 1881, and Claudius W., October 29, 1883. In addition to attending to his farm of 200 acres, Mr. Selby, for the past few years, has been dealing quite extensively in stock, and is recognized as one of Lawrence County's prosperous and enterprising young men. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Republican in politics, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL STIPP is a native of the county where he yet resides, his birth occurring June 25, 1820, and is one in the following family born to John and Maria Stipp: Abigail, Louisa, George, James A., Naomi, Elizabeth, Martha A. and John. The parents were natives of the Old Dominion, but immigrated to Indiana the year succeeding its admission as a State and found homes in Lawrence County. Until twenty-two years of age Michael made his parents' home his, during which time he received only a limited education from the pioneer schools of his day. March 5, 1846, he was united in wedlock with Miss America Ramsey, who died August 8, 1866, leaving this family: Maria, John W., Nancy L., James T., Martha E., George M., Clara E., Carrie A. and Michael M. Celia, daughter of G. and L. (Kern) Williams, became his second wife January 15, 1867. Mr. Stipp is a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the successful and enterprising farmers of the county, owning a well-improved farm of 395 acres.

WILLIAM N. STIPP, a native of Monroe County, Ind., was born December 27, 1849, and is one of seven children whose names are here given, born to George and Mary (McFadden) Stipp: John Oscar, William N., Margaret E., Martha Ann, Alice A., Edward and Sarah Ellen.

The parents were natives respectively of Lawrence County, Ind., and South Carolina, and were among the best families of the county. William N. received a good common school education in youth, and February 8, 1872, was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca E., daughter of Charles M. and Margaret F. (Petree) Anderson, by whom he is the father of seven children, named: Lindsey E., F. M., George M., Newton E., Ralph Oscar, Laura Edith and Lena Ethel. Mr. Stipp makes farming and stock-raising his business and owns 186 acres of nicely improved land. In politics he is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. C. TODD was born August 29, 1853, in Lawrence County, Ind., and is one of five children: William C., Florence B., Milton O., John C. and Amanda E., born to David and E. (Ramsey) Todd, who were natives respectively of Monroe and Lawrence Counties, this State. Our subject was reared by his parents until the age of twenty-one years, since when he has been doing business for himself. Miss Julia C. Buechler, daughter of Lawrence and Mary (Blong) Buechler, became his wife September 10, 1874, and two children, named Minnie Pearl and David Leslie have blessed them. During the greater part of the winter seasons of the past eight or ten years, Mr. Todd has taught district school, but during the summer months has turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, owning a nicely improved farm of sixty-five acres. He is a Democrat, an Odd Fellow and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

SPICE VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

DR. A. W. BARE, a native of the Hoosier State, is a son of Jacob and Mary (Ray) Bare, who were of German and Irish descent. In 1820 they left Augusta County, Va., the place where they were born, and removed to Clark County, Ind., where our subject's birth occurred February 17, 1826. They lived the remainder of their lives in Clark County, and were parents of this family: Mary, William C., Harriet, John R., Jacob, Addison W. and Joseph D. (deceased). Addison W. Bare, for many years, has been one of the foremost men of Spice Valley Township. In politics he is a Republican; owns 140 acres of land adjoining Bryantsville, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was reared on his parents' farm, and remained at his parents' home until the death of his mother in about 1841. In 1848 he graduated from Hanover College, situated in Jefferson County, Ind., and after reading medicine attended a course of lectures at the Louisville Medical University, then practiced for a time at Brownstown, and in 1859 graduated at the medical college in Louisville. Miss Mary A. Cable became his wife October 6, 1853, and their children are: Mattie, James R., John, William A., Nellie, Annie C., Mary W. and Thomas B. Mrs. Bare was born April 2, 1835, the daughter of Richard and Ann (Houston) Cable. By a long residence at Bryantsville, Dr. Bare has established a large and lucrative practice. From June, 1864, to November, 1865, he was employed as Assistant Surgeon most of the time at Louisville.

WILLIAM BASS, one of the enterprising and progressive young men of Spice Valley Township, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., March 25, 1859. He is the second son in a family of six children: Austin, Adaline, William, Frances E., Charley and Nora, born to John and Hester A. (Olinger) Bass both of whom were natives of the Hoosier State. Being raised on a farm, he has naturally considered it his life's occupation, and although yet young in years he has secured a desirable farm containing 118 acres. To his marriage with Miss Sallie R. Reed, daughter of John and Sarah J. (Embree) Reed, which occurred November 20, 1877, three children have been born as follows: Reed, Grace and Ray. Mr. Bass is a Republican in politics, and Mrs. Bass is a member of the Christian Church.

RILEY BEASLEY (deceased), a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Lawrence County, was born in Spice Valley Township October 14, 1829, a son of Jesse and Catharine (Cameron) Beasley, who were natives of the Old Dominion. He was liberally educated, and selecting farming for his vocation secured a good farm of 420 acres by hard work and industry. October 14, 1849, his marriage with Miss Margaret E. Chapman was solemnized, and a family of eight children were born to them as follows: Jesse C., Cornelia, John K., Ella, Elza and three who died in infancy unnamed. Mr. Beasley was one of the most upright and respected men of Lawrence County, and by his unswerving integrity was highly esteemed. He was a Democrat, a Mason, and his death, which occurred June 23, 1872, was a source of mourning for the entire neighborhood. Mrs. Beasley was born February 2, 1833, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fields) Chapman. She owns a farm of eighty acres; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an estimable lady.

WILLIAM H. BRYANT, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, is now living in his native township, his birth occurring December 11, 1832. Eight children named: Eliza J., James E., William H., Francis, Sarah, Mary, Lucinda and Julia G., were born to his parents. Robert and Lucinda (Culbertson) Bryant, who were natives of Kentucky from whence they immigrated to Indiana in 1829. They were members of the Christian Church. William H. received a good common school education; lived with his parents until of age, and December 15, 1869, married Miss Matilda Hodge, daughter of G. W. and C. (Williamson) Hodge, and by her is father of the following: William W., Charles W., Oliver C., Laura A., Robert, Franklin (deceased), Eugene and Jennie M. Mr. Bryant is the owner of a valuable farm of 240 acres on parts of which is found pure moss agate of the finest quality as well as other valuable geological specimens. During the late war he fought to preserve the Union by enlisting September 2, 1862, in Company D, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and serving faithfully until his discharge, June 9, 1865. In politics he is a Republican, and he and wife are both church members.

H. H. CHASE, a native of the Green Mountain State, was born October 11, 1836, and is one in the following family born to B. and S. (Howard) Chase: Albert, David H., Hollis H., Lizzie S., Clement B. and L. W. The parents were natives of the Old Dominion, and of English and Scotch descent. Hollis H. lived with his parents until his twenty-second year, receiving an academical education. At that age he started West, and for a time was employed at school teaching in Washington and Daviess Counties. On the breaking out of the war he volunteered

his services for the suppression of the Rebellion, and was made a member of Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry, early in 1861. Owing to disability he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis in 1863, since when he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now owns a good farm of 187 acres. July 15, 1862, he was united in wedlock with Miss Susan Williams, who was born September 24, 1837, a daughter of Richard and Abigail (Kern) Williams. Five children were born to their union and were named Abbie S., Bernice (deceased), L. S., Lizzie B. and Annie F. The parents and oldest daughter are members of the Christian Church at Mount Olive.

JOSHUA H. CRIM, a native of Martin County, Ind., was born August 21, 1844. His grandfather, Stephen Crim, was born in Kentucky, in 1788; married a Miss Farris in 1809, who was born in Kentucky in 1793, and by her was the father of twelve children, four of whom lived to be married and rear families. One of these was Martin D., the father of the subject of this sketch; he was of the same nativity as his parents, his birth occurring November 27, 1815, and by hard work educated himself. In 1828, he came with his parents to Indiana, where, January 13, 1840, he married Miss Eleanor Busey, of Galesburg, Ill., and by her became the father of nine children, as follows: Sarah J. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Joshua H., C. A. (deceased), Martin D. (deceased), Lyman Austin, Van Rensselaer, Zerilda (deceased), and Matilda. The mother dying December 22, 1862, Mr. Crim married Zerilda J. Burton, March 31, 1863, and six children were the result of this union, named, Joseph, Charles, Nettie, Lizzie, and two that died in infancy unnamed. Mr. Crim lived in Orange County a short time, and while there realized the immense value of fine grit of some of the then unopened quarries, and he was the first to take steps toward the opening of these. For many years he was engaged in merchandising in Martin County, and at one time was a Representative in the State Legislature. In 1856 he began the practice of medicine at Mitchell, but in 1872 established himself in the drug trade, which he continued until his death, June 28, 1876, and was buried by the solemn rites of Odd Fellowship and Masonry. Joshua H. Crim received an academic education in youth, and clerked in his father's store, and when only eighteen years old, enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Mounted Infantry. At the battle of Murfreesboro, he received such severe injuries which resulted in his discharge, June 6, 1863. He taught school and attended Earlham College after his return home, and November 6, 1865, married Miss Julia, daughter of Zachariah and Ruth Burton, by whom he is the father of five children: Charles H., Ella R., Maggie M., Lelia and C. B. In 1870, Mr. Crim moved to Huron, where he has built up a large and lucrative trade in general merchandise. He is a Republican; a Sir Knight in Masonry; a member of the I. O. O. F. and Baptist Church.

JESSE CONNERLY. Among the early pioneers of Lawrence County, Ind., were John and Martha (Prescott) Connerly, who emigrated from their native State, North Carolina, to Lawrence County, in 1820, and settled permanently in Spice Valley Township, where Mr. Connerly purchased 160 acres of land, and on which he soon afterward died. To him and wife were born these children: William, John, Cullen, Jesse, Jackson, Kenyon, Thomas R., Mary and Margaret. The mother afterward married John Ray, and bore him one daughter—Lucinda. Jesse Connerly was born March 5, 1813, and when seven years old, came with his

parents to Indiana, and has since considered Lawrence County his home. Miss Lucy Luttrell, daughter of John and Nancy Luttrell, became his wife, December 30, 1832, and nine children have been born to them, as follows: Kenyan, Nancy, William, Jackson, T. H., Martha, John, Margaret and James. The mother died July 10, 1857, and for a second wife, he selected Elizabeth Edwards. Mr. Connerly is one of the few remaining of our old landmarks, and by an upright life has gained many warm friends and but few enemies. He has been selected to fill various local positions of honor and trust in the gift of the public, and has filled each with fidelity and credit. He is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic brotherhood, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

J. T. DAVIS, a native of Logan County, Ohio, was born September 8, 1834, and is the eldest of nine children as follows: J. T., Sylvester, Sarah M., Huldah J., Hiram B., Zipporah, Josephine, Joseph and Elias. The parents, John W. and Mary G. (Stokes) Davis, who were born respectively in Virginia September 18, 1807, and Ohio September 10, 1815, were married in the latter State where they also died. They were consistent members of the Christian Church. J. T. Davis, subject of this sketch, was reared by his parents to manhood, secured a common school education and shortly after attaining majority went to Iowa, where for four years he taught public school, penmanship and farmed. He then returned to Indiana, and began learning telegraphy at Union City. A few years later he was employed by the O. & M. Railroad Company as station agent at Huron, a position he has since retained to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. May 2, 1872, Miss Sallie Vigus, daughter of David and Malinda (Miller) Vigus became his wife, and one daughter, Fay, born February 12, 1873, has blessed this union. The Angel of Death visited this household February 19, 1873, carrying away the wife and mother. May 13, 1883, Mr. Davis married Miss Lizzie Vigus, his present wife, and together they live happily in Huron. In politics Mr. Davis is a Republican, and Mrs. Davis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. D. EMBREE, the owner of the old Embree homestead containing 295 acres of land, and one of the prosperous farmers of Lawrence County, was born November 23, 1831. His parents, William M. and Elizabeth (Culbertson) Embree, were natives of Kentucky, their respective births occurring on Independence Day, 1806, and in 1807. They emigrated to Indiana in 1827 and settled in Lawrence County, Mr. Embree departing this life February 27, 1863, preceded by his wife in September, 1845. The children born to them were named: John, Elijah D., Sarah J., Elizabeth A. and William L. Elijah D. resided with his parents until the age of twenty-three when he became a student in the graded schools of Bedford and later a clerk in the store of Malott & Reed. Succeeding this he clerked in the dry goods house of John Reed remaining as an employe five years, then becoming a member of the firm under the name of Reed, Embree & Williams. On the death of his father he sold his interest in the store and moved to the old place where he has since resided. August 23, 1859, his marriage with Miss Mary E. Owens was solemnized and Florence G., born June 26, 1861, and William G., born March 14, 1863, are the only two children born to their union. March 20, 1863, Mr. Embree was called upon to mourn the death of a loved wife and since then he has lived a single life, caring for his children. His daugh-

ter is happily married and the mother of two children. Kate E. and Charley E. Mr. Embree is a Republican, and a member of the Christian Church as was also his wife.

ARTHUR HASTINGS, an early settler and prominent citizen of Lawrence County, is a native of Wayne County, N. C., his birth occurring March 7, 1801. He is the eldest son of Joshua and Elizabeth Hastings, the former being a native of Pennsylvania, from whence he removed to the Old North State, representing Wayne County over twenty years in the State Legislature. Arthur Hastings, during his youthful days, received a good practical education and shortly after attaining his majority came to Lawrence County, Ind., on horse-back, and settling down, married Mrs. Mary (Smith) White, by whom he became the father of five children: Emily, Arthur, Mary A., James B. and Wiley G. His first wife dying, Mr. Hastings married Catharine, daughter of D. and M. (Williams) Bowden, and Elizabeth Jane, now Mrs. Canaan Williams, was the only child born to their union. Farming has been Mr. Hastings' chief occupation through life and he now possesses 244 acres of good land. His present wife as well as did his former one, belongs to the Christian Church of which he has acted as Deacon over thirty years, and as Elder about twenty years. In every respect Mr. Hastings represents the best element of citizenship of Lawrence County. As a Republican he has served in various local positions of honor and trust with credit.

HENRY HOARD was born June 6, 1838, in the county where he yet resides, and is the youngest son in a family of thirteen children born to William and Catharine (Blair) Hoard, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, where they married in 1812. During the war of that year, Mr. Hoard served under Gen. Jackson and in 1818, he and family immigrated to Orange County, Ind., and a year later to Lawrence County, where he died March 30, 1853. His widow yet survives him at an advanced age, with a fifty years' membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Henry Hoard married Miss Melinda Doan, daughter of Harvey and Matilda (Jones) Doan, September 25, 1856, and two children—Catharine, born September 15, 1867, and James R., August 24, 1859—are the result of their union. August 5, 1862, he enlisted in his country's cause in Company F, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at Fort Anderson by a shell, saw much hard service, and was honorably discharged June 22, 1865. Mr. Hoard is one of the leading farmers of his township and is the owner of a farm containing 155 acres. Mrs. Hoard was born December 20, 1839 in Lawrence County, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

JAMES N. JETER was born February 14, 1834, in the county where he is yet living, and is one in a family of twelve children born to Elbert and Sarah (Irvine) Jeter, the former emigrating from Kentucky in 1822 to Bloomington, Ind., where he followed tailoring for a time, but years later moved to near where he now resides in the vicinity of Orleans. James N. resided with his parents until eighteen years old, and during his minority secured a common school education. He began the cabinet-maker's trade at twenty-three and October 26, 1856 married Miss Mary A. Payne, of Martin County, who was born March 13, 1835. Seven children crowned this union, named, Hester J. (deceased), Edward Everett, Theodore, James N., William J., Maud and an infant, deceased. Mr. Jeter has steadily followed his trade ever since marriage, and now controls a comfortable trade at Huron, where he resides. July 6, 1861, he

volunteered to shoulder a musket for the suppression of the Rebellion and became a member of Company F, Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, but afterward was transferred to the Twenty-first Indiana Heavy Artillery. July 31, 1864, he was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. He is a Republican and has been twice elected Justice of the Peace. Mrs. Jeter belongs to the Christian Church.

JAMES MARLEY, a native of the township and county where he yet resides, and the third son and fifth born in a family of eight children, was born June 9, 1838. He was raised on a farm, obtained a fair education in youth and July 20, 1860, was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Ferrell, who was born October 30, 1843, a daughter of John and Mary (Hoard) Ferrell. When treason threatened the destruction of the Union, Mr. Marley was among the first to volunteer for its preservation, and July 12, 1862, became a member of Company F, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In 1863 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of his company, and early in 1865 was promoted to the First Lieutenancy, serving as such until the close of the war, being honorably discharged July 5, 1865. Since that time he has engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits, and a fertile farm of 400 acres is the result of his labors. As an unswerving and outspoken Republican, Mr. Marley was elected Township Trustee in 1868, serving as such continuously until 1880, with credit to himself and township. In 1884 he was again elected to this responsible position. Mrs. Marley is a member of the Baptist Church and the mother of those here named: Mary (deceased), John, Alfred, Howard, Rolla, Harley, Walter, Joseph B. and Christopher C. Manley and Sarah (Blair) Marley, parents of our subject, were natives of North Carolina, were married in Lawrence County, Ind., and for many years resided in Martin County this State.

B. F. PROSSER was born December 21, 1834, in Washington County, Ind., and is the fourth son in a family of seven children born to Jacob and Phebe (Hackett) Prosser who were natives of the State of New York. In 1821 the family settled in the county where our subject was born where Mr. Prosser carried on the millwright trade, and where he died in August, 1864. His widow died in Lawrence County in June, 1880. He was a Captain in the old State Militia, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the prominent early settlers of Washington County. Benjamin F. Prosser lived with his parents until his marriage, May 14, 1857, to Miss Jane M. Simmons, who was born October 2, 1835, a daughter of Abraham and Abigail (Ruff) Simmons, who were also natives of York State, and to their union have been born seven children, named: Willis, Emily M., (Mrs. William Wigley), Francis S. (deceased), L. E., Minnie, Benjamin F. and Ralph M. (deceased). For many years Mr. Prosser was engaged in the lumber business, but in later years has turned his attention more exclusively to agricultural pursuits. He owns a farm of 600 acres, is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WESLEY ROUT, a native of Spice Valley Township, Lawrence County, Ind., was born November 28, 1828, and is the oldest in the following named family of children: Wesley, John, Robert, Lycurgus, Clarissa, Nancy, Henry, Samuel R. and Louis. The parents, Louis and Sarah (Bryant) Rout, were both natives of the Blue Grass State, their respective births occurring December 22, 1801 and in 1811. They immigrated to the Hoosier State in 1827, where they passed the remainder of

their days. Wesley Rout is descended from an old and honored Scottish family, his grandfather, John Rout, removing from the Shenandoah Valley, Va., to Kentucky in 1772, and redeeming that State from the hands of the savages. He was reared and educated in his native county; selected farming as his occupation, and now owns 160 acres of nicely improved property. He is a Democrat, a member of Bryantsville Lodge, No. 160, A. F. & A. M., and was married December 15, 1857, to Miss Louisa Williams, daughter of Dickson Williams, by whom he is father of twelve children, viz.: Minnie, Gertrude, Eldridge, Ida, Gelon, Virgil, Charles, James, Nellie, Franklin, Peachy and Walter.

C. P. WILLIAMS was born July 20, 1834, in the county where he yet resides, and was the oldest son in a family of thirteen children, ten of whom lived to years of maturity, born to Richard and Abigail (Kern) Williams who came to Lawrence County, Ind., in 1817, and were among the best of the early pioneers. C. P. Williams lived with his parents until twenty-nine years old, securing a good common school education. February 8, 1864, he married Lizzie S., daughter of B. and S. (Howard) Chase by whom he is the father of two children: Addie S., born March 15, 1865, died November 20, 1873, and Nellie C., born July 14, 1867. The mother was born April 7, 1840. Mr. Williams is one of the best and most thorough-going farmers in Spice Valley Township, and is the owner of 312 acres of nicely improved land. He is a Republican in politics and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

CANAAN WILLIAMS is a son of Richard and Abigail (Kern) Williams, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere herein, and his birth occurred in Lawrence County, Ind., October 31, 1836. Like his brothers he was reared to manhood on the home farm, secured such educational advantages in youth as were common at that day, and February 20, 1863, was united in matrimony with Elizabeth Jane Hastings, who was born August 5, 1844, a daughter of Arthur and Catharine (Bowden) Hastings. Four children crowned this union, and were named Mary Ellen, John E., Carrie and Elizabeth Jane. The mother dying December 13, 1871, Mr. Williams married Miss Miranda, the daughter of J. and P. (Wagner) Moser, for his second wife, and this lady is yet living: In politics he advocates the principles of the National Republican party and he and wife belong to the Christian Church. As a farmer Mr. Williams ranks second to none in the township, and is the owner of 630 acres of nicely improved land.

Z. T. WILLIAMS, the seventh son in a family of fourteen children, was born February 8, 1847. His parents, G. G. and Lucy (Kern) Williams, were natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, the former coming with his father, Isaac, to Indiana at a very early day. Z. T. Williams has always considered Lawrence County his home, for here he was reared, educated, and April 19, 1871, married Miss Sarah J. Witsman. He selected farming as his life's vocation, and by industry and good management has secured a valuable farm of 231 acres. He is a Republican in politics; favors the advancement of all laudable public enterprises; he and wife belong to the Christian Church, and are the parents of four children, whom they have named Everett B., Walter G., Volney M. and Lawrence Edward.

T. H. WILLIAMS, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Lawrence County, is a son of Richard and Abigail (Kern) Williams, and was born June 26, 1847, in the county where he yet resides. His youth and

early manhood was passed on the farm of his parents and attending district school, and November 4, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Josephine McClung, who was born May 6, 1852, a daughter of John and Lydia (Scott) McClung, who were of Welsh and Scotch-Irish descent. A family of five children blessed their union, viz.: James S., Jessie R., Birdie E., Richard and one other. He is the owner of 206 acres of well improved land, is a staunch Republican in politics, and in October, 1880, was elected County Commissioner from the Third District of Lawrence County, a position he yet retains with the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He and wife are members of the Christian Church at Mount Olive.

WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS was born in Lawrence County, Ind., April 6, 1854, and is one in a family of thirteen children born to Richard and Abigail (Kern) Williams. The father was born August 16, 1806, in Tennessee, and died August 10, 1880, in Lawrence County. Mrs. Williams was born November 13, 1811, and is yet living. William M. was liberally educated in the public schools of his native county, was raised to farm life, and November 23, 1876, married Miss Flora I. Short, who was born October 20, 1855, a daughter of Owens and Elizabeth (Lancaster) Short. The two children that have blessed them are Clarence, born March 3, 1878, and Claudius O., born September 17, 1881. Mr. Williams is one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of his township, and is the fortunate owner of a good farm of 476 acres, a part of which is the old homestead. In politics he is a Republican, and he and wife are active members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM W. YANDELL, M. D., is a native of Tennessee, where he was born November 20, 1828, the only offspring of James and Malinda (Kelso) Yandell, who were natives respectively of South Carolina and Virginia, and of English and Scotch descent. They were born in 1783 and 1801 respectively, were married in Tennessee in 1826, and in 1837 immigrated to Indiana, settling in Washington County, where Mr. Yandell died in 1838, his widow dying in 1875. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church, and their extreme dislike to slavery was the immediate cause of their removal North. William W. Yandell remained with his mother until attaining his majority, receiving in youth a good common school education. During the exciting times of 1849 he became infected with the gold fever, and in company with a few kindred spirits crossed the plains to California, visited the Sandwich and Feejee Islands, and transacted a general speculative and mining business until 1855, when he returned home and began the study of medicine. After attending medical school at Louisville he located for the practice of his profession at Bryantsville in 1858, where he remained until 1861, when he became a private in Company K, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, remaining in service until June 19, 1865, when he was discharged. He resumed the practice of medicine at Knoxville, Ind., but in 1874 removed to Huron, where he has established an extended practice. To his marriage with Miss Virginia C. Burton, who was born March 3, 1838, a daughter of Zachariah and Ruth (Care) Burton, six children have been born, named: Lina R., Carrie M., Zachariah W., Matilda F., Mary and Charles. Dr. Yandell is Independent in his political views, and Mrs. Yandell is a member of the Baptist Church.

BONO TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BROWN was born January 1, 1833, in Orange County, Ind., and is one of the following family born to C. R. and Malinda (Lee) Brown, who were natives of Tennessee: Sarah, Ransom R., William, A. R. and Aaron. His early life to manhood was passed in attending school and assisting his parents in the duties devolving upon them, and May 4, 1856, he was united in matrimony with Miss Jane Dalton, a daughter of Bradley and Nancy (Neal) Dalton, who were natives of the Old Dominion. These children were born to this union: Lillie A., James P., Cam R., Willie, Charley and Richard W. The parents have been singularly unfortunate, as out of their household of children only Richard W., who was born March 13, 1868, is now living. Mr. Brown was a soldier of the late war, enlisting in 1862 in Company H, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served faithfully and creditably until he was honorably discharged at the close of the war July 8, 1865. He is the owner of a nice farm of forty-five acres, is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church, and among Lawrence County's best citizens.

HAMILTON CLIPP was born in Harrison County, Ind., November 20, 1826, and is the third in a family of ten children born to Philip and Elizabeth (Miller) Clipp. Philip Clipp was a native of the Old Dominion, as was also his wife, from whence he immigrated to Floyd County, Ind., in 1818. A few years later he purchased land in Harrison County, whither he removed and where he and wife passed the remainder of their days. He was a veteran of the war of 1812. Hamilton Clipp, subject of this notice, was but meagerly educated in the common schools, and when eighteen began the carpenter's trade. He continued his trade until 1867, but is now engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning 360 acres of good farming and grazing land. February 9, 1854, his marriage with Barbara, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Letherman) Hostetler was solemnized, and five children have blessed their union as follows: Philip, Margaret, Martha A., Peter L. and Jonathan A. Margaret A. is the wife of James Hardman and the mother of two children, named Dessie and Margaret. Mr. Clipp is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, a Democrat in politics and one of the county's self-made men.

DAVID HUSTON is by birth a Kentuckian, born in Nelson County January 21, 1814. He is a son of Jonathan and Margaret (Herron) Huston, who were natives of the Keystone State, from whence they removed, at an early day, to Kentucky and from there, in 1825, to Bono Township, Lawrence Co., Ind. They were members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and were honest and respected people. While on a visit to children in Iowa, Jonathan Huston died and was buried near Des Moines, while his wife lies sleeping her last sleep on the old homestead in Section 25. Acquiring but a limited education in youth, David Huston selected farming for his life's vocation, and has steadily followed that with unflagging interest. He cared for his parents until their respective deaths, and never marrying, is regarded with high esteem as a

jolly old bachelor and an upright citizen. In politics he is an enthusiastic supporter of Republican principles, and contributes from his abundant resources in the support of the best interests of his country.

HENRY LEE, a native Hoosier, was born December 4, 1831, in Orange County, the second son of Isaac and Dorothy (Letherman) Lee, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and Mississippi, the former settling in Orange County in 1814, two years before Indiana became a State. Until attaining his majority the subject of this biography lived with his parents, during which time he received a common school education. At eighteen he began the wagon-maker's trade, at which he has worked the greater part of his life. August 9, 1862, at one of the darkest periods in the history of the late war, he volunteered in Company A, Sixty-sixth Indiana Regiment, and after participating in numerous hot battles and wearisome campaigns he was honorably discharged June 3, 1865. In the battle at Richmond, Ky., he received a severe gun-shot wound in the right wrist. For the past two years Mr. Lee has been engaged in farming, and is the owner of 127 acres of good land. To his marriage with Miss Nancy J., daughter of Thomas S. and Nancy (Farmer) Smith, eight children have been born, named Andrew J., Nancy W., Sarah E., Mary E., Dorothy A., Lydia E., Eliza J. and one that died in infancy unnamed. Mr. Lee is a Democrat and is now serving his fifth term of Township Assessor. He and wife belong to the Christian Church.

WILLIAM W. LEWIS, a native of the county in which he yet resides and a descendant of a pioneer family of Lawrence County, was born December 21, 1827, and is the third son and only survivor in a family of twelve children born to D. S. and A. A. (Oaks) Lewis. D. S. Lewis immigrated to Indiana Territory in 1814, first settling in Orange County, afterwards removing to Lawrence County. He represented the former county one term in the State Legislature and Lawrence County two terms, also serving about eight years as Commissioner in the latter. He was born January 29, 1798. Early espousing the cause of Christianity he united with the Christian Church, aided in the establishment of that organization in Southern Indiana, and for over fifty years was a minister of that denomination. W. W. Lewis, our subject, lived with his parents until his marriage October 8, 1849, with Rebecca, daughter of William and Polly (Thornton) Chastain, by whom he is the father of this family: Mary A., Martha J., Elizabeth, David S., William W., Charles M., Amanda E., A. S., John H., L. E., Lucretia, Isaac N. and an infant, deceased. The parents are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Lewis owns a good farm of 480 acres and is a Democrat. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served faithfully until the expiration of his term of service, when he was honorably discharged September 17, 1864.

ROBERT McINTIRE, farmer and stock-raiser, is now living in his native county, his birth occurring September 13, 1833. David McIntire, his father, was a native of Ireland, immigrated to the United States and married Barbara Letherman, who was a Kentuckian by birth. In 1818 they came to Indiana, Mr. McIntire serving Lawrence County one term as Commissioner, and thirteen years as Trustee of Bono Township. Robert McIntire learned blacksmithing in early years, but has turned the greater part of his time to agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of a farm containing 120 acres, and is a highly esteemed citizen and a Repub-

lican in politics. To the marriage of his parents the following children were born: William, Robert, Elijah, John, Mary A., James, Daniel, Nancy, Elizabeth, Margaret and Martha. May 29, 1861, Mr. McIntire wedded Miss Sarah Jane Norman, who was born March 1, 1843, a daughter of Joseph and Susan (Dunn) Norman, and by her is the father of one son: William H., born March, 1862.

THOMAS MARKS was born in Washington County, Ind., September 16, 1834, the oldest son of eight children born to Nathan and Anna (McIntire) Marks, the latter being a native of Ireland, emigrating to this county in 1819. Our subject's grandparents came to the United States in the same year, and with seven sons and four daughters settled in Washington County, Ind. Here Thomas Marks was raised by his parents to manhood, receiving a common school education. He worked at farming and carpentering until September, 1863, when he enlisted for the late war in Company C, One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with but five months exception served without interruption until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. June 1, 1871 Mrs. Sarah (Wilcox) Mitchell, became his wife and to their union two children—Ophelia A. and Mary M.—have been born. By her first husband, Cornelius Mitchell, Mrs. Marks was the mother of two children, named: Balonia Isabelle and Olive May. She was born in April, 1840, and is a member of the Church of Christ. Mr. Marks is a Republican and one of the well-to-do farmers of the county, owning 142 acres of nicely improved land.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, a native of Louisville, Ky., was born November 10, 1826, and came with his parents, George W. and Sabina (Dubbs) Smith, to Lawrence County, Ind. He received a good academic education in youth, during which time he clerked in his father's drug store. At twenty years of age he embarked in the drug trade upon his own responsibility which he continued two years. In 1850 he became infected with the gold fever, and accordingly made a trip to California, remaining there mining, hunting, etc., until 1854, when he returned to the States, and two years later came with his parents to Lawrenceport, near where he embarked in agricultural pursuits. September 30, 1857, Miss Priscilla M., daughter of Robert and Sarah (Rogers) Halliday, became his wife, and the children born to them are: George W., Charles H., Irene, Sallie and Laura. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Smith is one of the wide-awake and influential Democrats of Lawrence County. He owns a farm of sixty-four acres, and was elected Township Trustee in 1882, and re-elected in 1884. Under his administration the schools of Bono Township are becoming second to none in the county.

WILLIAM TURLEY, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Indiana, was born in Lawrence County March 14, 1835, and is a son of Benjamin and Parmelia (Wright) Turley, who were parents of the children here named: Jonathan, Jasper, Sarah, Newton, William, Julia, Benjamin, Louisa, Jane, Elizabeth, Mary and Aaron. These parents were natives of Virginia, and immigrated to Lawrence County, Ind., in 1818. Here William Turley lived with his parents until of age, receiving a good common school education. Miss Eliza M. Hall, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Toliver) Hall, became his wife September 17, 1857, and to them seven children have been born, named: Emma, Charley, John, Lizzie, Henry, Nellie G. and Rosa Blanche. Mr. Turley has

passed the greater part of his life engaged in merchandising and farming, the former occupation engaging his attention at Rivervale for about seventeen years. At present he resides on his farm which consists of 640 acres of land. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company have leased an extensive quarry owned by Mr. Turley on this place, and establishing a "crusher," annually remove about 2,000 car loads of stone. In 1864 he became a member of Company B, Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being discharged June 24, 1865. In politics Mr. Turley is a Republican and belongs to the Masonic fraternity; he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ASHER S. and T. M. WILCOX are members of the following family born to Hiram and Julia (Clark) Wilcox: Mary L., Alonzo S., Asher S., Lorena M., T. M., Solon and Abner T. The parents were natives of Vermont, from whence they emigrated at a very early day to Indiana, settling at Bono in Lawrence County, where the father died in about 1858. Asher S. Wilcox lived at the home of his mother until twenty-three years old, attending school and assisting on the farm, and in that year moved to his present residence where he has since made his home, engaged in farming and stock-raising. March 19, 1874, his union with Ellen B., daughter of James and Ann (Stutsman) Speaks was solemnized, the bride's birth occurring August 8, 1849, and that of the groom April 22, 1843. Thalus M. Wilcox lived with his mother until his eighteenth year, when he came with his brother to the farm they now own together, which consists of 662 acres of the best land in Bono Township. This they have developed finely, and in conjunction with stock-dealing do an extensive business. He married Miss Susan, daughter of Lewis and Jennie (Click) Hudelson, March 24, 1880, and Ida May and Ella are their children. The mother was born December 29, 1861. Both Asher S. and Thalus M. Wilcox are Democrats, and among the county's best citizens.

SAMUEL WIRES was born in Washington County, Ind., August 27, 1848. Thomas Wires, his grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed from there to Brown Township, Washington Co., Ind., in 1813. In his family were two sons and five daughters. His son—Cryounce—was reared to hard work, receiving but a limited education. He was married, in Washington County, Ind., to Mary Hays, whose parents settled in Brown Township, Washington County, in 1817. To this union were born four sons and three daughters. Mr. Wires has always been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Samuel Wires, son of Cryounce, spent his youth upon his father's farm, receiving the benefits of a good education. In 1864 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for six months. Since his return home he has taught sixteen terms of school, and is one of the most popular and successful educators in Lawrence County. He also farms to some extent, owning 104 acres of land in Bono Township. He takes an active interest in the improvement of live stock, and is the owner of an English coach horse said by many to be the best general purpose horse in the county. Mr. Wires was united in marriage October 22, 1871, with Miss Sarah J. Tegarden, a native of the Hawkeye State, her birth occurring May 28, 1854. By this union there are three children: Minnie B., John E. and Lilian E. Mr. Wires is a Republican, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the Christian Church and of the G. A. R.

FLINN TOWNSHIP.

MORTIMORE CRABB, one of the prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of Flinn Township, is a native Hoosier, born November 2, 1845, in Jackson County, and is one in a family of eight children born to Stephen S. and Julia A. (Miller) Crabb. Remaining at home with his parents until manhood, he secured a good academic education, and for a number of years was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but more recently has turned his attention to farming. Mr. Crabb has been an industrious citizen, but he has found considerable time to read, and is recognized as one of the county's best posted citizens on general subjects. He has a fine miscellaneous library; owns a reasonably well-improved place of 273 acres; is a Democrat in politics, and both he and wife are descended from pioneer families of Jackson and Lawrence Counties. His marriage with Miss Caroline Williams, who was born December 28, 1845, a daughter of John and Ruth (Pleasant) Williams, was solemnized May 19, 1867.

JOHN P. DARR, one of the prominent German settlers of Lawrence County, is a native of the Dukedom of Nassau, Germany, his birth occurring December 22, 1815. He is the oldest son of John W. and Sophia (Fill) Darr, who emigrated from Germany to the United States in the year 1852. John P. remained with his parents until attaining his majority, and during his youth secured an excellent practical education, such as was afforded by the common schools of his native country. He learned the stone and brick-layer's trade when seventeen years old, and the fall of 1837 preceded his parents to the United States, settling in Lawrence County, Ind. Here, December 17, 1840, he married Elizabeth Guthrie, who was born October 28, 1822, a daughter of Hugh and Nancy (Flinn) Guthrie. Nine children have blessed this union, named Rachel, John W., Elizabeth C. (Mrs. Richard Henderson), Charles L., Nancy C. (Mrs. James M. Newkirk), Mary S. (Mrs. Hiram A. Weddle), George W., Hannah and Henry S. For a number of years past Mr. Darr has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and eighty acres of land in Lawrence County, and 180 in Jackson County are the result of his thrift and industry. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. T. DOUGLASS, a native of Jackson County, Ind., was born November 29, 1846, the eldest of four children: Creed T., Laura E., David H. and Darman, born to Cyrus and Henrietta (Harrison) Douglass, both of whom were natives of the Hoosier State. Creed T. passed his youth and early manhood in assisting his parents on the home farm, during which time he secured a good practical education from the district schools. November 13, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza McDaniel, who was born January 1, 1856, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Lutes) McDaniel, of Bedford. In politics he is an unswerving supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is a successful and prosperous farmer, owning a farm of 100 acres, where he lives on Section 17 of Flinn Township, and eighty acres adjoining this in

Jackson County on Section 26. Mrs. Douglass is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES FOUNTAIN was born May 29, 1827, in Washington County, Ind., and is the oldest son of Stephen and Mary (Clark) Fountain, who were natives of North Carolina, from whence they emigrated to the birthplace of our subject in 1826. Until arriving at maturity James Fountain made his home with his parents, then choosing farming for a life's occupation, began the battle of life on his own responsibility. That he has made it a success is fully demonstrated, for he owns 1,036 acres of land, which were acquired by hard and persistent labor, and is recognized as an honest and esteemed citizen of the county. To his first marriage with Miss Nancy J. Dryden, daughter of John and Elizabeth Dryden, six children were born, named: Jonathan, Elizabeth, William H., Mary I., Stephen O. and Sarah A. Miss D. P. Burch, daughter of Charles and Jane Burch, became his second wife February 29, 1862, and to their union a son—Albert Thomas—has been born. The mother was born January 31, 1845, and April 16, 1884, Mr. Fountain was again bereft of his companion by death. His first wife was born in November, 1835, and died June 2, 1870. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and a Democrat in politics.

WILLIAM FOUNTAIN was born in Lawrence County, Ind., February 2, 1842, and is a son of Stephen and Mary (Clark) Fountain, who were the parents of sixteen children, as follows: Elizabeth, James, Nancy, Stephen, Mary, Abram, Samuel, Phebe, Thomas, John, William, Sarah, Lovisa, Louisa, Cynthia and Burilla. Until thirty-six years old, William Fountain made his home with his parents, receiving such education, in his earlier years, as the common schools afforded. His occupation through life has been farming and stock-raising, and, like the majority of his name, has made a financial success, owning a farm of 320 acres. In politics he is a Democrat, but instead of paying particular attention to political issues, he confines his attention almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits. November 29, 1882, Miss Eliza Todd, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Brown) Todd, became his wife, and her parents as well as his, were among the prominent pioneer settlers of Indiana.

JOHN HOLLAND, merchant, is a native of Indiana, second of nine children born to William A. and Mary J. Holland, both natives of Indiana. Subject was born at Leesville, January 15, 1854, and received the ordinary education imparted at the common schools, afterward entering the freshman class of the State University in the fall of 1872, remaining there one term, when he returned home and entered the store of W. A. & J. Holland as salesman, remaining there two years, and then went into business with his father in 1877, continuing thus till 1882, then went into the employ of W. A. Holland, of Leesville, where he is at present. He was married in Leesville, April 26, 1877, to Miss A. M. Gillen, a native of North Carolina, and has two children: Lottie E., born April 22, 1878, and Trella C. A., born March 14, 1881. Mr. Holland was elected Trustee of the Township in 1880, held it one term, and was re-elected in 1884. He is an A. F. & A. M., and a Democrat.

McHENRY OWEN, lawyer and editor, was born near Clear Springs, Jackson Co., Ind., July 1, 1851, the first of five children born to James W. and Martha (Wells) Owen, both natives of Jackson County, Ind. After the ordinary common school foundation, subject attended the high school

at Clear Springs three years, with the exception of two winters, during which time he taught school himself. At twenty-three years he entered the State University, taking a course in literature and law. After leaving college he located at Brownstown, Ind., and engaged in the practice of law. October 8, 1879, he was married to Miss Ada E. Smith, of Leesville. In November, 1879, he was appointed Deputy Prosecutor, and in the spring of 1880 entered into partnership with Judge Ralph Applewhite. In October, 1881, he moved to Leesville and engaged in farming, and in May, 1882, assumed the editorship of *The Graphic*, and increasing its size the next year, as well as its usefulness. Mr. Owen has two children: Annie, born November 21, 1880, and Frank, born March 29, 1883. He is Assistant Postmaster.

WILLIAM M. SPARKS, a native of the township where he now resides, was born September 11, 1830, and is the only son of James and Betsey (Hamilton) Sparks, the former coming with his father, Stephen, a soldier of the War of 1812, to Jackson County, Ind., in 1808. James Sparks died August 3, 1865, and his widow August 23, 1884. William M. was raised by his parents to manhood, selected farming for a life's occupation, and June 16, 1857, was married to Miss Semira, daughter of Nathan S. and P. (White) Trueblood, by whom he became the father of Laura H. and Adolphus M., the former dying August 13, 1833, and the latter in infancy. His first wife dying, Mr. Sparks married for his second wife Lydia A., daughter of George and Sarah (Woody) Payne, February 23, 1869, and this family is the result of their union: James E., born June 9, 1870, died September 17, 1882; Charley H., born February 15, 1875, and Spencer C., born May 7, 1882. The mother's birth occurred August 16, 1841. Mr. Sparks began life's battle a poor boy but by diligence and economy has secured a good farm of 231 acres, besides other property. He is a Democrat and one of the county's best citizens.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, M. D., was born in Salem, Washington Co., Ind., September 5, 1830, the fourth of five children born to Richard and Hannah (Etzler) Smith, natives of Virginia. Subject attended the seminary at Corydon, and then entered the college at Bloomington, and after remaining one session, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Elijah Newland, of Salem. In October, 1851, he began a course at Louisville Medical College, completing his studies at Bellevue College, N. Y. He located at Leesville, continuing there till 1862, when he took charge of Government Hospital No. 9 at New Albany; remained there till the next year, when he returned to Leesville, and settled down till 1883, when he went to Bellevue, N. Y., and took a course, then attended the Polyclinics, also taking a special course in physical diagnosis. In 1876 Dr. Smith went into merchandising at Leesville; has also been engaged in farming and stock-raising, owning 900 acres of land. He was married June 23, 1857, to Miss Sallie Holland, daughter of John and Euretta Holland, of Leesville, and two children have been born to them: Ada, born April 18, 1858, and Carrie, born March 20, 1860. The Doctor is a member of the District and County Medical Societies and is an A. F. & A. M. and a Democrat.

WILLIAM STICKLES, farmer and carriage-maker, was born in Morris County, N. J., March 2, 1849, being the fourth of nine children born to John E. and Louisa (Kimble) Stickles, both natives of New Jersey. He received his early education in the common schools in his native State, and at the age of eighteen went into the shop of Oscar Brunson,

in Drakestown, remaining with him three years. He then came West, traveling for two years in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, then coming to Indiana in the spring of 1872, and locating in Leesville. He was then engaged in the carriage and wagon-making trades until the fall of 1879, when he moved on to his farm of sixty-three acres, which he had purchased a year previously. In 1876 he purchased a farm in Jackson County, Ind., consisting of eighty acres of good land. He was married January 12, 1873, to Miss Olie J. Wilson, daughter of John and Ann Wilson, of Leesville, Ind., and one child has been born to them—Dora E., born March 27, 1874. Mr. Stickles was elected County Commissioner in 1880, and re-elected in 1882. He is an A. F. & A. M., and a Republican.

JOHN WILSON, blacksmith and farmer, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., in 1818, and is the fifth of six children born to John and Nancy (Grace) Wilson, natives of Kentucky. Subject attended the schools at Middletown, Ky., and after leaving school at fifteen years of age learned the blacksmith's trade, after which he opened for himself. After following business about seven years he came to Washington County, Ind., and purchased a farm of eighty acres, remaining there six years. He then went to Campbellsburg, bought a farm of thirty acres, and opened a shop. He afterward came to Leesville, purchased a farm of eighty acres and some other property, where he has since remained. He was married in 1843 to Miss N. M. Robinson, of Kentucky, and has five children: Thomas T., born March 11, 1844; Harriet, February 14, 1846; John F., March 8, 1851; Iola J., January 20, 1854; Virgil, March 21, 1858. August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battles of Munfordville, Arkansas Post, and on the Red River Expedition. He contracted rheumatism while in the service, and in consequence of which he was discharged February 16, 1865. He has been Assessor and Enumerator of his township, is a member of the Christian Church and a Republican.

LORENZO D. WHITTED, farmer, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., January 22, 1827, second of three children born to John and Lavina (Allen) Whitted, natives of Orange County, N. C. The father was born November 22, 1779, and came to Washington County, Ind., in 1817. He was a minister, and a physician of the botanic school. He was a very generous-hearted man, always being ready to assist the needy. He was married three times, and left a widow in the State of Iowa at his death, which occurred March 12, 1866. Subject received his early education in the common schools, and was married September 3, 1846, to Polly Ann Ellison, daughter of one of the oldest settlers of the county. Subject first purchased a tract of land, but afterward came into possession of the farm he now owns of 120 acres. He has nine children: William F., born August 17, 1847; Susan M., December 22, 1849; Sarah E., September 25, 1852; Emily J., June 22, 1855; Lavina H., March 14, 1858; Nancy E., March 28, 1860; Anna M., June 29, 1862; John S., January 22, 1866; James W., May 19, 1869. Mr. Whitted is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an A. F. & A. M., and a Greenbacker in politics.

GUTHRIE TOWNSHIP.

HARRY BRIGHT was born in Lincoln County, Ky., January 15, 1809, being the youngest child of eleven born to Henry and Elizabeth (Pope) Bright. The parents were honest and industrious people, of German descent, and were married in Kentucky. When Harry was nine years old his mother died, and he lived with his father until the death of the latter in 1856. About nine years later he moved to Lawrence County, and bought the farm upon which he now lives. April 15, 1830, he married Lucretia Greenwood, and to this union twelve children were born, nine of whom are now living: Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Swope; Sarah A., wife of Robert L. Rout (deceased); Greenbury, unmarried; Nancy A., wife of W. G. Gentry; George, who married Margaret Herring; Amencia, wife of Thomas Griffin; Kate L., wife of James A. Sallee, and John H., who married Sarah A. Houston. Mr. Bright has passed a long life at the occupation of farming. He owns 700 acres of good land, and is comfortably situated and prosperous. He deals in live stock, and conducts a distillery on his farm. He is a member of the Democratic party, and one of the county's best citizens. From April 1, 1878, to April 30, 1884, Mr. Bright manufactured 19,650 gallons of whisky, from corn which he raised on his farm. Upon this he paid a tax of \$17,685.

LEONARD CRAWFORD was born in this township February 1, 1832, being the second of eight children of William and Melinda (Graham) Crawford. The father was a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Kentucky, and the removal to Indiana occurred about the year 1815. With but little advantage of securing an education and with time spent mainly at hard work on his father's farm, our subject passed his youth and early manhood. He was united in marriage August 24, 1854, with Elizabeth Spear, who bore him six children, of whom these are now living: Joseph L., who married Annie Jackson; William H., who married Ida Thomas; Mary E., who became the wife of Robert Ingle; Martha L., and David A. Mr. Crawford by industry, good management and good habits has now a farm of 274 acres, mostly well improved and stocked. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is an influential member of the Democratic party.

CRANSTON T. DODD is a native of Fayette County, Ky., and was born March 23, 1817, being the eighth of nine children born to Thomas and Elizabeth (Myers) Dodd. The father was a native of Scotland, and came to Indiana in 1827. Our subject received limited schooling in boyhood, passing his time mostly at hard work on his father's farm. After reaching man's estate he began doing for himself, and so continued alone until December 17, 1850, when he was united in marriage with Jane E. (Litton) Morrow, and to them have been born seven children, of whom the following six are now living: Thomas, who married Mary Guthrie; Nancy, who married John Litton; George M., who married Fannie Messick; James M., Charlie M. and Henry E. January 3, 1875, Mrs. Dodd died, and January 31, 1877, he married Jane Eldridge. Mr.

Dodd has made the occupation of farming very lucrative, as he now owns 760 acres of good land. He deals somewhat in stock. He is a Republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is County Commissioner and will serve at least another term. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church at Tunnelton.

HON. ALFRED GUTHRIE, a prominent citizen of this county, was born in Guthrie Township, June 25, 1828, being the eldest of eight children of Daniel and Lucy A. (Weddell) Guthrie, the father a native of Lee County, Va. The latter when a boy, came in June, 1811, with his parents to Indiana. The mother, a native of Tennessee, also came at an early day to Indiana. Alfred passed his youth on his farmer's farm without noteworthy event, receiving in the meantime a good education for that day. On the 6th of September, 1849, he was united in marriage with Isabel A. Hubbard, and to them have been born eight children, of whom the following six are now living: Melvin T., who married Jennie Payne; Melvina, who became the wife of J. H. Malott; Lillie, who married John P. Davis; Carrie, who became the wife of L. A. Crim; Ella and Alfred A., the last two being yet with their parents. Mr. Guthrie is a merchant by occupation, owning and controlling about 3,000 acres of land, besides his large double store of general merchandise at Tunnelton. He is an active Republican, and has done his party good service. He has served about two terms as County Commissioner at a period requiring good judgment, and has represented his county in the Lower House of the State Legislature, serving with satisfaction to his constituency and credit to himself. His efforts have materially contributed to the reduction of the Democratic vote of the county, and especially of his township where the majority has been transferred to the Republicans. He is comfortably situated and happy in his home. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife and daughter are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN D. GUTHRIE was born in Guthrie Township, December 11, 1831, being the third child of Daniel W. and Lucy A. (Weddell) Guthrie. He continued with his parents on the farm until nearly twenty-one years of age, receiving only fair education at the subscription schools. His youth and early manhood were passed without noteworthy event, and September 21, 1852, his marriage with Patsy Walters was celebrated, and to these parents the following six children were born: Salina, who married William Harris; Archibald, who married Mary Boffle; Lodema, who became the wife of M. Brown; Maria, who became the wife of Volney Rout; Martha and John D., Jr., the two latter being unmarried and at home with their parents. Mr. Guthrie has followed the occupation of farming to the exclusion of other pursuits, and now owns 400 acres of well-improved and well-stocked land. He is a Republican, and himself and family are exemplary members of the Methodist Church.

U. D. GUTHRIE, a native of Guthrie Township, was born November 9, 1836, being the fifth child of Daniel and Lucy A. (Weddell) Guthrie, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. The youth of our subject was passed like that of all boys of early settlers, without many advantages, and at hard work in the woods. His education, enough for the transaction of business, was obtained at the old subscription schools, and by application outside of school hours. When almost twenty-one years of age he was united in marriage with Melinda Mundell, and

to these parents two children were born, both of whom are now deceased. April 1, 1870, Mrs. Guthrie died, and September 30, 1870, he married Lucy O. Brooking, who has borne him five children, four of whom are living: Arthur M., Stella, Winona and U. M. In youth Mr. Guthrie secured a thorough knowledge of farm management, and has since made farming and stock-raising his occupation. He is the owner of 302 acres of land. He is a Republican, and an influential man; indeed, the Guthrie family in all its branches combines nearly all the enterprise and intelligence of the township, which was justly named for them.

MARSHALL GUTHRIE was born in this township July 9, 1840, being the seventh child of Daniel W. and Lucy A. (Weddell) Guthrie, of whom proper mention is made elsewhere. Marshall remained with his parents until the age of twenty-four years, engaged in assisting on the farm and in attending to a limited extent the country schools. Upon reaching his majority he began to accumulate property for himself, and April 20, 1865, was married to Susan J. Cooper, who bore him one child—Oliver Morton. July 13, 1866, Mrs. Guthrie died, and February 10, 1870, Mr. Guthrie was united in marriage with Mary M. Payne, a native of Howard County, this State, who has presented him with seven children, of whom six are living: Alfred B., William H., Charles E., Michael, Gracie and Clyde. Mr. Guthrie is a farmer, with 265 acres of land, and has also followed merchandising at Tunnelton. He is a Republican, and has officiated as Township Trustee. August 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, and served until April, 1863, when he was discharged for disability.

JOHN HARRIS was born in Fayette County, Penn., January 29, 1824, and at the age of twelve years was taken to Ohio by his parents, with whom he remained until the age of twenty-three years, when he came to Indiana and located at Bedford. His education received in youth was limited. In Ohio he learned the mason's trade, which he has followed to some extent since. December 16, 1847, he married Jane Crawford, who bore him three children, two now living: William C., who married Salina Guthrie, and Jane S. E., who married John W. Green, January 21, 1855. Mrs. Harris died, and January 17, 1856, Mr. Harris married Nancy Spear, and seven children are the issue: Priscilla E., wife of W. F. Cooper; Joseph, L., who married Mary J. Allen; Sarah A., who became the wife of H. P. Root; John W., Lausin K., Oliver P. and Eva C. Mr. Harris is a farmer by occupation, and owns 230 acres of good land. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church. He is a Democrat and a Mason. June 3, 1871, his second son by his first wife, a young man twenty-one years old, went bathing in White River and was drowned, to the intense sorrow of his relatives and friends. John Harris is the third of nine children of Joshua and Jane (Badger) Harris. The parents were natives of Virginia, and the father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

SIMPSON HOOPINGARNER is a native of Guthrie Township, and was born August 19, 1833, being the eldest of ten children of George and Pharibee (Lee) Hoopingarner. The father was a native of Kentucky and the mother of South Carolina, and settlement was made in Indiana in the year 1818. Simpson spent his boyhood at work on his father's farm, obtaining, in the meantime, the rudiments of an education only. When manhood was reached he began life's battle for himself. He was united in marriage with Rebecca J. Barnhill, October 10, 1853, and to

these parents three children were born, only two of whom are now living: George W., who married Emily Wikoff, and Joseph. Mrs. Hoopingarner died October 11, 1856, and he married Sarah E. Horner, March 29, 1871. She has borne him six children, as follows: Joseph M., Maggie, Dora, Belona, Elizabeth and Garfield. Mr. Hoopingarner is a prosperous farmer and owns 123 acres of good land. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, and served until July 7, 1865, and was honorably discharged. He was in several hot engagements. He is a Republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

J. SCOTT JONES was born in Butler County, Penn., August 6, 1848, and is the eleventh of twelve children of Caleb and Eliza (Barron) Jones, both natives of Pennsylvania, of Welsh and Irish extraction respectively. The parents came to Indiana in April, 1858, locating in Franklin County, where the mother died about a year later. In 1865 the family moved to this county, locating on the present place of our subject. Here, in 1873, the father died. Our subject passed his youth on his father's farm, and received quite a liberal education, mainly by self application. September 10, 1876, he was united in wedlock with Clarissa, daughter of Mitchell Guthrie, and to these parents three children have been born: Hattie P., Jessie and Elmer C., aged respectively seven, five and two years. Mr. Jones is the junior member of the firm of D. S. Jones & Bro., manufacturers and dealers in lumber, who do an annual business of about \$25,000. He is a Republican and takes much interest in the success of his party. He was elected Township Trustee in April, 1884, at which time the majority of the opposition was broken down. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church, with which they united in 1874.

MARSHALL TOWNSHIP.

HAYDEN BRIDWELL is a native of Nelson County, Ky., born September 13, 1825, one of thirteen children born to Noah and Nancy (Cuppy) Bridwell, he having been one of the substantial farmers of Lawrence County, and a stockholder in the first bank organized here; he died November 19, 1876. Subject attended the State University, in addition to the common schools, followed farming in early life, and in 1865 began doing a grist-milling business at Avoca, and has continued this business since. October 17, 1850, he married Elizabeth Potter and to this union have been born six children, five living: Mary E., Pratt H., John B., Emery H. and Herschel. Mrs. Bridwell is a native of North Carolina, and came to Indiana when quite young with her parents. Mr. Bridwell is one of the successful farmers, now owning over 400 acres of good land. He is a staunch Democrat, and always votes for the man and not the party, believing that his party has as good men as any other. The mother of Mr. B. is still living with her son at the ripe age of eighty-four years.

EDWARD R. GEORGE, farmer, was born in Washington County, Ind., March 2, 1819, being the oldest of eight children born to James and Martha (Hinkle) George, the father being a native of Kentucky, settling in Washington County in the year 1818, a farmer by occupa-

tion; he died in June, 1871, a devout Christian. Subject received a limited education and remained at home assisting his parents till he was twenty-two years of age. December 11, 1845, he married Arrena Hopkins, and to this union have been born three children, one only living—Epsie—aged twenty-one years. Mrs. George is a native of Wayne County, Ky., and came with her parents to this State about the year 1828. The occupation of subject has always been farming, and he now owns over 300 acres of good land. He has also owned and sold several stone quarries. He is a member of the Christian Church, and a Republican. He has filled the office of Township Trustee quite creditably.

ALFRED GRAYSON, farmer, was born February 5, 1822, in the Territory of Arkansas, being the fourth child of eleven born to Benjamin and Nancy (Rigney) Grayson. When subject was four years of age his parents returned to Tennessee, having formerly lived there, afterward removing to this State and settling in this county. Mr. Grayson received an ordinary education, and remained at home till he was of age. September 22, 1842, he married Rosanna Hopkins, a native of Wayne County, Ky., who came with her parents to this State about 1829. The occupation of Mr. Grayson has always been farming, and he has accumulated a fine property, owning 440 acres and raising considerable cattle. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Bedford, Lodge, No. 345. He is a Republican, and takes an active interest in all laudable enterprises.

ANDREW J. HAYS, farmer, was born in the township where he now resides November 10, 1832, being the fifth of eight children born to James and Mary (Bell) Hays. James was a native of Ireland, who came to this country in 1813, and settled near where is now Louisville, Ky., but came to Indiana in 1830 and bought land in Marshall Township, where he died. Our subject received an ordinary education, and October 14, 1854, married Mary Maddox, and eight children were born to them, seven of whom are living: John W.; Hugh, who married Julia Moore; Jennie; Thomas; Martha J., who married George Needham; Itinces and Andrew J. Mr. Hays owns 180 acres of excellent land, highly improved. Realizing the necessity of prompt action for the preservation of the Union, Mr. Hays enlisted in Company F, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served till April 7, 1863, when he was mustered out in consequence of disability. He was in the battles of Murfreesboro and Arkansas Post and siege of Vicksburg. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat.

ZIBA HOPKINS, farmer, was born in the township where he now lives, January 9, 1836, being the fifth child of seven born to Joshua and Delilah (Owens) Hopkins. Joshua was a native of North Carolina, born May 3, 1794, and at the age of six removed with his parents to Georgia, afterward immigrating to Clinton County, Ky., and from there in 1829, came to Indiana, settling on the farm now occupied by our subject. He was married in Kentucky, and four of his children were born there. Ziba received a limited education, and April 2, 1857, he was married to Martha S. Sears. He has followed farming, and now owns 350 acres of highly-improved land, raising some stock in addition to the usual farm crops. During the war he was Sergeant in a company of Home Guards. He is a Republican in politics, and is a man highly respected by all who know him.

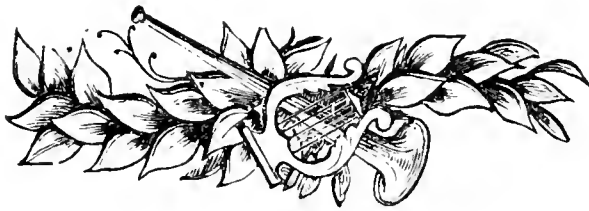
WINEPARK JUDAH, M. D., was born in Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind., March 5, 1842, the second of eleven children born to David B. and Emma (Parks) Judah. Subject was educated at the State University, Bloomington. His father's occupation was tanning, and the son learned that business at an early age. In May, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in September, 1862, his term having expired. In July, 1863, he again enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to Sergeant in February, 1864; in the battle of Walker's Ford he lost his hearing, which he has never entirely regained. After his discharge in 1864 he acted in the capacity of Recruiting Officer and Assistant Provost Marshall for Monroe County. June 9, 1865, he was married to Minerva A. Duncan, and nine children have been born to them, seven of whom are living: Lena M., William B., Mary A., Walter C., Winepark J., Stilson and Nellie. Mr. Judah keeps the only hotel in the village of Guthrie, and keeps a good house. The Doctor is an A. F. & A. M. and a Democrat.

JOSEPH McKNIGHT, farmer, was born in Shawswick Township, Lawrence Co., Ind., January 18, 1826, the fourth of twelve children born to George and Mary (McGee) McKnight. George McKnight, subject's father, was born January 3, 1796, in North Carolina, and came with his parents to Clark County, this State, arriving here on the day of the battle of Tippecanoe; remained there that winter and then moved to Orange County, afterward moving to Lawrence County, where he died October 14, 1869, having been a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; his wife was a native of Pennsylvania and died April 30, 1873; their marriage occurred June 25, 1818. Joseph, our subject, received but a limited education, and was married March 21, 1850, to Naomi Stipp, who died the following fall, October 8, 1850. September, 15, 1852, he married Margaret Johnson. His farm consists of 300 acres, and is known as Grand View. He raises considerable fine stock, such as Berkshire hogs, Belgium and Bulroney horses, short-horn Durham cattle, "Manmoth" stock of jacks, etc. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat. He is well posted in all public affairs, being a constant reader of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

OWEN W. OWENS was born in Wayne County, Ky., September 13, 1820, the fourth of twelve children born to Andrew and Sarah (Brown) Owens. He is a native of Kentucky, and she was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who was at the battle of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis; they came to Indiana in 1820, settling in Lawrence County, where they died, he June 16, 1840, and she November 3, 1881. Our subject removed to Avoca in 1854, and started a blacksmith-shop. May 16, 1855, he married Cynthia A. Burnett, and two children have been born to them, only one living, Nettie, who married Ambrose Sears. Farming is the general occupation of subject, but he has done some carpentering; he is now Postmaster and has been since 1868. He has served two terms as Township Trustee, and has been a Justice of the Peace, filling that position to the satisfaction of all. His father, Andrew Owens, was an adept at almost any trade, turning his skill in that regard in many directions, to the benefit of himself and neighbors.

JAMES TINCHER, merchant, Guthrie, was born in Lawrence County February 27, 1830, being the oldest of two children born to Samuel R. and Martha (Odell) Tinchler, both of whom were natives of

Kentucky, who came to this State about 1815. Samuel R. was a farmer by occupation. Our subject's mother died when he was eighteen months old, and he was taken by his grandparents (Odell), with whom he remained till fifteen years old, when he was apprenticed to the saddler's trade, after finishing which, he started in business for himself. Subsequently, he opened a store in Springville. March 8, 1851, he married Nancy E. Carson, and seven children were born to them, five of whom are living: William H., Martha, James R., Alice and Robert E. January 8, 1872, Mrs. Tincher died. At one time Mr. Tincher operated two stores, but is now running one at Guthrie. He is an A. F. & A. M. and a Democrat, that party having elected him to the office of Sheriff. He has also served as Constable, Justice of the Peace and Trustee of Perry Township. His son, William H., is one of the best business men of the county, and has assisted his father in his business since he was eleven years of age. He was elected Trustee of the township two days after he attained his majority. He was also appointed by the County Board to fill a vacancy, and was again elected in 1881 to same office.





PART III.

HISTORY OF ORANGE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.*

GEOLOGY—NATIVE WOODS—THE PERPENDICULAR SECTION—ST. LOUIS
CHERTS AND LIMESTONES—BITUMINOUS STONE—THE CONCRETIONARY
DEPOSITS—THE FIRESTONES—CHERTY CHARACTERISTICS—THE CHES-
TER FORMATION—FOSSILS—GEOLOGICAL SECTIONS—THE SANDSTONES
—THE FAMOUS GRITS—ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS—LOST STREAMS—CAVES—
FRENCH LICK AND BADEN SPRINGS—COAL—IRON—WHETSTONES, ETC.
—LIME, CLAY, BUILDING STONE, ETC.—TABLES.

THE county of Orange is bounded north by Lawrence, east by Crawford and Washington, south by Crawford and west by Martin and Dubois. It is twenty miles east and west and twenty north and south, and contains 400 square miles. The northeast portion is comparatively devoid of hills and the southern, western and central parts are hilly and broken. Patoka and Lost Rivers and their numerous branches are the streams. Among the branches are Lick, Carter's, French Lick, Stamper's, Cane, Young's, Golden's, Grimes' and Tucker's Creeks. The timber is of the following varieties: Yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), black walnut (*Jugans nigra*), white walnut (*Jugans cinera*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*), red maple (*A. rubrum*), buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), red elm (*Ulenus fulva*), white elm (*U. Americana*), shell-bark hickory (*Carya alba*), mockernut (*C. tomentosa*), thick shell-bark hickory (*C. sulcata*), pig-nut (*C. glabra*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), red oak (*Q. rubra*), jack oak (*Q. imbricaria*), burroak (*Q. macrocarpa*), black oak (*Q. nigra*), chinquapin oak (*Q. obtusaloba*), white ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), wild cherry (*Prunus serotina*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), water beech (*Carpinus Americana*), beech (*Fagus ferruginea*), American aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), chestnut (*Castanea vesca*), persimmon (*Diospyros Virginiana*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), cucumber (*Magnolia acuminata*), winged elms (*Ulenus alata*). The undergrowth is of the following varieties: Dog-wood (*Cornus Florida*), red bud (*Cersis Canadensis*), crab apple (*Pyrus coronaria*), sassafras

*Adapted to this volume from the report made to the State Geologist, E. T. Cox, in 1875, by M. N. Elrod, M. D., and E. S. McIntire, M. D., special geologists selected to make the official examination of this county.

(*Sassafras officinale*), and the shrubs: Spice bush (*Lindera benzoin*), wahoo (*Euonymus atropur pureus*), paw-paw (*Asimina triloba*), hawthorns (*Crataegus coccinea* and *C. tomentosa*), black haw (*Viburnum prunifolium*), hazel (*Corylus Americana*).

THE ROCKS OF THE COUNTY.

The rocks of the county belong to the carboniferous and subcarboniferous periods. The strata all dip toward the west, slightly bearing toward the south. The oldest rocks, therefore, are in the northeast part of the county, and the more recent on the west or southwest. The following is the perpendicular section of the county:

QUATERNARY AGE.

	Feet.
1—Alluvium and soils.....	10
2—Lacustral and drift.....	25

CARBONIFEROUS PERIOD.

3—Conglomerate, or millstone epoch—Coarse sandstone locally filled with pebbles, heavy-bedded or friable.....	40
Coal, probably Coal A.....	1
Sandstone or shale.....	60
Siliceous iron ore.....	5
Massive sandstone irregularly bedded and at the base filled with leaves and stems of <i>Stigmara</i>	20
Whetstone grit, fine grained, even bedded, with shaly partings, the lower member highly fossiliferous: <i>Paoli retusta</i> , <i>Lepidodendron obovatum</i> , <i>L. Valtheimianum</i> , <i>L. dichotomum</i> , <i>Sphenopteris latifolia</i> , <i>S. tridactylis</i> , <i>Neuropteris Smithii</i> , <i>N. Elrodi</i> , <i>Stigmara</i> , <i>Cordaites</i> , etc.....	24
Shale, with fossils.....	2
Coal with underlying fire-clay.....	1
Shaly sandstone.....	3
Massive sandstone, locally glass-sand; where sufficiently firm, grindstone grit.....	35

SUBCARBONIFEROUS PERIOD—CHESTER GROUP.

4—Chester limestone, No. 3, upper—limestone, cherty at the top: fossils— <i>Athyris subtilita</i> , <i>A. Royissi</i> , <i>Pentremitis pyriformis</i> , <i>Archimedes Wortheni</i> , <i>Zaphrentis spinulosa</i> , <i>Spirifer lineatus</i> and <i>Producti</i>	17
5—Chester sandstone, No. 3, upper—heavy-bedded and massive, locally the true grindstone grit, in some places red and blue shales near the base.....	105
6—Chester limestone No. 2, middle—massive and heavy-bedded, fossils same as above.....	25
7—Chester sandstone No. 1, lower—heavy-bedded or shaly, red or blue.....	5
Coal, generally persistent.....	a trace
Sandstone or shale, locally quarry stone and flagging. Fossils— <i>Stigmara</i> leaves and stems.....	30

8—Chester limestone, No. 1, lower—limestone, massive and heavy-bedded, locally quarry stone. Fossils—*Pentremitis pyri-formis*, *Terebratula bovidens*, *Bellerophon carbonarius*, *Rhynchonella subcuneata*, *R. mutata*, *Trilobites*..... 50
 Chester chert, non-fossiliferous..... 1
 Limestone, locally lithographic. Fossils—*Spirifer striatus*, *Terebratula bovidens*, *Rhynchonella subcuneata*, *Syringopora mult-attenuata*, *Producti*, etc..... 40

ST. LOUIS GROUP.

9—Chert highly bryozoic. Fossils—*Productus cora*, *P. semi-reticulatus*, *Bellerophon levis*, *Dentalium primum*, *Athyris ambigua*, *Platyceras* (sp.?), *Zaphrentis Spinulosa*, *Hemipronitis crenistria*, *Spirifer striatus*, *Allorisma*, *Pinna*, *Lithostrotion Canadense*, *L. proliferum*, and *Chænomya rhomboidea?*..... 3
 10—Concretionary limestone.—Locally an even bedded and magnesian fire-stone, or a massive, concretionary stone. Fossils about the same as 9 above..... 50
 11—Limestone, locally cement..... 3
 12—Porous limestone..... 4
 13—Argillaceous limestone, hydraulic..... 15
 14—Cannel coal.....a trace
 15—Bituminous limestone..... 10
 Total.....584

THE ST. LOUIS CHERTS AND LIMESTONES.

The St. Louis limestones and cherts are the surface rocks in the northeastern part of the county, and cover an irregular tract of about seventy-four square miles, being all of Northeast, nearly all of Orleans, the northeast corner of Paoli, and the northern part of Stampers Creek Townships. This region of country is broken by a range of bluffs, which sets in at the sink of Lost River, thence extends to Carter's Creek Church, thence south to Lost River. The bluffs are forty or fifty feet high, and appear to be a continuation of the lower Chester limestone hills. They are, doubtless, the results of a general system of erosion to which the whole country has been subjected, and, if so, had their existence prior to the drift period. Scattered over this tract of country are, also, basin-shaped cavities known as sink-holes, which are from a few inches to forty or fifty feet in depth, and from a few yards to five or six acres in area. The larger ones have fragments of chert on the sides, more especially on the northern and eastern parts, the other sides having the greatest depth of clay and soil. A noticeable feature of this tract of country is the absence of springs, brooks, or any continuous and unbroken system of drainage. The excess of rain collects in the sink-holes, but soon escapes into subterranean channels, though in some places, where the channels have become closed, lasting ponds are found. This is the case generally where red clay is washed in, and made the bottom of the ponds.

THE BITUMINOUS LIMESTONE.

The upper members only of the St. Louis group are seen in Orange County, and these are so obscured by coverings of clay and sand. The vermicular limestone of Prof. Collett seems to be the most northeasterly of those rocks. The bituminous limestone (No. 15 above) may be seen on the west bank of Carter's Creek, on the farm of C. Wires, Section 32, Township 3 north, Range 1 east, the section there being as follows:

	Feet.
Surface soil.....	10
Argillaceous limestone, hydraulic.....	12
Cannel coal seam.....	trace
Bituminous limestone.....	10
	—
Total.....	32

At this place and near the county line on Lost River the bituminous limestone is even, heavy-bedded, dark-bluish or black, and emits a fetid odor when struck with a hammer. On exposure to the weather it exfoliates and splits into thin laminæ. It outcrops in the deep holes along the bottom of Carter's Creek to Island Church, and down Lost River to Trimble's Graveyard. Above the bituminous limestone is a thin seam of impure cannel coal, rarely as thick as four inches. It may be seen in many places along Carter's Creek. It burns quite readily, but will not be found in quantities worth working.

THE ARGILLACEOUS LIMESTONE.

Above the coal trace is argillaceous limestone (No. 13 above). It is compact, thin-bedded, grayish, with a subconchoidal fracture, and possesses hydraulic properties. On the Trimble farm it is thirty feet thick, and on Section 6, Township 2 north, Range 1 east, is fifteen feet thick. In places it is earthy or rotten. Its section at the last place is as follows:

	Feet.
Slope with fragments of chert, thin-bedded stone and fossils— valves of <i>Spirifer</i> and <i>Retzia</i> (No. 11 above).....	3
Porous limestone (No. 12 above)	4
Argillaceous limestone (No. 13 above).....	15
	—
Total.....	22

Fossils are well preserved only in the chert. In the argillaceous strata was found a large cast of *Bellerophon*. The porous limestone (No. 12) is soft and earthy, will not make good lime, but is better as cement rock. The lithological characters of the strata change as Lost River and Carter's Creek are descended, as most of the members become more compact, and the argillaceous is used for the foundations of houses. On Lost River, at the crossing of the Orleans and Livonia Road, the following is the section:

	Feet.
Slope with cherty fragments and fossils of <i>Producti</i> , <i>Lithostrotion Bellerophon</i> , <i>Dentalium</i> , etc.....	16
Concretionary limestone, with fossils of <i>Productus cora</i> , <i>Spirifer</i> , and plates of <i>Archæocidaris Worthni</i> and <i>Crinoidal</i> stems...	24
Porous limestone (No. 12).....	6
Compact limestone (No. 13).....	10
Total.....	56

THE CONCRETIONARY LIMESTONE.

The concretionary limestone is a massive stone of grayish color, usually breaking with conchoidal fracture and possesses many of the properties of a lithographic stone. The concretions are thin flat plates or nodules, the rounded forms being amorphous geodes without fossils. They are of all shapes, often bearing striking resemblance to some fruit or the head of some animal, and under a good glass are very beautiful. The laminated form occurs in irregular masses, ranging from a few lines to two or more inches in thickness, and from one to three feet in diameter. They are darker and more flinty than chert, and are nearly always fossiliferous. This strata is found in great abundance in Orleans, Paoli and Stampers Creek Townships beneath the soil and chert. It is exposed in a tract of country about five miles wide, extending from Orleans toward Livonia. It may be seen on Section 2, Township 2 north, Range 1 west, at the railroad cut east of Orleans; below the sink of Lost River, where it becomes more magnesian, is almost destitute of bryozoans and is rarely lithographic. On the farm of Mr. Hicks, Orangeville Township, the concretionary limestone has been quarried in three strata with shaly partings. The three differ in shade and fineness, but all are very beautiful and valuable. They are susceptible of the highest polish, are locally used for tombstones, and slabs; when struck with a hammer, ring like a bar of steel. His quarry is very valuable. At the fourth sink of Lost River the section is as follows:*

	Feet.
General level of surrounding farms.....	25 to 30
High water mark.....	6
Chert in loose masses on river bank.....	2 to 4
Crystalline limestone.....	8 to 10
Thin shales and detritus.....	10
Soft magnesian limestone.....	46
Lithostrotion limestone.....	8 to 18
Disappearance of the river.....	8 to 10
Subterranean level near gulf above the sea.....	430

The court house at Paoli is 169 feet above the sink of Lost River, and hence is 599 feet above the level of the sea.

THE FIRESTONES.

All the strata of this concretionary stone contain *Producti*, *Spirifer*

*From the report of Prof. Richard Owen in 1859-60.

striatus, and fragments of *Archæocidaris Wortheni* in the upper crystalline member and *Lithostrotion Canadense* in the chert. Farther west the stone becomes darker and less fossiliferous. The top member is often evenly bedded, the laminae ranging in thickness from one inch to two feet. This stone is locally known as "firestone" and is used for hearths, jambs, etc. It can be split into almost any shape with the hammer, and resists heat well. On B. P. Chatham's farm south of Orleans the following is the section:

	Feet.
Slope covered.....	16
Building stone white and fine grained (No. 8).....	6
Lithographic limestone (No. 8 above).....	18
Chert, fossiliferous (No. 9 above).....	2
Firestone, thin bedded (No. 10).....	10
Massive limestone (No. 10).....	12
Total.....	64

The firestones also outcrop on the Orleans and Orangeville road just west of the Lost River crossing below the Bruner farm, also on that farm, also near Orangeville and north of the sand hill near Orleans.

THE ST. LOUIS CHERTS.

These rocks, by reason of greater hardness, have resisted the eroding effects of time and the action of water, ice, etc., during the drift period, better than the strata surrounding them, and are, hence, found strewn over the surface of the ground and buried in the red clays. Besides the regular beds there are large quantities of smaller specimens from the concretionary limestone. Lithologically the varieties differ very much. Those on the western and southern borders of the St. Louis limestones are red from infiltration of hydrous peroxide of iron, while those in the northeast part and along Stampers Creek are made brown by the brown oxide of iron. Those that are highly bryozoic are soft, easily broken or split, breaking into irregular fragments, while the very hard varieties break into square or wedge-shaped pieces. The latter may be seen on the Paoli and Orleans road. They contain valves of *Spirifer*. Where the stone has been protected it is usually very hard and siliceous, is gray in color and has many fossils. Here it is a true "buhrstone" and was used as such in the old Orangeville mill. The bryozoans are very perfect and beautiful, and are usually *Polypora*, though *Pinna* are found over five inches long. Crinoids are missing, though a small star-fish was found near Orleans. The cherts when decomposed by the admixture of iron form the red clays (paint). The clays are numerous. At Wesley Chapel Gulf the section is as follows:

	Feet.
Slope, with sandstone capping the hill, massive limestone, with shaly partings and thin beds of argillaceous stone...	60
Chert, fossiliferous (No. 9).....	3
Concretionary limestone (No. 10).....	30
Total.....	93

THE CHESTER GROUP.

This group embraces the remaining stones of the county, except those capping the hills on the west and south parts of the county, and belonging to the conglomerate or millstone grit epoch. The western and southern boundary of these formations is about as follows: From about five miles of the northwestern corner of the county, thence south to French Lick Springs, thence in a curvilinear course to the south part of the county west of Valeene. At the base of these formations is Chester limestone (No. 8 above).

CHESTER LIMESTONE, LOWEST MEMBER.

This is remarkable for its thickness and its great uniformity of lithological characters and structure. A single specimen will represent the entire county. The rock is massive, crystalline, frequently lithographic, and very evenly stratified. The fossils are given above in No. 8. The following is the section of this member at sand hill near Orleans:

	Feet.
Sandstone, base glass sand (No. 7).....	22
Heavy bedded limestone, lithographic and crystalline quarry stone. Fossils— <i>Phillipsia</i> , <i>Euomphalus</i> , <i>Bellerophon</i> , <i>Retzia</i> , <i>Pleurotomaria</i> , <i>Terebratula</i> , <i>Rhynchonella</i> <i>Athyris</i> (No. 8).....	35
Chester chert (No. 8).....	1
Limestone in thin strata. Fossils— <i>Athyris</i> and <i>Syringopora</i> (No. 8).....	54
St. Louis chert (No. 9).....	2
Total.....	92

This quarry has been quite extensively worked for its limestone, the foundation of the depot at Orleans coming therefrom. Lime is burned successfully from the lower member. The following is the section of this member at "Acre Sinkhole," Stampers Creek:

	Feet.
Heavy bedded quarry sandstone (No. 5).....	10
Compact massive limestone. Fossils— <i>Productus</i> , <i>Spirifer</i> , <i>Archimedes</i> and <i>Pentremites</i> (No. 6).....	25
Coarse sandstone, partly covered (No. 7).....	70
Limestone with nodules of flint. Fossils— <i>Euomphalus</i> and <i>Terebratula</i> (No. 8).....	40
Chester chert.....	1
Heavy bedded limestone (No. 8.).....	45
Total.....	191

The lower Chester limestone is here filled with black flint nodules, and the chert has much the appearance of, and many of the properties of, true flint or hornstone, and might properly be called flint. On the top of the hill where the above section was taken is "Acre Sinkhole," a cavity almost perfectly round, and about sixty feet deep, with very abrupt sides. No chert is found on its sides, and it has no subterranean outlet.

THE CHESTER SANDSTONES. §

The upper sandstone (No. 5) is very evenly stratified, buff-colored, and is easily quarried by a little stripping in good blocks from one to three feet thick. It makes excellent foundations for barns and residences, where great weight is absent. It weathers well. There are quarries on Locust Hill, and on the lands of Mrs. Clements and Henry Polson. The following is the section at Albert's Hill, Paoli:

	Feet.
Massive Sandstone. Fossils—leaves and stems of <i>Stigmaria</i> (No. 5).....	30
Blue Shales (No. 5).....	6
Crystalline limestone with <i>Producti</i> , <i>Pentremites</i> , <i>Archimedes</i> , <i>Spirifer</i> , <i>Athyris</i> and stems of <i>Crinoides</i> (No. 6.).....	16
Encrinital limestone (No. 6).....	14
Sandstone (No. 7).....	8
Decomposed Limestone, local.....	12
Sandstone, massive (No. 7).....	22
Crystalline massive limestone (No. 8).....	18
Lithographic limestone (No. 8).....	70
Total.....	196

Chester sandstone (No. 7), in many places a shale of no value, is in the vicinity of Paoli an even bedded rock, sometimes thick enough to make good quarry stone. East of town, on the Kibler farm, are quarries of the stone. On J. C. Albert's land, Section 25, Township 2 north, Range 1 west, is a quarry of tea-green stone, from which blocks of almost any size may be taken. These stones are excellent for flagging. On Lick Creek the lower Chester limestone has been found good for building purposes. It is comparatively soft and friable when taken out, but becomes hard and extremely durable upon long exposure. It was used in the foundation of the court house. It contains inconvenient glass seams. The following is the section at Orangeville:

	Feet.
Massive sandstone stained with iron.....	45
Middle Chester limestone (No. 6).....	19
Shaly sandstone (No. 7).....	18
Ocher, with traces of coal and iron.....	1
Lower Chester limestone, with <i>Terebratula</i> and <i>Rhynchonella</i> ..	95
St. Louis limestone to low water.....	30
Total.....	208

The lower Chester is the prevailing limestone at Chambersburg, Valeene and the southeastern parts of the county. It is exposed on the hillsides and in the valleys of Greenfield, Jackson, French Lick, Orangeville and Northwest Townships, and is the only limestone of any economic value in these regions. The following is the section on the road south of French Lick:

	Feet.
Conglomerate sandstone (No. 3).....	45
Upper Chester limestone, with band of chert at top and with <i>Ar-</i> <i>chimedes</i> , <i>Athyris</i> , <i>Pentremites</i> , <i>Spirifer</i> and <i>Producti</i>	15

Coarse sandstone (No. 5).....	35
Coarse grit (No. 5).....	20
Massive sandstone (No. 5).....	40
Blue Shale (No. 5).....	12
Middle Chester limestone (No. 6).....	18
Sandstones and blue shales.....	31
Total	<u>216</u>

THE CHESTER GRIT.

Here is shown the Chester sandstone (upper) of good depth and development. In it is found the true grindstone grits and valuable building stone. Commercially, next to the whetstone grit, it is the most valuable stratum of stone in the county. Locally it is of sufficient firmness and fineness to be manufactured. Quarries have been opened by T. N. Braxtan, J. Lane, H. Lashbrook, W. Lashbrook and J. Bledsoe, all in Township 1 north, Range 2 west. The stone is quarried in large blocks, and cut with a saw into slabs of the required thickness. These are then cut into smaller pieces and polished. Owing to the coarseness of the stone it is manufactured into scythe-stones, etc.

THE CONGLOMERATE OR MILLSTONE GRIT.

This stone is found in the north and west parts of the county. In the north it is well developed and is thus a mass of weather-worn rock, composed of quartz-ore pebbles, cemented together with coarse sand. In the central and southern part it loses its pudding-stone appearance, and can only be distinguished from the other sandstones by its position above the upper Chester limestone. Locally it becomes a fine-grained, compact grit stone. The following is the section at Braxtan's quarry, taken from the east side of the hill:

	Feet.
Friable sandstone (No. 3).....	30
Coal, probably coal A.....	1
Coarse sandstone, with <i>Stigmaria</i> leaves and iron ore near the base	50
Whetstone grit with <i>Lepidodendra</i> , <i>Calamites</i> , <i>Stigmaria</i> , <i>Sphenopteris</i> , <i>Neuropteris</i> and near the base <i>Paoli Vetusta</i> (No. 3)...	21
Coal.....	a trace
Coarse sandstone, locally glass sand (No. 3)..	40
Upper Chester limestone with chert partly covered.....	15
Sandstone and shale (No. 5).....	90
Middle Chester limestone (No. 6).....	20
Shales and sandstones.....	40
Lower Chester limestone, with a shaly parting near the top to the level of French Lick Spring.....	20
Total.....	<u>327</u>

Quarries have been opened by T. N. Braxtan, William Able, George Reily, Lynch & Wolfington, E. Pinnick, J. A. Moore, S. Wolfington and others. Specimens of ferns and other plants are taken out of the lower

member of the grit, and are often very fine and of uncommon size. Excellent specimens have been sent to various geological collections. Dishman and Lewis have quarries on Section 23, Township 3 north, Range 2 west. At the latter's quarry the coal seam is said to be two feet thick. The fine grits are evenly stratified and may be split with great ease. Two colored stones are quarried, white and buff. The first is called "Hindustan" and the second "Orange" stone. The *Hepidodendra* of these beds are remarkable for size. A tree uncovered for twelve feet was four feet eleven inches in diameter. The fossiliferous beds are not worked as the stone will not split. The thin shaly partings that come out in large plates are ripple-marked and covered with tracks of crustaceans or other animals. *Dendrites* are found of remarkable size and beauty, and run through the substance of the solid stone.

LACUSTRAL OR ALLUVIUM.

The fine impalpable lacustral sands and clays are found in Northeast and Stampers Creek Townships in the "flat woods." Their thickness is from five to twenty-five feet, and they cover an area of about twenty square miles. Wherever gum and persimmon trees are indigenous to the soil, the fine sands of this epoch may be found. The damp, impervious soils of Patoka River and near French Lick are lacustral. Along the creeks and rivers of the northern and central parts of the county the alluvium is found well developed. Beds of gravel of unusual size are found in the valley of Lost River and are traceable to the lacustral epoch.

LOST RIVER, STAMPERS CREEK, CAVES, ETC.

Lost River makes its first sink on Section 4, Township 3 north, Range 1 east, upon reaching the eastern exposure of the concretionary limestone. It makes its second on Section 8, its third on Section 13, Township 3 north, Range 1 west, and its fourth on Section 11. In dry weather the first sink takes all the water, which is not seen again until it reaches Orangeville. Light rains will overflow the first sink and the surplus enters the second sink. Heavy and continuous rains will fill the dry bed from the second sink to Orangeville, as the subterranean passages are not of sufficient size. These passages are a complex system of mains and leads, and not a single channel through which the water rushes. They do not follow the course of the surface bed. On Sections 33 and 34, whenever the water is of sufficient quantity to enter the fourth sink, it rises through three openings and flows on through the dry bed. This dry bed is not an open channel and is unlike the valley of the usual streams. Large upland forest trees grow along the bank showing that for a long time the river has been lost in the concretionary limestone. The underground stream may be reached at the fourth sink, where the cavernous opening is about eight feet wide and four feet high, the descent being gradual and 590 feet. The river comes to the surface on Section 9, Township 3 north, Range 1

west. Here the subterranean stream may also be reached through a cave. At Orangeville is said to be the rise of Lost River, though it is probable that the true rise is on the Higgins farm, about a mile further down the stream. Stampers Creek, in a small way, is a counterpart of Lost River, lacking the dry bed. It sinks and is thought to rise again at Spring Mills, and forms the source of Lick Creek. It is said that sawdust and other fine material has been passed through, thus proving the theory. There are in the county ten or twelve caves, several of which are deep and beautiful. New ones are being discovered yearly, and doubtless many others will come to light in the future. In several are *stalactites* and *stalagmites* of great purity and beauty. Doubtless the foundation of Orange County is honey-combed, and future generations will make surprising discoveries. It is said that a cave a quarter of a mile deep underlies Paoli. In the caves and subterranean streams are found several varieties of blind fish, blind crawfishes, etc.

FRENCH LICK AND WEST BADEN SPRINGS.

These springs in the valley of French Lick Creek break out through the fissures of the Lower Chester limestone, and doubtless get their mineral constituents and gases from the shales, clays and stones through which they originate and flow. Many break out, but in only two places are they fully utilized—French Lick and West Baden. These places have become popular resorts for recreation and for invalids, and accommodations are furnished pleasure and health-seekers. In the hands of persons of greater public enterprise and less parsimony the springs could be made of much greater benefit to the public. The analysis of “Pluto Well,” by Prof. E. T. Cox, State Geologist in 1869–70, gave the following results: The gaseous contents of one imperial gallon were, in cubic inches, carbonic acid, 7,337; sulphydric acid, 6,717; oxygen, 5,407; nitrogen, 18,504; total, 38,045. Total solid matter in one gallon, 381.85 grains:

	Parts in 1,000,- 000 or pounds in 100,000 gal- lons.	Grains in one gallon.
Silicic acid.....	9.42	.6594
Oxide of iron.....	1.90	.1330
Lime.....	675.92	47.3144
Soda.....	1140.20	79.8140
Potash.....	41.72	2.9204
Magnesia.....	723.26	50.6282
Alumina.....	48.10	3.3670
Chlorine.....	1185.96	83.0172
Carbonic acid.....	690.55	48.3385
Sulphuric acid.....	845.55	59.1885
Iodides and bromides.....	trace.	trace.
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Totals.....	5362.58	375.3806

The analysis of the principal spring at West Baden by Prof. Cox gave the following result: The gaseous contents of one imperial gallon in cubic inches—carbonic acid, 6,198; sulphydric acid, 5,931; oxygen, 2,093; nitrogen, 6,572; total, 20,794. Total solid matter in one gallon, 381.85 grains:

	Parts in 1,000,- 000, or pounds in 100,000 gal- lons.	Grains in one gallon.
Silicic acid.....	7.50	.5250
Oxide of iron.....	1.50	.1050
Lime	539.11	37.7377
Soda.....	765.26	53.5682
Potash.....	19.37	1.3559
Magnesia.....	610.76	42.7532
Alumina.	43.50	3.0450
Chlorine.....	779.26	54.5482
Carbonic acid.....	675.21	47.2647
Sulphydric acid.....	601.30	42.0910
Iodides and bromides....	trace.	trace.
Totals.....	4042.77	282.9939

A few springs of more or less value are found in other parts of the county. One on the farm of Hon. D. S. Huffstutter, near Orleans, is chalybeate in character, and has quite a local reputation. Another is on the Higgins farm, near Orangeville.

THE COAL OF THE COUNTY.

As but little has been done to expose the seams of coal, such as there are, their full nature, extent and value cannot be set out in these pages. Two seams are known to exist, of which the upper, Coal A, possesses some economic value. This coal is found in all the higher hills in the western part of the county overlying, the heavy conglomerate sandstone which is above the whetstone grit. The outcrop of this coal may be seen on Section 32, Township 2 north, Range 2 west. It is a dry, semi-block coal, and burns too loosely for good smithing purposes. It would be well to work this coal for local use. A true block, sub-conglomerate coal thirty inches thick has been found and mined on Section 8, Township 1 north, Range 2 west. This coal is found a few feet below the whetstone grit. Farther north it thins out and becomes worthless. Just above the Lower Chester limestone is another coal from one to four inches thick. It will not pay to work this seam, though some money has thus been spent. One mile north of Paoli, on the farm of Mr. Gassaway, this coal outcrops. In the central and eastern parts of the county, in the St. Louis limestone, is found a thin seam of cannel coal, which will not pay to work. The two seams first mentioned above will pay to work in localities.

IRON ORES.

In all the hills in the western part of the county, in the conglomerate

above the whetstone grit, is found a considerable quantity of the hydrated brown oxide of iron. An analysis made by Prof. Cox, developed the important fact that the ore contained over fifty per cent of metallic iron. The ore is from three to ten feet thick, and will justify the erection of blast furnaces at many places in the western part of the county when proper railroad facilities are secured. The same ore is smelted at the blast furnace in Shoals, and when combined with Missouri ores furnishes an excellent neutral iron.

WHETSTONES AND GRINDSTONES.

The excellence of the grit of Orange County is well known, and is not surpassed by any other in existence. Ax stones, carpenter stones, "slips," etc., of the best quality are readily manufactured. The past has been more fruitful in the number and extent of manufacturing establishments of this character than the present. Steam was employed as well as horses, and many stones were sent to England and elsewhere. The Hindostan grit is celebrated for its uniform texture and keen bite, and its solidity under high revolving speed. Many grindstones have been manufactured from the grindstone grit of the Chester group. Beds of whetstone and grindstone grit are inexhaustable, and will eventually be a source of great revenue to the county when shipping facilities are quicker and better.

LIME, CLAY, BUILDING STONE, ETC.

Several members of the St. Louis limestone in the eastern and central portions of the county furnish good lime, though the best comes from the Lower Chester. In early years this stone was thus burned in Lost River, near West Baden, and the lime shipped on flat-boats to Southern markets. It has been burned for local use in the county ever since. The fine lacustral clay in the northeast part of the county is excellent for stone ware, and was thus used at Lancaster for a time. Kaolin is found in the county. Specimens of Indianite have been found on Section 20, Township 3 north, Range 1 west. A three-foot stratum of fine yellow ocher is exposed on Section 7, Township 1 north, Range 2 west. Limestone and sandstone suitable for building are found in great abundance. One member of the Lower Chester limestone furnishes, in many parts of the county, a good, fine-grained and easily worked stone, which is white as alabaster. It is quarried at the sand hill, near Orleans, is exposed on the Orleans and Paoli road, two miles from Orleans, and found on Section 5, Township 2 north, Range 1 east. The Lower Chester sandstone is often good for building purposes. It is obtained thus on Section 25, Township 2 north, Range 1 west. It is light tea-colored, and the upper members make good flagging stone and the lower good building stone.

CHAPTER II.

BY SELWYN A. BRANT.

INDIANS AND MOUND BUILDERS—THE FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT TREATIES—THE INDIANS WHO OCCUPIED THE COUNTY—THE PLANKESHAWs—BLOCK HOUSES—INDIAN MASSACRES—THE DEATH OF CHARLES—TRAILS AND VILLAGES—ORIGIN OF THE MOUND BUILDERS—THE PAOLI FORTIFICATION—THE EARTHWORKS AT VALEENE—REFLECTIONS.

IN the early struggles for supremacy on the Western Continent between the nations of the Old World, nearly all of the Mississippi Valley gradually came under the dominion of France. This was acquired through the influence of the large number of ardent and zealous missionaries whom that country sent out in the latter part of the seventeenth and fore part of the eighteenth centuries. A number of trading posts were established throughout the whole of this vast tract of country from along the shores of the lakes and banks of important streams to the mouth of the Mississippi River, and from these places the peltry of the Indians was received in exchange for whatever gaudy and trifling ornaments would most attract the savages' fancy. This, in connection with the religious influence of devout Catholics, won the heart and confidence of the red man toward the French. Almost without opposition France had thus secured control of all the land from the Alleghany Mountains to the Mississippi River. Near the middle of the eighteenth century England began to arouse herself to the situation. Her supremacy along the Atlantic was not questioned, and she had rested in contentment, satisfied with claiming the Pacific Ocean as the western boundary of her colonies. When her traders began to push beyond the mountains, they found themselves forestalled by the French, and thus the conflict began, which only ended with the French and Indian war in 1763, and with which the student of American history is familiar. In February of that year a treaty of Peace was signed at Paris in which France gave up all claims to any territory lying east of the Mississippi River, excepting the town of New Orleans and the island on which it is situated. Thus matters remained until the Revolution necessitated a new map of the American Continent.

The policy of the British Government seems to have retarded commerce with the Indians, who in turn despised the haughty and domineering spirit of the English. No doubt the foundation of Indian hostility to later pioneers of the West was laid in this early antipathy for the

English, and which when once conceived was craftily nourished by the proud and unrelenting natives. Immediately prior to the war for Independence several large tracts of land were purchased, by companies organized for that purpose, in the territory northwest of the Ohio River.

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF INDIANA.

The most reliable information that can be obtained seems to establish the fact that nearly the whole of Indiana was originally inhabited by three different tribes of Indians, called the Twigtwees or Miamis, the Weas and the Piankeshaws. The last of these occupied nearly all of the Wabash Valley, and was a powerful factor in the celebrated Miami Confederacy. As the tide of immigration poured its throng of Europeans upon the Atlantic shore, and civilization began its westward march across the New World, the sullen savage disdaining the enlightenment of white men, retired constantly to the gloom and solitude of his native forests. Thus, in time, different tribes of Indians came to occupy the same territory. These later tribes were called "Permitted," and throughout the whole of Indiana these stranger Indians were early found. Some of them were the Delawares, Pottawattomies, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Wyandots and Senecas.

THE PIANKESHAWS.

The Piankeshaws were one of the Algonquin tribes, and it was people of this nation that occupied the present county of Orange, although at a later date a few Wyandottes and Shawnees were settled here, and the Delawares had strong claim to the land through a treaty with the Piankeshaws in 1767. The boundary lines, as described in several Indian treaties, center in and cross Orange County. One of these is a line running from the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the Wabash River, in what is now Sullivan County, to a point about one mile north of the town of Orleans, and thence in a southwesterly course to a place near the present site of the village of Branchville, Perry County, and thence in a straight line to the mouth of White River. North of this line, it is said, the Piankeshaw Indians never ceded any land to the United States, although their allies, the Delawares, Twigtwees and Weas did.

THE INDIAN CESSION TREATIES.

At Vincennes, in August, 1804, the Delawares and Piankeshaws relinquished their claims to all land lying south of this tract, and south of a line beginning about four miles southwest from Paoli, on Section 21, running from that place to the Ohio Falls, at Jeffersonville. Beginning at a point fifty-seven miles east from Vincennes, a line was run to the old Indian boundary line, running from the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Kentucky River, to Fort Recovery. This starting point was about one mile north of the town of Orleans and the line connected with the other

boundary at that place just mentioned, and intersected the old boundary where it crosses White Water River, in the extreme eastern part of the State, fifty miles north of the Ohio. South of this to the Ohio River all the land was ceded to the United States by certain chiefs and warriors of the Pottawattomie, Miami, Eel River, Delaware and Wea tribes. This treaty was made at Grouceland, near Vincennes, in August, 1805. Thus there is found to be no less than four separate treaties or deeds from the Indians to the United States, conveying in different tracts the land now embraced in Orange County. These were made as follows: At Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803; at Vincennes, August 18 and 27, 1804; at Grouceland, August 21, 1805; at Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809. In nearly all of these Gen. William H. Harrison was Commissioner, acting on the part of the Government.

LOCAL INDIAN VILLAGES.

Concerning the more direct Indian occupants of this county, there is but little of reliable information to be found. It seems that the red men in the earliest times did not occupy much of the county as a permanent habitation, but lived at a distance along the larger streams and resorted hither in quest of game. A few small villages were established at random, one of which was Shawnee, and stood on the banks of Lost River, not far from where that stream sinks in the northeastern part of the county. The chief of this village was known as "King Billy," and is said to have had a red-headed white woman for a wife. After white men began to arrive there were but few Indians in the county, and these only in straggling and roving bands, sometimes for hunting, sometimes for pillage and plunder, and occasionally for bloodshed. Throughout the whole of the Wabash Valley great discontent and hatred was instilled into the Indians against the white settlers who were rapidly destroying their forest hunting grounds. Foremost among those who entertained this bitter hatred for the whites were the renowned Shawnee warrior, Tecumseh, and his brother, called the Prophet. Under their lead an Indian war was begun and only ended with the battle of Tippecanoe, in November 1811. Frequently during these years of terror and strife were the few inhabitants of Orange County compelled to fly to one of the early forts or block-houses that were then built for protection of the pioneers.

THE LOG HOUSES.

Probably the first house of this kind in the county was built on the farm now owned by Mr. Samuel Mahan, in the northwestern part of Stampers Creek Township. This was known as the Moore Fort, and in his youth Mr. Edward Moore, now living at Orleans, lived there with his parents. The house was of the regular block style, and a few yards away a trench or deep ditch was dug entirely around it just inside of which was a row

of split posts set into the ground slanting out over the ditch. This effectually prevented an approach from the outside to the house where the settlers were congregated. Farther north in the county was another on Lost River, in Orleans Township, on the farm now owned by George Wolfe. This was near the site of the old Shawnee village before spoken of. In Northeast Township, on the farm of Preston Tegarden, stood what was known in early times as the Maxwell Fort, and in its day was the one more frequently resorted to than any other in this part of the county. In the western part a fort was established at French Lick, and during the years when Tecumseh had stirred the Indians into frequent acts of hostility, a company of rangers was stationed at this place for the purpose of protecting the whites in this section. As a Government station this was maintained until about the year 1815.

MURDERS COMMITTED BY INDIANS.

Orange County has been fortunate in the scarcity of its Indian murders. After the coming of white men the red natives were seldom seen except in small roving bands. Before this time nearly all of them had moved from this territory in accordance with the various treaties, and only returned at intervals, usually, perhaps in the ardor of the chase, sometimes with the object of wreaking a deep and merciless revenge upon the innocent frontier settlers. There is said to have been three white men killed in the county by the Indians. Concerning one of these there is much doubt and but little reliability. However, on the authority of Uncle Thomas Bedster, of Northwest Township, who is one of the oldest men and earliest settlers now living in the county, it seems that a man named Samuel Wilson was killed in Orangeville Township on the farm now owned by William C. Shirley, at a very early time. Mr. Bedster affirms the truth of this in an emphatic way, and no one was found to dispute it, but several had heard of the matter, although it had nearly escaped their memory. Nothing of the particulars could be learned, and this statement is given for whatever value it may bear in itself. About the year 1814 a man named Vest was shot and killed near where the present town of Orleans is situated. The particulars seem to be about as follows: Some horses were missing in the neighborhood of the Lost River settlement, and a party of men were out searching for them. It was supposed that they had been stolen by a band of Indians that was at the time hovering in that part of the county, although this supposition proved to be erroneous. When at a place one-half mile northeast of the present town limits, the men were fired upon by Indians in ambush and Vest was instantly killed. The savages made good their escape, and the victim was buried upon the spot where he fell, and his grave is still pointed out by the citizens of Orleans as a monument of the only savage treachery that ever occurred to stain with blood the settlement of their prosperous community.

THE KILLING OF CHARLES.

The murder of William Charles at or near the French Lick Fort, in the spring of 1813, is perhaps the best known of any deed ever committed in the county by the Indians, although many conflicting accounts are told of it. The one most reliable and trustworthy seems to be about as follows, given by Mr. Edward Moore, of Orleans, who, although not present at the time, was often with several members of the Charles family after its occurrence: The victim was a married man and father of one child at the time of the killing, and lived in the fort with his father, Joel Charles and the company of rangers. Charles was plowing in a field near the fort and the Indians crept close to him from the adjoining woods and shot him from their ambush behind a stump. They at once ran to him for the purpose of tomahawking and scalping him. When the killing was done the rangers were some distance away from the fort shooting at a mark, and were unable to reach Charles in time to render him any assistance. He was found with an arrow through one arm, and there were three tomahawk holes in his hat, probably made in their first hasty attempts to obtain the scalp. It is said that his wife was at the time on guard, or rather watching for Indians. This would indicate some apprehension of danger from that source, and if reports be true this was most likely the case. The cause was somewhat of a personal nature between the Indians and the occupants of the fort, and a narration of them would be both tedious and useless. The wife of Charles died in a few months after this of a broken heart and was always lamenting in maniacal tones the loss of her husband, and wore the hat which he had on at the time of his death.

INDIAN TRAILS.

There seem to have been two important trails or forest roads that were traversed by the red man across Orange County. One of these was a route from Vincennes to the Ohio Falls and passed near what is now New Prospect in French Lick Township, through the town of Paoli and nearly over Albert's Hill and thence took a southeasterly course, in nearly the same line as the turnpike, to the Ohio River. The other trail ran east and west across the northern part of the county passing near the town of Orleans. This was a road from Vincennes to Cincinnati and was called the Cincinnati Trace.

INDIAN CAMPING GROUNDS.

Throughout the county there are several places peculiarly adapted for camping places and these were often utilized by parties of Indians while on hunting excursions or other temporary journeys to this region. Among the more important of these may be mentioned Valeene, the springs at the source of Stampers Creek, the rise of Lost River at the site of Orangeville, and on Patoka Creek near the town of Newton Stewart, and

two miles south of Valeene. During the winter season the Indians were rarely troublesome to the whites, and their acts of hostility usually began in the spring when the "leaves were the size of squirrel ears." From that time until fall the early settlers would go in bands and attend to one another's crops in order to present a more formidable opposition should there be any attempt at violence on the part of the natives. These, however, were few in Orange County and the people enjoyed much tranquility and freedom from Indian depredations. In the conspiracy of Tecumseh and his prophet brother, the Delawares, who then inhabited much of the White River country, refused to join and the same is probably true of both the Piankeshaws and Shawnees. As these Indians occupied the territory of Orange County it accounts for the comparatively peaceful times immediately prior to the battle of Tippecanoe. Soon after that event the Piankeshaws were sent to Missouri and Kansas and afterward all to Kansas. They have constantly grown less in number, much through the influence of whisky and disease. In 1854 they were united with the Weas, Peorias and Kaskasias, all numbering 259. In 1868 they numbered 179, and since then the Miamis have been annexed to them and are all in the Indian Territory at the present time. A brighter era seems to be upon them as they now own 52,000 acres of land, 3,000 of which are in cultivation and they live in good homes, dress like civilized people and their children attend schools of their own. Eight of their boys have come back to the land of their ancestors, and in 1883 were attending colleges in Indiana. The Delawares and Shawnees to the number of 1,000, were, in 1866, united to the Cherokees in the Indian Territory and are now the most advanced of any tribe of Indians in civilization and are said to be worth more *per capita* than any others.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

Throughout the entire extent of the Mississippi Valley may be found abundant and convincing evidence of a pre-historic race of humanity. Beyond this fact of existence but little is known. The time, habits, customs and origin of this long perished people are so deeply and obscurely veiled in unknown and unrecorded centuries that the most diligent and active investigation has hitherto failed to throw upon them more than a single ray of light. It would be foreign and out of place in the present work to attempt an elaboration of the various theories that have from time to time been projected by the different investigators concerning this extinct race. They are at best only theories, and their conclusions conjectures. Suffice it to say that this people have received their name, Mound Builders, from the numerous mounds and earthworks that are scattered more or less over most of the American Continent and are their works. Their civilization was considerable in advance of the Indians and they are supposed to have been an agricultural people, as indicated

by the implements of various kinds found, and which they undoubtedly used for that purpose. By some archæologists the Mound Builders are thought to be have been contemporaneous with the ancient Assyrians and Babylonians, while others rank them with Aztecs and Peruvians who peopled the torrid climes of the Western World. Some advance the idea that the Indians are descendants of this ancient race while others emphatically deny it and claim a separate origin for the Indians. In this it is undoubtedly true that the supposition of a distinct origin of these two races has the preponderance of evidence on its side.

THE PAOLI FORTIFICATION.

There are in Orange County several traces of these Mound Builders, some of which are quite important and interesting to the archæologist, and demonstrate a large population of this people. In many parts of the county arrow and spear heads are found in large quantities, especially around the larger springs and along the banks of streams. Besides these, are found in considerable numbers fleshing implements, stone axes and ornaments of curious fashion. About one mile east of Paoli, on the south bank of Lick Creek, is an important earthwork made by this primitive people in untold centuries of the past. It consists of two embankments, now about three feet high, at a distance ranging from about twelve to thirty feet apart, and nearly thirteen hundred feet in length. These begin upon the bank of the creek, and extend their full length in the form of the large end of an oval, returning again to the stream some distance further down. The ground around this embankment is of smooth and even surface, and many arrow-heads have been found. Growing upon these earthen walls are a large number of forest trees, some as much as three feet or more in diameter, and have of course grown since the building of the walls. Some of these trees undoubtedly represent no less than three hundred years. The height of the walls is said, and with no doubt of the truth, to be constantly decreasing. Excavations in several parts were made, although but little was found to indicate the purpose for which they were constructed. If there is any difference the outer wall is the higher one, and a cross section shows it to be made of fine dry dirt of the surrounding fields, while here and there scattered through it are slight traces of ashes and charcoal, and an occasional animal bone. This bank was probably built after the time of the inner one, and into it were thrown the refuse of the camp, which consisted largely of the camp-fire ashes and bones of such animals as they were accustomed to eat, and broken pottery. The other wall is made of the same kind of soil, but about half way down from the top is a layer of large flat stones contiguously arranged. These have been brought from the creek bottom, and vary considerably in size. Close to the surface on the inside of this wall a considerable number of broken pieces of pottery

are found, mingled with more of ash and charcoal than appears in any other part of the entire embankment. These pieces of pottery are all blackened with fire, and being found with the ashes would lead to the conclusion that the cooking for the inhabitants was nearly all done close to this bank, or the ashes and pottery broken by accident were cast against the bank to be out of the way. This is farther confirmed by the shallow earth that covers them, for they were most likely left as they had been used, and all that now covers them has been washed down from the bank or has been deposited from the overflowing waters of the creek. A few ornaments have also been found, but so far as can be learned nothing of any particular consequence has ever been unearthed here.

To state the object and purpose of this large double embankment to its builders is only to conjecture. Some have thought it for sacrificial use, where the people met to perform their religious rites, whatever they may have been. Others have thought it to be sepulchral in nature, but of this there is scarcely any evidence in accordance with the general records of discovery, or opinions of archæologists in matters of that kind. The best conclusion, and one that seems most plausible, is that these embankments were made and used entirely as a fortification in times of battle, and to ward off the encroachments of wild animals in times of peace and repose. There is little doubt that it was constantly inhabited as a village, although its confines may have been too limited to afford room for all, and the surplus population may have dwelt on the adjacent fields, resorting to the walls or fortification in times of danger. Being built upon the banks of the creek, and near a neighboring spring, the inhabitants were enabled to withstand a long siege without a failure in the water supply. Neither within nor without the walls were seen any mounds, although writers in the State Geological Report for 1875 claim to have observed twelve small ones within the enclosure "from one to two and a half feet high, eight feet in length by about four in width, the longest diameter being from northeast to southwest." Mounds of the same kind were seen outside along the banks of the stream, and were concluded to be "kitchen mounds," or places for the building of wigwams.

THE VALEENE FORTIFICATION.

Another embankment similar to this Lick Creek fortification is said to have been upon the banks of Patoka Creek, on the farm of Samuel Harned, about one-half mile east of Valeene. It had but one wall, in much the same shape as the other one, and situated on a level piece of ground. This has been entirely destroyed by the plow, and it is said that many ornaments were found there. In the western part of the county, about six miles from Paoli, there is a burial mound that was opened a few years ago and a number of human skeletons exhumed, and the usual small ornaments and implements of various kinds were found. The

mystery that enshrouds this ancient and long-buried people is one of the most puzzling that confronts the modern scientists. These monuments lie promiscuously in the midst of our boasted and advanced civilization, reminding us of distant ages and races. From their tombs the bones of distinguished individuals of unknown nations come forth to stand ghastly in the recent halls of science. But all alike stand mute when questioned of the times and circumstances that brought them forth

CHAPTER III.

WHITE SETTLEMENT OF ORANGE COUNTY—THE COMING OF THE PIONEERS—LISTS OF EARLY LAND ENTRIES—STORIES OF HARDSHIP AND ADVENTURE—THE EARLY AND SUBSEQUENT SAW-MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, FACTORIES, ASHERIES, DISTILLERIES, ETC.—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS AND STATISTICS—CATALOGUES OF OLD SETTLERS—HUNTING STORIES AND OTHER INCIDENTS—COMPARISON OF OLD AND MODERN CUSTOMS, ETC.—ANECDOTES OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—SKETCHES OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

BEFORE the creation of Orange County, while it was yet a part of Washington County, and for a short time after its creation and organization, Paoli Township was known as Orange Township, and was of greater extent than at present. On the 10th of February, 1817, the County Board reorganized the townships of the county, and gave Paoli name and bounded it as follows: Beginning where the base line crosses the meridian line; thence west four miles; thence north ten miles; thence east eight miles; thence south eight miles; thence west four miles; thence south two miles to the place of beginning. Soon after this the boundary was changed to what it is at present.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

Paoli Township—Township 1 north, Range 1 east, Section 5, Theodore Braxtan, October 29, 1812; Section 8, Jonathan Lindley, March 18, 1811, William Lindley, July 3, 1812; Section 9, William Holaday, December 24, 1812, John Dougherty, December 25, 1812; Section 17, Owen Lindley, November 12, 1811; Section 18, Solomon Cox, May 25, 1811, William Cox, May 26, 1811; Sections 20 and 21, Owen Lindley, November 12, 1811. Township 2 north, Range 1 east—Section 29, Jonathan Lindley, October 29, 1812; Section 31, William Lindley, November 2, 1812; Section 34, Charles Bailey, December 28, 1812. Township 1 north, Range 1 west—Section 1, Thomas Hopper, September 12, 1811; Section 3, Jonathan Lindley, January 29, 1812; Section 11, Jesse Hollowell, September 26, 1810, Joseph Farlow, January 24, 1812;

Section 13, Thomas Atkisson, February 13, 1811; Section 14, Thomas Farlow, September 12, 1811. Township 2 north, Range 1 west—Section 13, Thomas Lindley, March 27, 1812, David Darroch, June 27, 1812, Jonathan Lindley, March 27, 1812; Section 24, Thomas Braxtan, March 27, 1812, Samuel Lindley, March 27, 1812; Section 35, Robert Holaday, March 17, 1812; Section 36, Adam Davis, October 19, 1812. The above were the only entries in the present Paoli Township, prior to January 1, 1813. The following men entered land in this township from January 1, 1813, to January 1, 1820: Alexander Kearby 1819, Robert Vest 1819, Aaron Maris 1816, John Maris 1815, Simon Reubottom 1818, Jesse Hollowell 1813, Adam Davis 1814, Jesse Cox 1818, James DePauw 1817, Jonathan Lindley 1814, Wyatt Hanks 1816, Clement Horsey 1817, James McVey 1815, Samuel Chambers 1815, John Lynch 1818, R. Crow 1815, J. Newlin 1819, Lewis Thomas 1819, John Stout 1819, Thomas Lindley 1815, William Lindley 1813, Ephraim Bentley 1819, J. M. Lewis 1818, William Carmichael 1819, G. Sutherlin 1819, Samuel Johns 1818, Levi Gifford 1818, Thomas Vandever 1817, Robert Field 1814, Edward Millis 1813, William McMahan 1818, John Thompson 1818, William Milligan 1816, Ephraim Owen 1815, Jonathan Lindley 1813, John Snyder 1819, Joseph White 1819, Dennis Hungate 1817, John Henry 1818, John Johnson 1815, David Johnson 1818, Jonathan Stout 1818, William Constant and John Gain (colored) 1817, Larkin Davis 1819, John Jones 1819, Alexander Clark 1819, Daniel Darroch 1819, Thomas Maris 1815, Thomas Braxtan 1817, Jacob Moulder 1819, Reuben Stout 1818, George Duncan 1819, Thomas Lindley 1815, William Boles 1814, John Watson 1813, Daniel Austin 1817, Esau Spirey 1819, James Pearson 1817, Charles Taylor 1817, William Trueblood 1815, George Farlow 1815, Zachariah Lindley 1816, David Doan 1815, Thomas Hopper 1816, Esau Jones 1815, Jonathan Doan 1815, John Williams 1816, John Wolfington 1816, John Pinnick 1815, Hugh Meady 1816, Benjamin Morris 1815, Solomon Stout 1815, Owen Lindley, Sr. 1815, James Henderson 1815, Isaac Scott 1817, James McVey 1815, Ransom Davis 1814, Simon Dixon 1816, Josiah Trueblood 1816, John Campbell 1819, Henry Richard 1817, Elizabeth Shirley 1815, Adlai Campbell 1813, William Trueblood 1814, John Bigelow 1816, Paton Wilson 1815, Ezer Cleveland 1816, William Handy 1813, James Crow 1815, John Hill 1815, Ebenezer Doan 1813, Adam Davis 1815, Samuel Chambers 1816, Zachariah Lindley 1816. The above was all the land bought of the Government in the present Paoli Township prior to January 1, 1820.

EARLY TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Thomas Lynch and Stephen McFerran were the first Clerks of old Orange Township and Abraham Elliott and John Lynch the first Judges of Elections. Ebenezer Doan was also an early Judge. Samuel Cobb was

an early Clerk. Elections were held at Paoli, but before the organization of the county were held at William Lindley's. In 1817 William Lindley and Thomas Atkisson were Overseers of the Poor. Ebenezer Doan was Trustee of Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 1 west; Joseph Maxwell of Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 1 east; Thomas Lindley of Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 1 east. John Brown was Constable in 1817. William Lindley was Treasurer of the township in 1816. The following list of voters at Paoli at an election held for Representative on the 18th of November, 1816, is given here for reference and to preserve as many as possible of the names of the early residents. At that time men from remote parts of the county voted at this election.

VOTERS IN NOVEMBER, 1816.

Jonathan Doan, Thomas Braxtan, George Wolfington, Ephraim Doan, Martin Willard, Jamas Sutton, John Brown, William Dicks, Paton Wilson, Jesse Martin, William Killams, John Maris, Thomas Atkinson, Aaron Maris, Daniel Dawson, James Atkinson, Absalom Davis, Thomas Maris, William Lindley, Sr., James McVey, James O'Cannon, Jonathan Jones, Gilbert Kiliams, Simon Reubottom, Isaac Wells, Owen Lindley, Sr., Owen Lindley, Jr., Thomas Lindley, Sr., Barnabas McFall, Willoughby Blake, Joseph Wells, David Henderson, Benjamin Freeman, Robert Holaday, Levi Johnson, Thomas Maxedon, Thomas Reubottom, George Sutherland, Abraham Holaday, Thomas Inman, Henry Sanders, Robert Atkinson, Ezekiel Henderson, Moses Speer, Edward Bryant, John Owen, Joseph Pearson, Abner Lamb, Peter Quackenbush, Levi Gifford, Jesse Dobbs, John Dougherty, James Lindley, Jr., Jesse Fulton, Alexander Clark, Samuel Lindley, Jesse Gifford, Henry Holaday, William McVey, William Crow, Abraham Bosley, Jonathan Lindley, Jr., Clayton Lynch, Thomas Lindley, Jr., Jesse Fulton, Jr., John Dunbar, John Dougherty, Jr., Evan Jones, William Trueblood, Jonathan Newland, William Crawford, Daniel Willard, James Crow, Thomas Lindley, Evan Hyatt, Jacob Holaday, William Lindley, Jr., Samuel Holaday, Joseph McGrue, Gabriel Freeman, Benjamin Turley, Zachariah Lindley, Daniel Freeman, Sr., William Freeman, Eli Newland, Thomas Lindley, Joseph Reubottom, William Lindley, Stephen Thomas, John Pike, James Pearson, Jacob Lane, Robert Vest, John Campbell, Joshua Freeman, William Woodrum, William Milliken, John Pickard, Ephraim Owen, George Duncan, Joseph Willard, John Doan, Jesse Wells, John Hill, James Lindley, James Henderson, Nathan Wells, Warner Davis, William Matthews, James Jones, John Crow, Simon Dixon, Abraham Borland, Hugh Holmes, John Scott, Alexander Kearby, Joseph Scott, Silas Dixon, George Monarch, Henry Pickard, David Doan, Joshua Burnham, Jesse Holowell, Robert McCracken, William Bales, Joseph Farlow, Nathaniel Newland, Stephen Stations, George

McCoy, John Moon, William Holaday, Henry Wolf, Evan Owen, Nathaniel Vest, Jonathan Lindley, Sr., Thomas Clark, Thomas Starks, John Faris, Richard Wall, Henry Dougherty, James Wolfington, Joel Charles, Thomas Wood, Joshua Hadley, Benjamin Leach, John Hadley, Joseph Cox, Edward Kearby, Duncan Darrock, Zacharias Wells, Abraham Elliott, Ebenezer Doan, Jacob Moulder, Samuel Chambers, John McCracken, Edward Moore, Nicholson Millis, Ransom Davis, Daniel Robbins, John McVey, John G. Clendenin, William Wells, Robert Holaday, James Wilson, John Williams, Joseph Wicks, James Eastridge, Michael Hepron, John Hunter, Jonathan Lomax, John Lynch, Zacharias Dix, Thomas Lynch, Stephen McPherson, Jacob Condrey, Joseph Channings, Daniel Darrock, Henry Towel, Jesse Davis, John Fulton, Moses Alderson and John Pinnick: total, 182. Abraham Elliott, Inspector; Ebenezer Doan, Jacob Moulder and John Lynch, Judges; Thomas Lynch and S. McPherson, Clerks. One hundred and twenty-eight votes were polled for Jonathan Lindley for Representative, and fifty-three for John Pinnick and one for Benjamin Blackwell. Neither of these candidates was elected.

THE SETTLEMENT OF PAOLI TOWNSHIP.

It is not definitely known who was the first permanent settler in the present township of Paoli. The earliest residents are gone, leaving no record of their settlement, not even tradition, touching this question, the only light on the subject being the information furnished by the entries of land, as shown by the "Tract Book." Jesse Hollowell made the first entry on Section 11, Township 1 north, Range 1 west, on the 26th of September, 1810, but, so far as can be learned, he did not reside there. The second entry was by Thomas Atkisson, on Section 13, same township and range, February 13, 1811. This man moved upon this land, built a log cabin, and, so far as known, was one of the first, if not the first, settlers of Paoli Township. These entries were two or three miles east, southwest of Paoli. Jonathan Lindley bought on Section 8, Township 1 north, Range 1 east, in March 1811, and settled there the same year, likely in the fall, and he thus became one of the very first settlers of the township. Solomon and William Cox both bought land on Section 18, Township 1 north, Range 1 east, in May, 1811, and both settled there soon afterward with their families. This was about two and a half miles west of southeast of Paoli. Thomas Hopper and Thomas Farlow, both located in the township in 1811, the former on Section 1, just south of Paoli, and the latter on Section 14, two miles and a half southwest of Paoli. Owen Lindley, later in the year, located on Section 17, about a mile east of the Coxes. It is quite likely that several other families squatted in the township during the year 1811, and the following year bought their lands. The families settling in the township in 1812, were those of Theodore Braxtan, William Lindley, William

Holaday, John Dougherty, Charles Bailey, Joseph Farlow, Thomas Lindley, David Darrock, Thomas Braxtan, Samuel Lindley, Robert Holaday and Adam Davis. After 1812 the settlement, for a time, was quite rapid, the families being mainly of the Quaker sect, good, sober, industrious Christians, who come almost wholly from North Carolina, and from Orange County, of that State.

INDUSTRIES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The country was, of course, very wild when the first families arrived, and they were obliged to cut roads to their lands, before their household goods could be hauled there. For a short time they were compelled to go to Harrison County for their flour, but in 1814 Jonathan Lindley built a small water-mill on Lick Creek, his buhrs coming, it is said, from the hills near the mill and being dressed and put in shape by one of the Hollowells, who was a blacksmith, probably the first in Orange County. This mill served the early families and was afterward improved, so that harassing trips to the older mills in Harrison and Washington Counties for larger grists were avoided, as the flour furnished was good for that day. This mill seems to have been succeeded by one owned and operated on Lick Creek by Ephraim Doan. It ran for many years. Several horse-mills were established quite early in different parts of the township. Several of the early families, coming as they did from the distant South, could not relinquish their old customs so readily, and accordingly raised small fields of cotton from seed which they had brought with them. This cotton was then taken in hand by the women, and put through all the various and tedious processes until a rude cloth was the result. All the early families raised flax, from the fiber of which they manufactured the greater portion of their garments. Wild animals were thick in the woods at the date of first settlement, and for several years later. Deer were comparatively numerous twenty years later, and were bought quite extensively by the merchants at Paoli, and the hams and hides shipped to Louisville by wagon, and to Southern markets by flat-boats. At an early day, (1826) the State Legislature passed an act declaring Lost River, as far up as Shirley's Mill, and Lick Creek as far up as its rise, to be navigable streams. By another act passed January 18, 1830, \$300 of the Three per-cent Fund was appropriated and ordered applied on the improvement of Lost River, as far up as Shirley's Mill, and Lick Creek as far up as Dougherty's Mill, and Samuel Cobb was appointed special Commissioner, to expend this appropriation as stated, which he accordingly did. Under his direction, trees were taken from the bed of Lick Creek, so that flat-boats could go up and down to Dougherty's Mill, the head of navigation.

It is interesting to draw contrasts between the old time and the present. The farmer was not as well equipped with agricultural implements as

now. Corn was planted and almost wholly cultivated with the hoe. A man who could raise eight or ten acres of corn had a large field. If he had three or four boys and as many women he could manage to cultivate successfully about that number of acres. Even the hoes were not as they are now. They were of wood or of heavy iron without polish. The birds and squirrels were so numerous and voracious that the farmer had to guard his corn crop constantly. Wheat was sown broadcast, and very often burrowed in by hand or by bushes pulled around by horses or oxen. All reaping was done with the historic old sickle. Think of it! Less than fifty years ago the old sickle that had been in use from time immemorial, had been in use in Egypt before the pyramids were built, had been in use in the fields of Boaz long before the Christian era, in fact, had been in use at such a remote period in the history of the world, long before authentic history began, that the myths and fables of barbarous man reveal its existence. For thousands of years it had been the only reaper. Labor had lost dignity in the mind of primitive man, if at that remote period it possessed any; and invention was not permitted to interfere with implements whose use was sanctioned by the Diety. Personal liberty, with wealth and independence in view, was limited to the domain of a serfdom constantly guarded by the blind and unscrupulous opulent. None but serfs were farmers. Children were compelled to conform to caste and follow the occupation of their fathers.

"Follow your father, my son,
And do as your father has done,"

was the Oriental proverb which dwarfed the intellect and blighted ambition. Personal fitness was undreamed of. For the poor to be ambitious, aspiring and intelligent was a disobedience of the organic law and a sacrilege beyond the reach of repentance. No wonder that agriculture made no advance, and that the sickle of barbarous man remained unimproved by intelligent invention. It is less than fifty years ago that the old cradle came into general use. (Reference is made to the cradle used in reaping grain, and not to that other kind with which we are all very familiar.) Farmers considered it a model of usefulness and a Godsend. It is a remarkable fact that as soon as the nobility of labor was generally conceded—only fifty or sixty years ago in the United States—the direction of invention was changed to that channel, and the stimulation to rapid and extensive agriculture revived every other pursuit, and led to thousands of contrivances to quicken the safety of the crop and transport it to the consumer. The application of steam to a moveable engine was due to the demand for quick transportation of farm products. Hence came that wonder, the railroad. As soon as labor became no longer ignoble, the rapidity of the invention of farm machinery became marvelous. Now the farmer can sit as independent as a king, and almost see his crops sown and harvested by machinery before his eyes. The farmer boy

who has a good farm is foolish to leave it and rush off to the city to contract vices that will kill him and probably damn him. "Stick to the farm and it will stick to you."

ANECDOTES OF THE CHASE.

Tradition furnishes an account of several interesting hunting incidents in the township in early years. The Farlows killed many deer and several bears. It was no trouble to kill deer prior to 1820. A settler on almost any early morning in summer just at daybreak could shoot one from his door or window. On one occasion, Mr. Farlow killed six of these animals in one day. He was one day in the woods in pursuit of a deer, when he suddenly came quite close to a bear in a large tree. He shot the animal, which fell to the ground dead. It is said that Zachariah Lindley, in doing his duty one day as Sheriff, was belated north of Paoli and caught out in a severe snow storm just as darkness set in, and while hurrying on toward town and home, was pursued for some distance by a panther which kept moving around him to get his scent, uttering the most alarming cries, half human, half animal, and putting him in considerable fear for his safety. The animal did not offer to attack him, but when it had obtained his scent, went bounding off through the forest uttering its doleful cries. It is stated that Thomas Hopper about the year 1815 killed two bears on the town site of Paoli. They were mother and cub, and were in the boughs of a big tree. He first shot the old one while in the act of descending, and then the cub. In 1819, David Hudelson, father of William H. Hudelson, went out one evening with his little dog to kill a wild turkey. The dog left his side and was soon heard barking violently off some distance in the woods. Mr. Hudelson hurried on to see what was the matter, and found that the dog had treed a large bear. He approached near enough, took careful aim, and brought bruin to the ground dead at one shot. The animal, which weighed about 400 pounds, was hauled to the settler's cabin on a "Yankee sled." It was dressed that evening, and the next morning William H. then a small lad, was put on the old horse and sent to many of the neighbors with a piece of the bear steak. Mr. Hudelson killed many deer. He killed as high as four in one day in northwestern Paoli Township, and hauled them to his cabin on his "Yankee sled." Many others enjoyed the sport of hunting and trapping the large animals of that early day.

SETTLEMENT OF ORLEANS TOWNSHIP.

The present township of Orleans was organized with the county, and a large part of it was formerly embraced in what was then known as Lost River Township. It is situated in the best part of Orange County for agricultural pursuits, and the land was early and eagerly taken up by the first settlers. Lost River sinks in the southeastern part, and the

dry bed or channel extends on across a considerable of the southern part of the township. Up to and including the year 1812, there were nearly 1,300 acres of land entered in this township, and all of it within six sections immediately along the Lost River channel. The following is a list of the entries that comprise that amount of land, and they are the only ones made in this township up to that time. In Township 2 north, and Range 1 east—William Brooks, April 13, 1812, 158.40 acres in Section 3; Daniel Findley, May 16, 1812, 153.20 acres in Section 3; Benjamin Freeman, April 11, 1812, 160 acres in Section 4; James Maxwell, October 19, 1809, 160 acres in Section 5; Benjamin Freeman, April 19, 1812, 160 acres in Section 7; Robert Field, April 21, 1812, 176 acres in Section 7; Benjamin Freeman, April 18, 1812, 160 acres in Section 8. In Township 3 north, and Range 1 east—David Findley, November 14, 1811, 160 acres in Section 34. Other entries of land in this township before the year 1820 were as follows: In 1813, Simon Denny, Joseph Maxwell Jr., Roger McKnight, John Boggs and Samuel Gunthoy. In 1814, Peter Mahan, David Findley, Elizabeth Lee and Samuel Lewis. In 1815, Isaac Kimbly, Lindsley Ware, James Lewis, John and Jacob Elrod, Roger McKnight, Joseph Maxwell, Jr., William Lindley, Sr., James Sprow, John Besey and George Blair. In 1816, John Crow, Benjamin Freeman, Christian Hostetler, William Kerr, John Sears, William Holman, Henry Sanders, John McVey, William Kirtman, Thomas Tate, Samuel Wood, Henry Speed and John Maxwell. In 1817, Henry McGee, John Mayall, Elisha Walling, Joseph Sullivan, Thomas Edwards, Garret Voris and Samuel Lewis. In 1818, William Salee, Fendes Sutherland, Thaddeus Fisher, Abraham Hentman, Hiram and Absalom Gross, James Roberts and Francis Bland. In 1819, R. McLean, Jonathan Wright, J. G. Carr, William G. Berry and Phillip Sutherland.

From a list of the votes in August, 1819, the following names in addition to those just given, will be found: Joseph Wilson, Samuel Scarlett, Jonathan Osborn, Benjamin Blackwell, James Shields, Joseph Hall, Stephen Glover, Richard Blackwell, Robert McLail, James Clayton, Burton Sutherland, Harvy Finley, John McKinney, John Lewis, Sr., Joseph Pound, Ezekiel S. Riley, Joseph Gulper, John Gray, Christopher McKnight, Stephen Elrod, Jabez Evans, William Reed, Jesse Finley, Jacob Coquenard, Robert McKinney, William Dalton, Jacob Conder, John Mayer, Sr., James Pacer, John Mullens, Willoughby Blake, Tyn-dall Sutherland, John B. Mayer, Jeremiah Wilson, John and Frederick Baker, Thomas G. Carr, Wesley Skoggs, Moses Mayer, Thomas Tate, Thomas Alexander, William Sutherland, Gabriel Busick, Joshua Carter, James Horsey, Thomas Wood, William Irwin, Uriah Glover, Basil Tegarden, Clement Horsey, Benjamin Field, Moses Riggs, Spencer Lee, Jacob Voris, Benjamin Pinkley, George Schoolcraft, William Lee,

Daniel Hardman, John Gross, Isaac Voris, Samuel Lock, Meredith Edwards. James Monroe, Robert Skoggs, Isaac Sexton, John Bryant, John Chatton, Israel Frost, Shadrack Roberts, Alexander McKinney, Levi Johnson, John Gray, Robert Lewis, Robert L. Black, Zachariah Sparlin, Arthur Neal, Daniel Oaks, Isaac Martin, Jacob Kreutsinger, Clement Lee, Moses Fell, Asbury Vandever, Joseph Hostetler, Thomas Wadsworth, Samuel Finley, Bradley Dalton, Cornelius Roberts, Benjamin Elrod, William Case, Moses Mathers, Jacob Shields, John Neal, Jacob Pifer, Edward Nugent, Edward Millis. John Smith, Nathan Bond, Jacob Osborn, Joseph Crawford, Cornelius Rayburn, William Freeman, Arthur Neal, Jr., Joseph Albin, Peter Piles. John Lewis, Anthony Miller, Christian and Jacob Leatherman, John Bond and Frederick Mayer. The total number of votes cast at this election was 134; Jonathan Jennings receiving 31 for Governor and Christopher Harrison, 101. John B. Mayer was Inspector; Uriah Glover and William Irwin were Judges. This would show a total of about 170 votes, which, on the usual basis of calculation would represent nearly 900 inhabitants at that time. But it must be remembered, that at the date of this election Lost River Township did not exactly coincide with the present bounds of Orleans Township, although perhaps near enough not to destroy the value of these calculations. Here follows the return of an election in this township, held August 5, 1816.

We, the Judges of the election, do hereby make a true statement of the votes that each candidate got in their respective offices that they offered for, as witness our hands and seals: Thomas Posey, Governor, 91 votes; Jonathan Jennings, Governor, 41 votes; Christopher Harrison, Lieutenant-Governor, 60 votes; Davis Floyd, Lieutenant-Governor, 13 votes; John Vawter, Lieutenant-Governor, 46 votes; William Hendricks, Congress, 110 votes; Allen D. Thom, Congress, 19 votes; George R. C. Sullivan, Congress, 1 vote; Roderick Rawlins, Senate, 86 votes; Marston G. Clark, Senate, 17 votes; John Depauw, Senate, 27 votes; Jonathan Lindley, Representative, 28 votes; Samuel Lewis, Representative, 60 votes; John Pinnick, Representative, 44 votes; Zachariah Lindley, Sheriff, 34 votes; Jesse Roberts, Sheriff, 94 votes; John G. Clendennin, Coroner, 11 votes; Joseph Crawford, Coroner, 102 votes.

ROBERT FIELD.
EDWARD MILLIS.
ROGER McKNIGHT.
ROBERT ELROD.
JOHN ELROD.
W. G. BERRY.

EARLY MILLS.

In the very first settlement, bread was made from grated corn. This grating process was usually conducted at night, when enough would be prepared for the following day. Sometimes the corn would have to be soaked in order to "grit" it well, else it would shell off the cobb and could then not be grated. The first mill to which the people were permitted access was Hamer's, now in Lawrence County, and here they resorted in large numbers for the luxury of ground corn. Phillip Suth-

erland built the first mill of any kind now in Orleans Township. It was what is known as a "tramp" mill, where the horses or oxen were put on to grind out one's own grist. This had a big run for some time, and was going both day and night. John Denny built a water-mill about 1825, and Samuel Lynd another horse-mill in 1830.

Like the most of Orange County it was originally very heavily grown with the finest of Indiana lumbering timber, but much of it has been cut down and shipped to other markets. Through these primeval forests the wild deer browsed in native tranquility, disturbed only by the twanging bow of the stealthy red man, or perhaps startled by the sharp, shrill cry of the panther starting on its nightly errand of prey. Here buffaloes roved in careless herds, and here the untamed bear, monarch of his native glen, shambled his undisputed way. Nearly all the game incident to the forest wilds of America were here in abundance, when the advanced guard of civilization came upon the scene. But at the approach of the irresistible white man, the astonished deer, gazing for a moment at the intruder, threw his proud antlers back and hastened away through the woody thickets, and the panther prowled in silence to its lair. The buffaloes scatted wide in alarm, to herd again in other and distant glades, while the bear, reluctant to leave his empire, retired with an angry growl to his home amid the rugged rocks.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

A majority of the early settlers here were from the Southern States, having left that section of the country while slavery was flourishing in all its glory. They were as a class bitterly opposed to that institution, and when they had settled in their new land where mankind was not a chattle subject to disposal on an auction block, no deed or act that they could do to thwart it was left undone. Fugitive slaves were given aid and comfort, and assisted on their flight toward freedom. In almost every community there were men who thought it almost a religious duty to do these acts even though in direct and open violation of law. They soon came to know one another, and a systematic method of spiriting away slaves was established. This was called the underground railroad, and many amusing as well as exciting things occurred along the route.

One station of this "underground" system was at Chambersburg, and one at or near Orleans. The former was usually the first place for stopping after leaving the Ohio River, and they were there taken in charge of by some of the many Quakers in that neighborhood, among whom Mr. Thompson was one of the leaders. Upon arriving at Orleans, such men as J. H. Steers, Abner Freeman, Dr. Prosser and a few others were the foremost in the cause. From here the absconding slaves were sometimes shipped by railroad, but more often continuing their flight on foot, the next night bringing them to the town of Bedford, in Lawrence County.

SETTLEMENT OF ORANGEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

In the year 1817 nearly all the territory now embraced in Orangeville Township was a part of Northwest Township, which then extended to White River in Lawrence County. The boundary of Orangeville Township was fixed as it now exists by the County Commissioners. It contains twenty-eight sections of land, being four miles east and west, and seven north and south, lying between Orleans and Northwest Townships, and bounded on the north by Lawrence County.

Tradition gives John Pruett the honor of being the first white settler in this part of the county, but if so, he was only a squatter, as he never bought any land of the Government here. If the stories that are told of him be true, he was indeed an eccentric character. Those pioneer days were just suited to his taste when hunting was the chief occupation. He is said to have often boasted that when he first came to the county he did not need to work more than two days in a week, and that was to raise a little corn for their bread. The balance of the time was spent in roaming through the woods in quest of game. Powder and lead were the standards of value then, and the first white man that ever came to Pruett's cabin had lost his way, and he offered a "load of powder" if Pruett would show him the way to his home two or three miles away. This was readily accepted and the powder delivered. John Pruett was not long permitted to enjoy in solitude his wilderness home. Several others with equal fortitude were crowding to the frontier.

In this township the first entry of land was made by Henry Shirley April 3, 1811. This was 160 acres in Section 6, at the present site of the town of Orangeville. The next was made by Valentine Shirley, south of this in Section 7, 480 acres, July 8, in the same year. No other entries were made until 1813, when John Dougherty came, and in 1814 James Wilson. Prior to the year 1820, the following entries were made: In 1815, Andrew Wilson, Charles Shirley, Jacob Shirley, Joel Halbert, Adam Miller, Henry Shirley, Nicholas Blair, James Shields, George H. French, Samuel Blair and Stephen Jessup; in 1816, Thomas Inman, Isaac Scott, Charles Downs, John Marpin, Josseph Nichols, Moses Mathers, Jacob Shirley, John Blair and William Redmon; in 1817, Thomas Evans, Robert McCracken, Edward Bryant, Samuel Wilson and Michael Pipher; in 1818, John Field, Abraham Osborn and Neely Rayborn.

WILD HOGS.

In this section of the county "wild" hogs were plenty in early days and furnished the earlier settlers with all the pork they wanted. These hogs, were of course, the domestic breed but some escaping from their owners roamed wild in the woods, where they fattened on the abundant fruits of the forest. It is said that a great many were here, but why they should be more numerous than in other parts of the county is a mat-

ter of some curiosity. They may have wandered to this section from the White River Bottoms, as they are known to have been in large numbers along that stream, and fed upon the copious drifts of mast which the overflowing waters deposited upon the banks. Again the over-abundance of these swine may be a fiction that has grown with the lapse of time and repetition. Seth Halbert, the first visitor to John Pruett, and who paid the powder to find his home, was another of the hunters of this community, and some of the tales of his adventures are interesting and amusing. William Abel was a man who devoted much time to hunting, and was always accompanied by two large dogs. On one occasion he had wounded a large bear, but it was making its escape when the two dogs seized it, one at each side in the fleshy part of the ham or thigh. Just at that time the bear attempted to pass between two small trees not apart enough to allow both dogs to go through together. Maintaining their hold, the bear was held fast and he commenced his attack upon the dogs with great ferocity. While this was going on, Mr. Abel joined in the encounter, and with his small ax or tomahawk, succeeded in dispatching to his death this king of the American forests.

MILLS, TANYARDS, ETC.

In the north part of this township, Daniel Brooks had a horse-mill in very early times, that was frequently resorted to for grinding. He also had a "still-house," at the same place, and some years later a store was established there that continued to do a very creditable country retail trade for several years, but when Orangeville began to flourish this went down, never to revive. About 1845, Michael Ham began keeping a tanyard near Orangeville, which was continued by his sons after his death. The old bark-mill is yet standing as a relic of this pioneer industry.

SETTLEMENT OF NORTHWEST TOWNSHIP.

At the re-organization of Orange County in the year 1817 Northwest Township was made to include all of the present township of Orangeville and that part of Orleans lying west of the meridian line, while its northern boundary was the East Fork of White River. After several reductions in size it was fixed as it yet remains. Its area is thirty square miles, and, as its name implies, is situated in the northwest corner of the county. The five sections on the south boundary were originally reserved as saline land, excepting Section 16, which was reserved for school purposes. In the other ten sections of Township 2 north and Range 2 west that are situated in Northwest Township, there were but three entries of land prior to 1820. These were Adam Shirley in 1813, James Wilson, 1818, and William Batman, 1819. The other entries in this township prior to that year were Samuel Blair, 1816; William M. Blair, 1816; George H. French, 1817; George Held, 1817; Burton Southern, 1818; Thomas Brackenridge, 1819, and Thomas Reynolds, 1820. At an elec-

tion held in Northwest Township, February 20, 1819, at the house of Samuel Glenn, the following persons voted: Robert Elrod, John Maxwell, Thomas Inman, John Jarvis, John Sanders, Benjamin Pinkley, George Head, George Pinkley, Zelek Fisher, Wright Sanders, Charles Shirley, James Donnell, Thomas Jervis, Joseph Pearson, Henry Shirley, Stephen Elrod, William Hoard, James Blair, William Kirkman, William Blair, John Cook, Samuel French, Burton Southern, David Hudson, Joseph Sanders, John Been, Adam Shirley, Simon Snyder, Charles Downs, Jacob A. Shotts, Lewis Byram, Henry McGee, Abel Robbins, William Bland, John Byram, James Wilson, William Batman and Joseph Wilson. Total number voting thirty-eight, Burton Southern receiving twenty votes for Justice of the Peace and John Cook eighteen. John Blair was Inspector, Henry McGee and Lewis Byram were Judges, and Charles Downs and Jacob A. Shotts were Clerks. At this date, however, Northwest included Orangeville Township, where a large number of these voters then resided. In March of the following year there was another election, and the list of voters shows the following names in addition to those just given: John Bryant, John Hinson, Jonathan Lindley, David Hudland, George Hinson, Levi S. Stewart, Jacob Shields, Thomas Wadsworth, Richard James, Michael Pipher, John Stewart, Samuel Scarlett, James Shields, Jr., Nathan Bond, Thomas Lindley, Pedigo Watson, Thompson Freeman and George Hoggs. Up to this date there had been land entered by only about forty-four persons, and these two returns show a vote of fifty-six, and many more than twelve of these were then strangers to the land entry record. This would pretty clearly indicate the presence of a considerable number of squatters at that date.

WILSON THE BEAR HUNTER.

One of the historical characters of this part of the county, in its early settlement, was Capt. James Wilson, familiarly known as "Bear Jim." He was one of the most famous hunters of the county, and to narrate one-half of the tales that are still told concerning his fearless and eccentric daring, would fill a large volume in itself. He was especially fortunate in hunting the bear, and from this he derived his curious cognomen. One of the most thrilling episodes, in which he was the hero, and one familiar to everybody yet living in the neighborhood, was this: His favorite mode of capturing the bear was by going into the small caves, in which southern Indiana abounds, and where he knew a bruin to have its den. In these subterranean exploits he always carried a torch light and his rifle, besides his dirk that nearly always accompanied him. On this occasion he went into the cave, equipped as usual, and left a man who was with him, at the entrance. When he had proceeded into the cave but a short distance, he saw the bear, which, in its turn, also saw him, and being no doubt partially blinded, and considerably scared by

the light, it started for daylight in which to wage its conflict. But, in order to get that, it was necessary to pass the doughty hunter in the narrow passage-way, and at once began that business. "Bear Jim" at once saw the danger of his position and commenced a retreat, but the bear advanced faster than he retired, and a fearful contest began for the right of way. He had no opportunity to use his almost unerring rifle, and in the struggle the light was put out. Instead of coming to his rescue, the man outside ran away through fear, and left Wilson to fight out his own battle. This proved to be a bloody one, for, when he finally managed to effect an escape from both the cave and the brute, the renowned hunter was much the worse for wear, having several severe bites about the shoulders, and being badly scratched on the head and face, with clothes torn in shreds. He recovered from these, however, and lived to prowl in many a cave in search for other bears, having profited but little by his former perilous experience. Probably the last bear killed in the county, was in this township about the year 1825, and Alfred Bruner tells of the excitement it created in the neighborhood, and that the meat was divided among the persons who helped kill it.

MILLS, POSTOFFICES, STORES, ETC.

Uncle John Bedster who is now over eighty years of age, was one of the early settlers, and tells of the hardships the pioneers endured; how they used to grind their corn in an old hand-mill or grate it on a tin grater made by punching nail holes in the bottom of an old tin pan. That was pioneer life sure, and Mr. Noblitt thinks he can yet feel the wounds inflicted by these old-time "gritters" on his fingers.

In the early part of the twenties James Wilson had a small mill on Sulphur Creek in this Township, but it only ran part of the year when there was sufficient water to turn the undershot wheel. Adam Bruner had one in the north part near the Lawrence County line, and there have been a few circular saw-mills in this township. It is here that some of the famous whetstone is found for which Orange County is so well known. There are several places where it is quarried, the principal being along the Lost River. The Excelsior Mill here is owned by Dr. John A. Ritter, and is run by water power. Including the quarry men there is employed about a dozen hands in all. Lewis Chaillaux has a steam whetstone mill in this township, and is said to be doing a very prosperous business. Near the northwest part of this township there was a post-office called Campbell, established sometime in the twenties, which was continued until about 1858. This was on the farm now owned by Alexander Keith, and was on the old stage route from Louisville to Vincennes. James Southern kept a store there in early times, and was Postmaster for awhile. This was one of the old-fashioned "grocery" stores, where "cap, lead, calico and whisky" were always called for. There

was formerly considerable cotton raised in this part of the county and Mr. Bruner remembers some of the joyous times at cotton pickings. The women then would card and spin it for their own use, while the boys would wear buckskin trousers. Many times they would go barefoot in the snow.

In Northwest Township the people have usually been more than ordinarily civil, and but one crime of any magnitude has been committed there. This one, however, was the most atrocious and bloody that has yet been perpetrated in the county and it is doubtful if a worse one has ever been recorded in the criminal annals of the State. This was the murder of the Woodard family, an account of which will be found elsewhere in this volume. About the year 1858 a terrific cyclone passed over a portion of this township, and a young woman named Proctor was killed. The family was living in a log house which was utterly demolished, but the balance of the persons in it were almost miraculously preserved from injury. The storm did great damage along its entire path by destroying houses, fences and other property. There have been several temperance societies of various kinds in this township, but they have all gone down, and at present there is none in it of any consequence

SETTLEMENT OF FRENCH LICK TOWNSHIP.

One of the most important townships in Orange County is French Lick, so named from the famous springs in its bounds. In the early history of the county and until 1847, this was known as Southwest Township, but in June of that year by an act of the County Board it was changed to its present name. Its area is fifty-three square miles, being the largest but one in the county, and is situated in the middle of the three western townships. There is a tradition among the people in this part of the county that a settlement of French was made here in this township sometime late in the eighteenth century, but that it was finally broken up by the hostility of Indians. The cause of this early settlement is said to have been the salt found in this region. It is also said that the last of these people when driven away by the savages, threw a large number of kettles and other articles into the river, and that search was several times made for these by the first settlers of which there is no reliable account. Of course nothing of the kind was ever found, but the probability of there having been a class of these early French traders here is quite strong. Almost at the very outset of the eighteenth century, a post was established at Vincennes and at the time of the Revolution was a strong and well-settled community. As this part of Orange County is only about fifty miles directly east of Vincennes, there is no more reasonable supposition than that the people would, in the course of nearly a hundred years, push this far into the wilderness, and finding what was apparently a rich saline deposit, locate with the object of

manufacturing salt. It bears an evidence of this in the very name, for the oldest settlers now living will say that the name was derived from the fact of it having once been a French settlement, and that they came from around Vincennes. The water here being brackish it was of course a great resort for deer, buffalo and other animals of the forest, and was what is commonly known as a "lick," hence the French and the "lick" made it a French Lick. At the first surveying of land here the first twelve Sections of Township 1 north, and Sections 13 to 36 inclusive, except 16 of Township 2 north, all in Range 2 west, was reserved as saline land. After several unsuccessful attempts to make salt on this land it was finally disposed of as State property. The following act of the Legislature was approved January 20, 1826:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that Thomas F. Chapman, of Orange County, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to employ and contract with a suitable person to bore for salt water at or near the salt spring called the French Lick, on the lands reserved for salt springs in Orange County, upon the condition and understanding that the person so employed shall bore a depth not exceeding 200 feet with a diameter of at least two and a half inches, and on the completion of the boring aforesaid, the said Thomas F. Chapman is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer of State in favor of the person so employed for the amount thereof which shall not exceed \$2.50 for each perpendicular foot so bored as a full compensation therefor; said draft of the said Thomas F. Chapman, the Auditor of the public accounts is hereby authorized to audit, and the Treasurer of State to pay out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. This act to take effect from and after its passage."

In accordance with this act, William Craig was employed to bore the whole 200 feet, but it was of no avail. By this time every one had become thoroughly satisfied that salt was not present in sufficient quantities to pay for the expense of making it, and as a result the following memorial from the State Legislature to Congress was approved January 23, 1829:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, respectfully represent: That the Sixth Section of an Act of Congress of the United States, to enable the people of Indiana Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, approved April 19, 1816, provides that all salt springs within the said Territory, and all land reserved for the use of the same, together with such other lands as may by the President of the United States be deemed necessary and proper for working said salt springs, shall be granted to the said State for the use of the people of said State. And, whereas, there has been reserved for the use of the State of Indiana one township of land, being Township 1 and 2 north, Range 2 west commonly called the French Lick Township, for the purpose of making salt

thereon; and, whereas, all attempts to make salt on said township have hitherto proved abortive, and in the above recited Act of Congress it is provided that the Legislature of Indiana shall never sell or lease the same for a longer period than ten years at any one time; therefore, your memorialists respectfully request your honorable body to pass an act authorizing the Legislature to sell said township in fee simple and to appropriate the proceeds of such sale to the use of township or primary schools under the direction of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana.

* * * * *

Approved January 23, 1829.

In consequence of this the land was sold sometime early in the thirties at public sale.

Other than the French before spoken of, Joel Charles is said to have been the first settler in this township and located near the present site of the Springs. He had a large family and for some time lived in the fort that was located there, and where a company of troops were for several years stationed. This was during and after the war of 1812, when the Indians were more than usually hostile, and the date of Mr. Charles' coming was probably as early as 1812. Samuel Cobb, who was familiarly known as Judge, was one of the pioneers in this neighborhood. William Pinnick was another that came with a large family of boys and helped to clear up and populate the western part of the county, where his descendants have ever since been among the best citizens. Edward Moore, Sr., was among the first and followed the gunsmith trade for some time. Two of his sons were John and Edward, who are yet living, the latter at Orleans. Other early settlers were John Lashbrook, Edley Campbell, Thomas Giles, Captain of the Militia, Mark Rutherford, Isaac and George Wolfington, Clayton Taylor, Basil Payne, Joshua Briner, Samuel Scarlett, Abraham Osborn and Samuel Morgan. The following return of an election will give some idea of whom the settlers were in this township in the year 1817.

At an election held at the house of Joel Charles on the 8th day of March 1817, for the purpose of electing one Justice of the Peace for the Southwest Township in Orange County, Joshua Nicholas received 5 votes, Adlai Campbell 6, Joel Charles 13. "We hereby certify that an election has been held agreeable to law at the house of Joel Charles on the 8th of March, 1817, in the Southwest Township of Orange County, for the purpose of electing a Justice of the Peace, wherein Joel Charles was elected. Given under our hands and seals, John Dougherty and Cornelius Williamson, Judges; Samuel Cobb and Elijah Rush, Clerks. Voters, James Martin, William McDowell, Thomas Smith, John Orlan, Reuben Hazlewood, James Pinnick, Edward Bryant, Hiram Martin, Henry Dougherty, Meredith Hazlewood, James Porter, Samuel Dougherty, Michael Miller, Nathaniel Pinnick, Elijah Rush, Cornelius Williamson, Samuel Cobb, William Pinnick, Martin Nicholas, John Dougherty, Joseph Nicholas, Joel Charles, Adlai Campbell; total, twenty-four." On Novem-

ber 11, 1811, Joel Charles entered 160 acres of land in Section 6, in Township 1 north, Range 1 west, and on March 24, 1812, Henry Dougherty entered 160 acres in Section 29, Township 2 north, Range 1 west. Other land entries in this township up to the year 1820 were as follows: James Pinnick, 1813; James Porter, 1814; Josephus Hazlewood, 1815; Reuben Hazelwood, William Wells, Edward Moore, Thomas Leonard, James Wolfington, Samuel Dougherty, 1816; William Charles, Joseph Con, 1817; George Wolfington, John Orton, 1818; Mark Rutherford, Lewis Coombs, 1819. This gives a total of sixteen entries of land on the twenty-four sections in this township that were not reserved for saline purposes, showing that immigration was slow in its movements to this part of the county during its first settlement.

THE SPRINGS.

As soon as the foregoing memorial from the General Assembly to Congress as the machinery of Government could be brought around to that point, these lands of the French Lick Reserve was disposed of at public sale. As before stated, this was sometime in the forepart of the thirties, probably about 1832. At this sale, Dr. William A. Bowles, a man of large notoriety ere his death, either by himself or agent, succeeded in obtaining a considerable tract of this land upon which were situated the principal of these mineral springs now so widely known as the French Lick Springs. Soon after this, in partnership with John Hungate, he began a mercantile trade there and sometime prior to 1840 he had erected at the springs a building for the accommodation of guests, for by this time people had already begun to resort hither for the recovery of their health. Probably the first mention by white man of this important place is that of Gen. George R. Clark, who in his memoirs of his famed expedition to Kaskaskia and Vincennes, speaks of it as a great resort for deer and buffaloes, and that their unusual tameness was strong indication that they had been but little hunted here. The intelligence and quick perception of Dr. Bowles at once marked this spot as a desirable one to possess.

Another man of equal foresight was Dr. John A. Lane, who in traveling through this country as an agent for the celebrated Brandreth patent medicines was attracted to this place. About the year 1846 he leased these springs of Dr. Bowles for a period of five years. During this time he is said to have made enough money to purchase 770 acres of land near there, and which embraced what was then known as Mile Lick, from the fact of it being one mile from French Lick. This he afterward named West Baden. During the term of this lease everything had not gone smoothly between the landlord and the tenant. Both men are said to have been aggressive, stubborn and unyielding, and Lane held possession of the premises as long as possible, counting even to the minutes when the

time would expire. He then paid the last installment of rent, which was considerable, in silver coin previously blackened in the strong sulphur water of the springs. He immediately borrowed \$1,800 in addition to what he already had, and in nine months from that time he built a saw-mill, sawed and seasoned the lumber, and built a good frame hotel and a bridge across French Lick Creek. Thus began the rivalry between the French Lick and the West Baden Mineral Springs, which has ever since continued without abatement.

In 1864 Dr. Samuel Ryan rented the springs of Dr. Bowles for a term of fifteen years, and under his management a new impulse was given to the business here, and much improvement was made. At the end of this time it was managed by the Bowles estate for one year, and in 1880 Dr. Ryan, J. M. Andrews and H. E. Wells purchased the property, including 320 acres of land around the springs, but Dr. Ryan afterward sold his interest to the other two, who are the present owners. They have done most of the building and improving, having spent about \$20,000 for that purpose in the last three years. There are thirteen of these springs in all, six of which are used in treating invalids. About 7,000 persons visit this place annually, most of whom are from Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri.

Hugh Wilkins secured the control of West Baden Springs in 1864 for a period of ten years, but his death occurred two years before the expiration of this time. For about six years William F. Osborn had been managing the affairs for Mr. Wilkins, and after the death of that gentleman he continued in partnership with Mrs. Wilkins one year. Dr. Lane again secured the control of this place in 1873, which he maintained until 1883, when the present owners bought it. These are Dr. James Braden, George W. Campbell, John T. Stout, Elvert B. Rhodes and Amos Stout. There are five of these springs, the waters of which are similar in composition to those of French Lick, and an analysis will be found elsewhere in this volume. The large hotel here is supplied with water from a spring in one of the high cliffs near it at an elevation of about 100 feet. The improvements during the past year are valued at \$11,000. A daily mail is received here, and Lydia E. Braden is Post-mistress. While Mr. Wilkins was engaged in the carriage and wagon manufacture, and in connection with Mr. Osborn carried on general merchandise business. The present proprietors have a good store here, and Moses F. Ham is doing a trade in harness and saddles. Dr. John A. Ritter has done a drug trade here for six years. He was formerly connected with the springs as physician.

On the farm where Arthur Atkisson now lives, John Moore had a water-mill in early times that did a considerable business in both grinding and sawing for ten or twelve years. Col. John Pinnick has a saw-mill on French Lick Creek, about a mile farther down, where James Pin-

nick now lives. Nelson Spaulding and John Moore had horse-mills, and Abraham Osborn had a tread-mill about 1830, but he soon after moved it to Lost River, and operated it by water-power. His successors have been Gen. Clendenin, Rigney Brothers, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Dougherty and Thomas and Peter Grigsby who now own it. This is the best mill in the township, and has two sets of buhr-stones. J. T. Bundy has a No. 1 saw-mill at French Lick and is doing a good business.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WHETSTONES.

The whetstone business in French Lick Township is the largest in the county, and probably in the State. From Mr. T. N. Braxtan, who is extensively engaged in the business, most of the facts concerning this article of commerce was obtained. The quarries here were first worked about the year 1825, by some Eastern people named Prentiss, who had settled at a town in Martin County named Hindostan, at one time the county seat. They had learned of the quality of this stone from the Government Surveyor. The first stones were boated to New Orleans by Lost, White, Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. From there it was shipped to New York and England. In the latter country it was condemned as a fraud, because it bore the name of Hindostan, supposing it to be represented as coming from the country of that name. This for a time nearly caused the abandonment of the quarries, although not entirely so. They were worked in a small way by persons at Hindostan, and by a few living near the quarries. The principal of this quality of stone is on what was formerly the French Lick Reserve, and when the State sold that land William Cathcart and Col. John Pinnick bought most of the best quarries. These men worked them for some time. The Charles family purchased from them and operated for some time. Mr. Braxtan bought in 1860 for \$6,000, and has been engaged in that business ever since. His mills are run by steam power, and he employs a large number of hands. The annual yield is about 4,000 cases, nearly one-half of which goes to Europe, and some to South America. The present value of these quarries is about \$10,000. Besides this there is a quality of shoe-knife sandstone in the northeast part of Jackson Township, said to be the finest in the United States. This is owned by Mr. Braxtan and L. A. Bledsoe. Mr. William F. Osborn is also engaged in this same business, his quarries being on Section 32, Township 2 north, Range 2 west, and on Section 24, Township 1 north, Range 2 west. In all he produces about 3,000 cases a year, employing a number of hands. This is the most profitable and largest commercial enterprise in the county, and one that is yet capable of large development, as the supply of this stone is nearly inexhaustable.

CRIMINAL ITEMS.

This township has had its due proportion of crime and tragedy. The

killing of William Charles by the Indians and the murder of Andrew Seybold are both elsewhere mentioned in this work. The suicide of Miss Malinda J. Parsons, by hanging herself to a rafter in the house where she lived with her parents, was in January, 1884. The freezing to death of a man named Elkins about twenty years ago, and the accidental death of Preston Charles some four or five years since help to make up the list of fatal accidents. In the early part of the sixties there was a considerable amount of robbing and petty thieving committed, and it was supposed to have been done by a band of men who lived in the neighborhood. One of the most important of these was the robbing of Nelson Spalding of \$400 in the spring of 1863. They went to the house of Mr. Spalding and demanded admittance, which being refused, they threatened to kill him and burn his buildings. Not being able to find any money, they hung Mr. Spalding twice to make him tell where his money was hid, and they finally forced him to tell where the \$400 were, but he had about \$2,000 besides this in another place which the robbers did not get. There were none of the perpetrators of this deed ever discovered, although suspicion pointed to some of its authors pretty clearly. The proof was wanting, however, to establish their guilt, and no legal steps were ever taken against them. There were some four or five in number, and were all masked and armed with muskets.

DEER HUNTING.

Here as elsewhere in the county hunting has been in its glory, and from Uncle "Neddy" Moore, who is now living at Orleans, in his eighty-second year, in unusual physical and mental vigor, many interesting episodes of the chase were learned. Since the year 1811, when nine years of age, he has been a constant resident of Orange County, settling in French Lick Township in 1816, where he remained until about 1870. He early learned to use the rifle, and when but sixteen years old succeeded in killing a bear, and in 1823, when he was married, he killed a large "five-point" buck deer which lay stretched before the fire-place in his humble cabin, on the first night of their house-keeping. In the fall of 1821, on a rainy afternoon, he was at his brother's house, a short distance from his father's, and they concluded to go deer hunting. He went home for his gun, and in his hurry forgot the shot pouch. When about a mile from home, and having separated from his brother, he saw three deer, a buck, a doe and a fawn. He took aim and shot the buck "a little high" of where he intended, the ball passing through near the spine. This paralyzed the deer and he fell, but soon after got up and made an effort to escape. It was at this point Mr. Moore discovered that he had forgotten his pouch. He at once started for the deer, intending to kill it with a club or anything that might be handy. The deer was dragging itself along, and Mr. Moore gathered up some rocks from the

dry bed of a creek that was near by, and after pelting it with several of these he succeeded in knocking it down. He then went to get another larger rock with which to break in its skull, but before he could return the deer again got up, and after several unsuccessful attempts to kill it he abandoned the efforts with much chagrin, greatly provoked at the animal's tenacity to life.

SETTLEMENT OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The southwest corner township of Orange County is Jackson, created in September, 1831, out of the western end of Greenfield. It was named for Andrew Jackson, who at that time was the most prominent and honored citizen of America. This township embraces a territory of forty-two square miles, being seven miles north and south and six miles east and west, the exact size of Greenfield Township. Tradition has it that the first inhabitants of this part of the county, other than the Indians, were some negroes, who were supposed to have been fugitive slaves. At any rate there is little doubt that some of these people were among the earliest settlers in this locality, and by some it is said they had mixed with the Indians to a considerable extent and became a race half Indian half negro. This no doubt is partially true, for nothing would be more natural than for a people thus isolated and ostracized to seek the companionship of whatever class of humanity might present itself. The first white man to locate in this township was Lewis Allen who entered the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 1 south, Range 2 west, on the 5th day of June, 1815. After him and prior to 1820 came the following: Daniel Allen 1816, James Rawlings 1816, Abraham Riley 1816, John Dixon 1817, Joseph Wells 1817, Cloud Bethel 1817, John Belcher 1817, John Broadwell 1818, Henry Broadwell 1818, Isaac Eastridge 1819, John Eastridge 1820. Lewis Putnam 1820, John McVey 1816, William B. Connell 1817, Christopher Flick 1817, William Miller 1816, Thomas Atkinson 1817, and Joseph Farlow 1816. Most of these men like the majority of the first settlers in the county were from Kentucky and the Carolinas.

EARLY MILLING ENTERPRISES.

The land where Lewis Allen located in 1815, is the same with that now occupied by the town of Newton Stewart, in the extreme south part of the township. He seems to have been an enterprising man for his time, as he built two mills on Patoka Creek, one at Williamsburg in 1818, and soon after this built one on his farm in Jackson Township. This was on the site of the present grist-mill at Newton Stewart. It was a rude log affair with one set of buhrs. He soon after replaced this with a better one made of hewed logs, a good one for the times, which remained in use until 1855. Allen sold to William and Henry Stewart, brothers, who

were prominent members in this community for several years. They in turn sold out to Stephen and John Foster in 1855, who rebuilt the mill as it now stands in the following year, at a probable cost of \$5,000. They also constructed at the same time a saw-mill upon the other bank of the creek. This said to be one of the best sites for a water-power in the county, the dam being about eight feet high. Among the early settlers not mentioned above were David Rice, Thomas Maxedon, John Glenn, David Brown, Neman Haskins, Isaac, John and James Kellams, William Walls, Andrew Mason, Elisha Haskins, John McWilliams, Joseph Kinkaid, Reuben Allen and Benjamin Carr. Later came John and David Stockinger, Dr. James Dillard, James Carr, Jabez Leonard, Fountain Tucker and J. W. Tucker. Many of the first white settlers here had to go to Kentucky for their milling before there were any mills in this section of the country. This did not long last, however, for such men as Lewis Allen took away all such inconvenience by push and enterprise in building mills, even though of an imperfect kind. Jacob Wise owned a horse-mill in the north part of the township about the year 1820, and it was the resort for grinding corn for several miles around. In the southeast part of the township were the Bledsoes, Pitmans, Walls and others, while further north along the eastern side were John Lashbrook, the Willises and Lutrell. In the northwest of the township such familiar names as Flick, Cox, Connell, Pinnick, Wise and Hubbs were among the first in this part of the county. In the northern part is Cane Creek, said to have been so named by James McMurry, an early settler here, on account of the abundance of cane he found growing on its banks.

CRIMINAL OCCURRENCES.

It has been the unlucky fortune of Jackson Township to be the scene of a number of tragic deeds. The first of these occurred about the year 1850, at the store of John A. Wininger, in the northwest part of the township. This was one of the old-fashioned "grocery" stores, where the custom was prevalent to keep plenty of whisky in the back room for accommodation of customers and others. The facts that brought about this affair seem to have been about as follows: Squire Kesterson, the victim, went to the Mexican war, and left his business affairs in the hands of Zachariah Nicholson, both of whom were residents of Dubois County. Soon after his return home, Kesterson became violently jealous of Nicholson, and accused him of being unduly intimate with his wife. It is said that Kesterson had several times threatend and attacked Nicholson, who had often avoided him, as Kesterson was a large and powerful man. On this occasion of their meeting at the store of Wininger, Kesterson had been drinking considerably, and when Nicholson came in, drew a knife on him. The latter immediately left the room, Kesterson following. When he had reached the farther end of a long porch in

front of the building, Nicholson stopped, and having his gun with him, said that he would shoot Kesterson through if he came out to him. Kesterson said he was not afraid and started for him, but before he came in reach, Nicholson took deliberate aim and shot him. Death occurred soon after, and Nicholson succeeded in escaping, and has never since been heard from. It is said that the woman whom Kesterson called his wife, was not such. Some effort was made, mostly by ex-soldiers of the Mexican war, to capture Nicholson; other than this, popular opinion seems to have been charitably inclined toward him.

Another circumstance, the more to be lamented, because of the respectability of the persons engaged, was the killing of Alfred Smith, at Newton Stewart, on the 26th of January, 1870. On that day Joseph Denbo and wife, who lived in Newton Stewart, and who had not found the marital relations congenial, were separating, and a dispute arose as to which should have their children. Denbo had succeeded in gaining the possession of them, when Alfred Smith, a brother of Mrs. Denbo, rode up on horseback. A number of persons, relatives of both husband and wife, were there taking sides in the matter; among them were Wesley Shoulder and Washington Atkins, on the side of Denbo, and George A. and Alfred Smith, father and brother of Mrs. Denbo, for her. In the excitement and quarrel, Alfred Smith is said to have fired three shots, one of which took effect in Denbo's hip. Several shots were fired on both sides. Alfred Smith was shot in the back, and from this wound death soon after followed. Both Shoulder and Atkins were tried for the murder of Smith, but were acquitted. George A. Smith was tried for assault upon Wesley Shoulder, with intent to kill, and was also acquitted. Mrs. Denbo was afterward granted a divorce with the custody of the children.

In February, 1882, the people of Newton Stewart were startled by the finding of a corpse of a woman in the waters of Patoka Creek, near the town. This proved to be the body of Abigail Knight, who was reported as having drowned herself about one month prior to this time, near Williamsburg, some five or six miles up the stream. A coroner's inquest was immediately held, in the course of which sufficient evidence was developed to warrant the verdict of "death by violence." Suspicion pointed to certain of her relatives as knowing more in reference to the matter than they were willing to tell. She was a maid and not over bright. When found her corpse gave signs of violence, and this with other circumstances that would be irrelevant here, made strong proof that she had been foully dealt with.

SETTLEMENT OF GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Until September in the year 1831, Greenfield Township extended to the western boundary of the county, but in that year it was reduced to

its present limits by an act of the County Board. Within what is now Greenfield Township there was no entry of land prior to 1815, but in September of that year Micajah Brooks entered the southwest quarter of Section 10, making the first in the township. The following year there was but little settlement in this neighborhood, among the first to follow Mr. Brooks being William Young, John and Richard Cantrell, Lewis and Absalom Williams, Jonathan Lomax and a few others. The following is a full list of all the land entries made in Greenfield Township prior to the year 1820: Luke McKain, 1817; John Cantrell, 1816; David Williams, 1817; Absalom Williams, 1818; Micajah Brooks, 1815; William McDonald, 1816; John Davis, 1818; Isaac Pearson, 1818; John Breeze, 1818; Charles Toor, 1817; James Critchfield, 1818; Joseph Paddox, 1817; Joseph Bird, 1817; John Seybold, 1817; Nathan Pinnick, 1816; Phillip C. Pearce, 1816; Jonathan Lomax, 1817; James Dickerson, 1816; Richard Cantrell, 1816, and John Moore, 1818. The descendants of these are yet among the substantial citizens in the township. Along the south and west of the county immigration was tardy in its movements, and prior to the year 1830 there were comparatively few people in these parts of the county. About that year, however, settlers began to arrive in larger numbers, and in course of the next twelve or fifteen years a large part of the land was taken up. The following list of voters at an election held on the first Monday in August, 1817, will give a tolerably accurate idea of who the settlers were in Greenfield Township at that time. It must be remembered, however, that it then included the present township of Jackson. They were: Robert Ashbourn, James Glenn, Abraham Hobbs, James Routh, Thomas Maxedon, Jesse Fulton, James Lane, Solomon Osborn, Gilbert Kellams, Nathan Hobbs, David Brown, John Glenn, John Lee, Joseph Osborn, Samuel Glenn, Neman Haskins, John Kellams, Isaac Kellams, Aaron Osborn, William Holtsclaw, William Walls, John Scott, Samuel Morrow, Alexander King, Andrew Mason, James McKee, Archibald Constant, Abraham Casey, Elisha Haskins, John Eastridge, John McWilliams, Major Spencer, William Hall, Thomas Logston, William Stout, Edward Riley, Isaac Riley, Joseph Kinkaid, John Causby, James Belcher, James Rollins, Robert Sauer, William Rollins, James Kellams, John Belcher, Isaac Eastridge, Reuben Allen, Uriah Hamblen, Elisha Spencer, Daniel Weathers, William Stoot, Edmund Golden, William Rickets, Phillip C. Pearce, Richard Black, Cloud Bethel, William Cornelius, Robert Scoot, William Scoot. At this election John Glenn was Inspector, David Brown and Joseph Kinkaid were Judges, James Celmer and Joseph Osborn Clerks, and the total number of votes cast was fifty-nine. Within the present township of Greenfield there may have been, and probably were, a number of squatters, but if so neither records nor recollection have brought any account of it to the present time, and so far as could be definitely

ascertained Micajah Brooks, at the date before stated, was the first one to locate in the township. William Young, who is said to have come in the year 1816, located on the little creek in the northern part of the township, and on his account it has ever since been called Young's Creek.

EARLY SAW AND GRIST-MILLS.

This township has had its full share of early mills. According to the best information the first mill was built about the year 1818, near the present site of what is known as Williamsburg, in the southern part of the township, by Lewis Allen. He owned this for some time and then sold to James Pitman, about the year 1827. Mr. Pitman repaired and operated this mill for several years. It was a log mill on the banks of Patoka Creek, whose waters furnished the necessary power for the grinding. When first built this mill was the principal one for several miles around and was consequently well patronized. Not many years passed, however, before several others were built. One was farther up this same stream by John Davis, near the "hogs defeat," but this is long since gone, and the former was abandoned about the year 1848, at that time owned by William McDonald. In the northwest part of the township Nelson Spalding had a mill run by an overshot water-wheel about the year 1834, although prior to this John Seybold owned a smaller one at the same place. Both of these were upon the present location of the Seybold Steam Grist-mill. This last was moved from Paoli some ten or twelve years ago and has been in operation ever since. About the year 1848 two brothers, Samuel and Thomas Parks, built what is known as the "Government" Mill in the western part of the township, and operated it for some time. It is yet doing a good business under the management of William McDonald. By far the best in this township is the large steam grist and saw-mill at Unionville built about 1855 by Jacob P. and H. H. Teaford and John H. Gilliatt. These men continued it until about the year 1868, when Gilliatt sold to the others. Since then Jacob P. has sold to J. W. Teaford, who with H. H. Teaford is now doing a large business in grinding both wheat and corn. They have two sets of buhrs, and do in connection with this quite an amount of sawing of all kinds done with a circular saw. In the early times there were several horse-mills, one of the most important of which was one owned by Jacob Cook about the year 1830, and did a large business in custom grinding. All of the earliest mills were built of logs and would appear oddly enough beside the immense modern steam mills that do the grinding of the present day. They were simple in the extreme, most of them having but a water-wheel and a set of buhrs suited only for corn grinding. Indeed, the people had but little else to grind in those days when corn "pone" and bacon made the bulk of their bill of fare.

In the spring of 1878 a large number of men in this section of the

county prepared for a grand circular fox-hunt. About three hundred persons are said to have engaged in this affair and formed a circle of over three miles. They gradually closed in toward the center with high hope of killing in cold blood an untold number of wily foxes. But alas, no foxes were there. This hunt was under the command of T. N. Robison, with Dr. Gilliatt, E. R. Wright, Ira Cook and J. W. Apple as Captains. The unsatisfactory result of this general hunt was undoubtedly the reason why more of these interesting pastimes have not been indulged.

SETTLEMENT OF SOUTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

Southeast Township, so named from its situation in the county, very justly claims the honor of being the scene of the first white settlement within the bounds of what now constitutes Orange County. This was made by John Hollowell, a native of North Carolina, who came from that State and located near the present site of Valeene, in the year 1807. The exact spot where he built his cabin is yet pointed out by the citizens of that place, and is a few rods west of the Christian Church, on what is commonly known as the "point." A cave in the rocks close by is said to have been his abode while the log dwelling was being shaped from the surrounding forests. Here upon the banks of Patoka Creek, seventy-seven years ago, stood the first home of white man in the county. John Hollowell was not long destined to be the lone inhabitant of his western wilderness. John Hobson and Robert Breeze soon bore him company, and but little later came Thomas Self, John Tarr, Thomas Ferguson, David Brown, Samuel Stalcup, George Moon, William Harned, Adam Beard, Abraham Cook, the families of Spalding, Pearson, Spivy, Crittendon and Saunders. Still later came William Holaday, Jesse Wells, William Wellman, Thomas Maxedon, Col. John Lyon, Jesse Pirtle, Drury White, Charles Manslip, Samuel McIntosh, James Agan, Isom Stroud and Peter Stalcup.

LAND ENTRIES.

Up to and including the year 1812 the following entries of land were made in Southeast Township: Township 1 south, Range 1 east—Robert Hollowell, November 30, 1809, 160 acres, Section 1; John Hollowell, November 30, 1809, 320 acres, Section 11; John Hollowell, June 30, 1807, 160 acres, Section 15. Township 1 south, Range 2 east—Henry H. Jones, March 20, 1812, 160 acres in Section 29. All other persons who entered land in this township prior to the year 1820, were: David Colclasure in 1814; Thomas Wilson and Thomas Hollowell in 1815; Jacob Smith and Richard Weathers in 1816; John and Henry Holland and Arthur Whitehead in 1817; John Dougherty, William Harned, William White, Daniel Hadley, James French and Abraham Colclasure in 1818; John Coffee, Thomas Maxedon, Thomas Sulling, Samuel Stalcup, Samuel McGee and Joseph Weathers in 1819.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

It is difficult for the present generation, in the midst of modern advancement and with the rapid transportation of the day, to comprehend the situation of early settlers. Modern appliances lightened not their task nor shortened their toil. To clear away the giant trees as they were found in the undisturbed forests was the first hard labor that engaged the hands of the pioneer. Soon the echoing ax and smoking log-heaps told where the van of civilization was advancing. Corn was then the "staff of life" and was the first crop of the soil. The difficulties to be surmounted in getting corn ground were indeed great to the first settlers. They went for this purpose to Jeffersonville, Ind., for some time after their settlement here, and their trip would usually consume two or three days. About the year 1818 John Hollowell built a "horse-mill" near his home, and although it did but a poor job at grinding, it was immediately resorted to by nearly every one in that section of the country. Thomas Self built a mill on Patoka Creek about three years later, which soon superseded the "horse-mill," and after several years of usefulness was finally abandoned, and is now entirely gone. The first and only steam grist-mill in the township was built in 1852 by William Pearson & Sons. This was for a long time one of the leading mills of the county, and in addition to grinding both wheat and corn it did an extensive business in wool carding, having two sets of cards in operation. The mill was discontinued about the year 1875 on account of being worn out, and since then the township has had no grist-mill. The first saw-mill was built by Samuel Harned on his farm near Valeene, and was run by the waters of Patoka Creek. For several years it was in full operation, but has for some time been destroyed. There are at present two steam portable saw-mills in the township. Besides these there is a chair factory about two miles northwest of Valeene, operated by George Daily, who does a good business in manufacturing split-bottom chairs.

Many of the older men of to-day retain recollections that are both pleasant and interesting to hear narrated concerning the customs and habits of frontier life as it existed in Orange County years ago. It speaks much for their industry when in hearing them tell of the log-rollings they used to attend, you learn that it was the rule for the men to make a "heap around agin breakfast." The people there were generous and hospitable to a degree scarcely known in the present day, and if a neighbor was in distress, he at once received the undivided attentions of all in his vicinity. Nor did they look on and pity, but they took hold and helped. When a new settler came to their community, they all turned out to welcome him in a hearty way, often by gathering at his chosen spot, and in one day would chop and build his cabin home. House-raising was of frequent occurrence, and at these it was the custom for the owner to have a pail of "grog" near by to stimulate his ben-

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efactors into greater efforts. The people of Southeast Township have this to their credit, however, that in matters of temperance their record has always been fully up with any in the county. Like every other new country, this section was blessed with the shooting-match. At these a beef was usually the prize to be won, and was divided into five choices as follows: The first and second were to have the two hind quarters, the third and fourth the fore quarters, and the fifth was to have the hide and tallow.

HUNTING INCIDENTS.

During the winter season hunting was the chief occupation of the earlier settlers, and many pleasing and curious stories are told of adventures with bears, wolves and wounded deer. It is related that one day William Harned, while peacefully pursuing his way through the woods a short distance below Valeene, saw the track of a bear where it had climbed a tree. He at once called two or three neighbors together and repaired to the tree in question. By repeated yelling and pounding on the tree, Mr. Bruin was finally induced to show his head from the hole above where he had disappeared into the tree. No sooner was he to be seen than a rifle ball came whizzing into his frame, which so enraged him that he at once came out and rapidly descended to the ground, where he fought vigorously with the dogs for a short time. He at last succeeded in capturing one of the dogs, which he proceeded to hug with a strong embrace. One of the men, Abraham Casey, owner of the dog, grabbed an ax and entered into the conflict, much against the solicitations of his companions. With his aid the bear was soon vanquished and the dog was saved to render his master a longer service.

Many of these stories might be related, but they would only prove tedious to the reader. Prominent among the older hunters was John Davis, better known as "Tater." He was a curious character and many episodes in his life still survive him. He was also minister for some time of the Christian Church at Valeene. John Tarr was also another hunter and trapper of fame in this community.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES, MILK SICKNESS, ETC.

Within the present boundary of Southeast Township but few crimes of notoriety have ever been committed. The usual amount of petty and evil deeds incident to every locality have been enacted. Several cases of horse stealing are recorded, among which is one stolen from Samuel Harned in 1868. The thieves were traced as far as Dubois County, where all clue was lost, and the horse was never found.

About this time a number of the citizens formed a Vigilance Committee for the purpose of protecting their property and of ridding society of these lesser criminals. The members were sworn to maintain secrecy, but after a time the organization was abandoned without having accomplished much. Among the members were J. N. Murphy, Joseph Faulk-

ner, P. Maxedon, Joseph Bird, S. R. Stalcup and several others. The health of this part of the county has always been as good as any. Several years ago milk sickness prevailed to a considerable extent, but of late has not been of so frequent occurrence, although a case is now and then encountered. This disease has long been a puzzle to the medical fraternity, and a word or two here may be of interest to the citizens of the county. The exact cause of milk sickness has never been ascertained, but from microscopic and other investigation the theory is pretty well established that its source is an organic poison of some kind. By some it is thought to be inorganic. But whatever the cause, one thing is pretty sure, that it is something eaten by the animal or person afflicted, something taken into the stomach. The cause of the disease in persons may be usually traced to the flesh, butter or milk of infected animals. However, cases have been known to exist, when the patient had eaten nothing of the kind. Before the Tri-State Medical Society at Evansville, Ind., in 1879, Dr. J. Gardner advanced the theory that the cause was animalculæ and were found in the blood in quantities varying according to the violence of the disease. These same animalculæ were found in the water that had been used by the persons afflicted, some of whom had used neither milk nor butter. But whence came these animalculæ? Some maintain that it is a poison deposited on decomposing wood, and thence gets into the streams and springs, thus impregnating the water. Others hold that it is some specific poisonous matter that never rises above a few inches from the ground, and that being deposited on the herbage, is eaten by the cattle while the dew is yet on. Large rewards have been offered for the discovery of the true and definite cause of this dreaded disease, but as yet all attempts have failed. In the year 1875 a great epidemic in diphtheria prevailed in this part of the county, and some eighteen or twenty persons died in consequence of it. It was mostly confined to children, although a number of adults were afflicted with it. There were about one hundred and fifty that were attacked in all.

SETTLEMENT OF STAMPERS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The middle of the eastern tier of townships in Orange County is Stampers Creek, so named from a small stream that has its origin near the east side of the township. This creek in its turn derives its name from a man named Stamper, concerning whom there is but little now known and that little largely traditionary. By some it is maintained that he was never a resident of Orange County, but lived in Washington County, whence he came to the neighborhood of this creek for the purpose of cutting some of the fine timber that grew along its banks. Another and more probable account is that he formerly lived on the farm now owned by Riley McCoy, and near one of the large springs that constitute the source of the creek. This township contains some of the

best farming land in the county, and many of the farmers are among the wealthiest that the county affords. Probably the first settler in the present bounds of the township was Peter Mahan, who is said to have come in the year 1809. His descendants are still among the influential citizens of the township. Immediately after him came the Doughertys, Brooks, Doaks, Snyders, Dillards, Kirbys, Moores, Burks, Duncans, Wibles, Cornwells, McCoys, Wolfes, Vandevcers, Vancleaves, Holmeses, Lynds, Galloways and Murphys, names yet familiar in the eastern part of the county. Nearly all the early settlers were from Kentucky and North Carolina, who left their native States to rid themselves of slavery and to found a home and fortune where that evil had no footing. Immigration flowed freely until about the year 1835, when it almost entirely ceased and has been at a stand-still ever since.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

The following is a full list of all land entries in Stampers Creek Township prior to the year 1820: Township 1 north, Range 1 east, Asa Burt, October 11, 1811, 160 acres in Section 1. Township 2 north, Range 1 east, William Bush, November 25, 1812, 160 acres in Section 25. Peter Mahan, March 10, 1812, 160 acres in Section 35. Township 1 north, Range 2 east, Thomas Hopper, September 21, 1811, 150 acres in Section 5. Thomas Copeland, April 1, 1812, 160 acres in Section 18. Township 2 north, Range 2 east; Thomas Scott, September 18, 1812, 160 acres in Section 32. Thomas Hopper, September 26, 1810, 160 acres in Section 32. In 1813 came David Finley, William Wire, Benjamin Vancleave, George Hinton and William Rigney. In 1814, George and Samuel Dougherty, James J. Murphy, Jacob Wagoner and James Conley. In 1815 Joshua Reed, George Peters, William Brooks and Peter Cornwell. In 1816 William White and Francis May. In 1817 James Baker, John Gresham, Robert Hollowell, Zachariah Lindley, Harvey Findley, Hugh Holmes, Presley Allgood and Humphrey Smith. In 1818, William and John Dougherty, J. W. Doan, Robert Dougherty, Jacob Wagoner, Cornelius King, Samuel Wible, Henry Wolfe and William Dillard. In 1819 Henry Dougherty, Robert Sanderson, J. Rigney, Robert Montgomery, John Wolfe, Robert Martin, John Vandever and J. Raney.

ANECDOTES.

The first settlement made in this township is said to have been on the farm where Samuel Mahan now lives, in the western part. Here for several years stood what was known as the Moore Fort, where the earliest settlers resorted for protection from the marauding Indians which then infested this section of the country. All traces of this fort are now gone, but Mr. Mahan is able to point out the spot where it stood. So far as can be ascertained, Edward Kirby kept the first "corn cracker" in

this township. This was a horse-mill on the farm now owned by Henry Edwards; but Cloud's Mill, now known as Spring Mill, near Paoli, soon superseded this, as the latter was run by water-power and was an improvement over the horse-mill. It was here that the first settlers repaired with their grists for a considerable time, but after a while several mills were established along Stampers Creek. Among these Hugh Holmes owned one at the present site of Millersburg, which he operated until his death. Jarvis Smith operated another on the present Henry Wolfe farm about 1840, and William Brooks had a corn-mill a short distance further down the creek; but these have long since disappeared. The only grist-mill in the township at present is the one owned by Allen McCoy at Millersburg. It has two sets of "buhrs" operated by water-power. In connection with his grist-mill Hugh Holmes had the first saw-mill in the township, and is said to have done a good business. The Tarr brothers built a steam saw-mill in the western part and it was operated by them and others for several years with good success, but has recently been moved and the township is now without any saw-mill.

DISTILLERIES.

In grain distilleries Stampers Creek Township has been prolific. Among the men who have been engaged in this may be mentioned Edward Kirby, Abram Peters, Joel Kirby, Peter Mahan, Mason Burgess, Edward Moore, John Rigney, Daniel Murphy, Jarvis Smith, William Brooks and Henry Wolfe, Sr. In the days when these distilleries flourished, corn was an abundant crop, and there was no outlet for it to the great markets of the world. As a consequence it was very cheap, the ruling price being about 10 cents per bushel, and the distilling of it into whisky became the only means whereby it could be turned into profit. Those were the good old times that the old men who still linger around these scenes of their early years are often heard lauding—times when pure whisky flowed freely at 12½ to 20 cents per gallon, and drunkenness was a thing unknown. That is what the old men say, but if some of the "boys" of to-day had been there then, how sadly would their tale be changed. Besides this Abram Peters and Henry Wolfe, Sr., did a considerable business in fruit distilling, mostly making apple and peach brandies, from those fruits. They could be obtained for this purpose at 5 to 10 cents per bushel, and this business was at one time very profitable. The only institution of this kind in the township is the steam distillery of G. B. McCoy & Bros., about one-half mile east of Millersburg, where a large business is carried on in the fruit seasons, and many gallons of these brandies are manufactured.

Dr. James Baker, who has been raised in this township from his infancy, is at present the only physician in it, and has been so for a long time, with the exception of the year 1857, when Dr. Joshua Springer was located here in the practice.

The people here have been fully up with the balance of the county in matters of temperance, and no crimes of consequence can yet be recorded to the disgrace of the sturdy citizens of Stampers Creek. The worst, and they are bad enough, were some horse stealings, one of which was from Dr. Baker, in August, 1876, and no clue to either horse or thief was found. Some years before this, in 1853, Edward Burgess, who had just returned from California, was robbed of \$1,500 in gold. It is supposed that he had been followed by the robbers for some distance, and when a favorable opportunity presented itself they entered the house and carried away his treasure. The perpetrators of this crime were never discovered. Somewhere in the fifties Benjamin Vancleave was fatally injured at a barn-raising near Millersburg from a falling of some of the heavy timbers. Death occurred in a few days.

SETTLEMENT OF NORTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

Among the early settled portions of Orange County was the part now embraced in Northeast Township. This township is the exact size and shape of Stampers Creek and Orangeville Townships, being four miles east and west, and seven miles north and south. It is traversed midway by the first east range line, and by the second township line north, thus leaving a part of four congressional townships within its boundaries. Lost River runs in a northwesterly course across the central part of it, and is accompanied by a valley of nice and fertile land. It was here that the pioneers located to build their habitations in the wilderness. Prior to the year 1813 the land entries were made in this township as follows: Township 2 north, Range 1 east—Joseph Maxwell, January 16, 1811, 171 acres, Section 2; Joshua Carter, January 29, 1811, 160 acres, Section 1; David Findley, December 19, 1811, 320 acres, Section 2; Frederick Phillips, January 3, 1811, 160 acres, Section 12. Township 2 north, Range 2 east—Uriah Glover, February 8, 1812, 177.60 acres, Section 7. All other persons entering land in this township between the years 1812 and 1820 exclusive, were: Jacob Marty, William Reed, David McKinney, in 1814; John Glover, Stephen Glover, in 1815; David Reed, Romas Phillips, Samuel G. Galloway, in 1816; Martin Cutsinger, in 1817; John Gray, Jonah Combs, William Kidd, Joseph Pound, Alexander McKinney, J. Neidiffer, John Lee, in 1818; James Clayton, Cady Lee, Samuel Hutcheson, Hugh McPhuters, John White, J. Ellison, Jacob Miller and John Alanthy, in 1819.

On the 13th day of February, 1819, an election for one Justice of the Peace was held in Northeast Township, at the house of Joseph W. Doak, with the following result: Alexander Wallace, nine votes; Stephen Hampton, three votes; Fleming Duncan, one vote. J. W. Doak was Inspector; William Riley and H. Brooks, Judges; E. T. Riley and James Maxwell, Clerks. Votes were polled by the following persons: J.

W. Doak, William Brooks, William Moore, E. T. Riley, James Maxwell, Andrew Mundell, Joseph Raney, William Woodram, H. Alkire, George Raney, Stephen Happen, William Dillard and George Monarch. Total, thirteen. Others of the prominent early settlers were: Daniel Hardman, Edward Sparling, Mathias Sapinfield, Jacob Krutsinger, Thomas Edwards, Cyrus Finley, John Keedy, Isaac Fight, Thaddeus Nugent, Ezekiel Riley, Basil Tegarden, Isaac Edwards, David Reed and Thomas Phillips.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The persons came to this part of the county in many cases from Washington County, and many were found here who have moved several times in their lives, each time making another step toward the setting sun. Here was civilization etching its way to the heart of the American Continent. It took four years for the settlement to make its way across the county from north to south, beginning with the location of John Hollowell, in Southeast Township, in 1807, and ending with Frederick Phillips, in 1811, in Northeast Township. Of course, these are the dates of the land entries in those sections of the county, although there may have been a few squatters in each locality before these dates, but these represent only the transient and unstable elements of frontier life. A man who bought land and built upon it was considered quite an acquisition to a community, and it was this class that brought stability and laid the foundation for permanent and healthy society. About the year 1820, on Lost River, near what is now known as the Island Meeting-house, John Gray built a water-mill with an undershot wheel and one set of buhrs. It was never used for anything but corn and in this did a large business in its time. In 1834 a distillery was run here also, which was continued for several years. The mill at this place continued in operation for some time after the year 1850. At that time it was owned by George W. Lewis, who built a saw-mill and ran it in connection with the grist-mill for some time, but, upon his death, it was entirely abandoned. Jarvis Smith had a horse-mill in this township in an early day, and no doubt others, which records and recollections alike fail in discovering to later investigation. Near the central part of the township, on the farm now owned by Joseph Tegarden, was an old-fashioned tannery conducted by Mr. Ezekiel Riley, for several years, and after him by his son for a considerable time, but it has long since been entirely abandoned.

MERCHANTS.

Probably the first merchant in this township was Elijah Atkisson. This was on the present Edwards farm, a little southwest of the center of the township, which was continued by him for a number of years. In 1844, and for some time prior thereto, James Archer had a store at what is called Nebo, but soon after that time he moved about two miles south

from there, where he continued for two or three years longer. Before Archer had left Nebo, Ezekiel Riley had commenced doing business there in a store room that he had built; and he remained there for some time. At the present time there is a store in the extreme south of the township, near the line of Stampers Creek Township. This is owned by Tegarden & Stratton, who are said to be doing a very successful trade in country merchandise, and they have recently succeeded in having a postoffice established under the name of Bromer, with Seth Stratton as postmaster. There is a mail received here twice a week from Campbellsburg, in Washington County. Dr. Charles Boyd is the physician located here, and having a constantly increasing practice. Richard Walters was probably the first physician in the present bounds of Northeast Township, where he lived for some time at Nebo. He afterwards moved to a farm near Lancaster, and here remained the balance of his life, enjoying a lucrative practice and the esteem of all who knew him. Another man that was held in high favor by all who were fortunate enough to know him was Dr. Shelby Potter. He always lived in the south part of the township, and besides having the confidence of his neighbors as a good doctor, was universally voted to be "a mighty good man." Excepting Dr. Charles Boyd, at Bromer, the only physician now in the township is Dr. F. P. Hunt, at Lancaster, who does the larger part of the practice in the northern end of the township.

CHAPTER IV.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

THE COUNTY BEFORE ITS ORGANIZATION—THE ACT OF FORMATION—THE COUNTY BOARD—ORGANIZATION—CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS—IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS—LATER OCCURRENCES—BONDS AND BRIDGES—THE FINANCES—COURT HOUSES AND JAILS—HIGHWAYS—RAILROADS—THE PAUPERS—POPULATION—THE VARIOUS LIBRARIES—THE SCHOOL FUNDS—THE MEDICAL SOCIETY—AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS—FULL ACCOUNT—THE DEATH OF WILBUR—LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS—POLITICS—STATISTICS.

DURING the territorial period of Indiana the population was so sparse that the few counties which had been organized comprised large tracts of wild country. Then, as time passed and settlements became denser, new counties were stricken off and organized. The present county of Orange originally comprised portions of Knox and Clarke—Knox west of the meridian line and Clarke east. March 9, 1813, all of Orange County west of the meridian line and south of the line dividing Sections 20 and 29, Township 1 north, became part of Gibson

County. December 21, 1813, all of Orange County east of the meridian line except the southern half of Township 1 south, and the small tract north of Orleans and north of the junction of the Indian boundary lines of 1803 and 1805 became part of Washington County, and September 1, 1814, the last mentioned small tract was added to the last named county. The southern half of Township 1 south, east of the meridian, remained part of Harrison County. This was the situation of the tract of country now comprising Orange County at the time of its creation by the following enactment:

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW COUNTY OUT OF THE COUNTIES OF WASHINGTON, GIBSON AND KNOX.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of February next all that part of the counties of Washington, Gibson and Knox, which is included within the following boundaries, shall form and constitute a new county, which shall be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Orange: that is to say, beginning on the Indian boundary line where the range line dividing Ranges 2 and 3 west of the second principal meridian intersects said boundary line; thence south with said range line until it intersects the line dividing the counties of Perry and Gibson; thence west with said line until it intersects the western boundary line of Harrison County; thence north with said line to the southwest corner of Washington County and northwest corner of Harrison; thence east with the line dividing Harrison and Washington Counties until it intersects the line dividing Sections 16 and 17, in Range 2 east, Township 1 south; thence north with said line dividing Sections 16 and 17 to the Indian boundary line; thence westwardly with said Indian boundary line to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the said county hereby formed and established shall enjoy and exercise all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate counties of this Territory do or may properly appertain or belong; *Provided always,* That all suits, pleas, complaints, actions and proceedings which may before the 1st day of February next have been commenced, instituted or depending within the present counties of Washington, Gibson and Knox, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution in the same manner as if this act had never been passed, and that the territorial and county taxes which are now due within the boundaries of the new county hereby established, shall be collected in the same manner and by the same officers as they would have been if this act had not passed.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That until a court house shall be erected for the accommodation of the court, the courts for the said county of Orange shall be held at the house of William Lindley, Jr., in said Orange County.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That Peter McIntosh, Ignatius Abel, Hiram Boon, Marston G. Clark and Samuel Jack, all of the counties of Washington and Harrison, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to fix the seat of justice in said Orange County, who shall meet at the said William Lindley's, Jr., on the second Monday of February next, and proceed to fix the seat of justice for the said Orange County agreeably to the provisions of an act for the fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the said courts authorized to transact county business in the aforesaid new county shall as soon as convenient after the seat of justice is fixed cause the public buildings of said new county to be erected thereon, and shall adjourn the court thereto so soon as the court house is in the estimation of the court sufficiently completed for the accommodation of the court.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted.* That the said Orange County is hereby declared to be and remain a part of the district for the election of Counsellors composed of the counties of Washington and Knox, and in case of a vacancy for Counsellor, the Associate Judges of said county of Orange shall have power to carry into effect the law regulating elections.

Approved December 26, 1815.

ACTS OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Under the supervision of Zachariah Lindley, the Sheriff appointed by the Governor to organize the new county, an election of two Associate Judges, one Clerk, one Coroner and possibly other officers was held early in 1816, and immediately thereafter the Associate Judges, Thomas Fulton and Samuel Chambers, met at the house of William Lindley, Jr., to transact county business now done by the County Commissioners. This meeting was held in February, 1816. About the first act was to divide the county into townships—Orange Township about Paoli, Lost River Township about Orleans, Greenfield, Northwest, Southwest, and Southeast. W. G. Berry and John Elrod were appointed Clerks in Lost River Township; Roger McKnight, Inspector; Robert Elrod and Robert Field, Judges. Samuel Cobb and Thomas Lynch were appointed Clerks in Orange Township; Ebenezer Doan, Inspector; John Lynch and Abraham Elliott, Judges. The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to fix the county seat was received and county orders were ordered issued to them for an aggregate amount of \$114. The seat of justice was named Paoli, after a town in North Carolina, whence the Lindleys, the owners of most of the land donated to the county, had come. If others than Thomas Lindley and Thomas Hopper donated land to the county in consideration of having the seat of justice located at Paoli, such fact could not be learned. Jonathan Lindley was appointed County Agent and directed to lay out the county seat into lots, which was done in April, 1816, and immediately thereafter a public sale of lots was held. Another sale occurred in the fall, the two sales aggregating cash and book proceeds of \$8,294.40. This large amount placed the county on a firm financial footing. William Lindley, Jr., furnished the house where the County Board and other courts sat, but later they met at James Sutton's, and elsewhere.

Early in 1817, upon the petition of William Lindley, himself, John Sears and William Milliken were appointed Viewers to open the road between Paoli and Orleans. On motion it was ordered that Henry Massey, Henry Speed, Benjamin Blackwell and Ezekiel Blackwell be permitted to establish and keep a ferry on White River near the meridian line (now in Lawrence County). At this time Orange County comprised the present Lawrence County and nearly all of Monroe County. What is now Monroe County was ordered organized as Clear Creek Township, with Solomon Green as Inspector, elections to be held at his house. A

township to be called Bono was ordered created with the following boundary: Beginning on White River at the northwest corner of Washington County, thence south to the Cincinnati road, thence west to Fishing Creek, thence north to White River, thence north with the section line which crosses at the mouth of said creek three miles, thence east to Jackson County, thence south to the beginning. Thomas Beasley was appointed Inspector of elections to be held at the town of Bono. Robert Fields, Ebenezer Doan and W. C. Green were appointed Viewers of a road from Paoli to Bono.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In February, 1817, three Commissioners began doing the county business in place of the Associate Judges. Samuel Cobb, Ezekiel Blackwell, and Jonathan Lindley were the first three Commissioners—Cobb to serve three years, Blackwell two, and Lindley one. Their first act was to redivide the county into townships. All of Orange County west of the meridian line and south of the base line was named Greenfield Township, elections to be held at the house of John Booth. Southeast Township was bounded as follows: Beginning on the county line between Townships 1 and 2 north, thence south to Harrison County, thence west to the meridian line, thence north seven miles, thence east four miles, thence north four miles, thence east to the beginning; elections to be at the house of Zachariah Lindley. Paoli Township to be bounded as follows: Beginning where the base line crosses the meridian line, thence west four miles, thence north ten miles, thence east eight miles, thence south eight miles, thence west four miles, thence south two miles to the beginning; elections to be held at Paoli. Southwest Township: Beginning on the base line between Sections 32 and 33, Range 1 west, thence west to the county line, thence north to the center of Township 2 north, thence east eight miles, thence south to the beginning; elections to be at the house of Joel Charles. Northwest Township: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 21, Township 2 north, Range 1 west, thence west to the county line, thence north to White River, thence up said river to the meridian line, thence south to the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 2 north, Range 1 east, thence west four miles, thence south to the beginning; elections at the house of Thomas Evans. Northeast Township: Beginning on White River where the counties of Washington and Jackson cross, thence south on the eastern line of Orange County to the line dividing Townships 1 and 2 north, thence west four miles, thence north four miles, thence west to the meridian line, thence north to White River, thence up the same to the beginning; elections to be held at Jesse Roberts'. Leatherwood Township: All of the present Lawrence County north of White River and south of the line dividing Townships 6 and 7 north; election to be held at Basin Spring,

at the house of James Stotts. Clear Creek Township: To be all of Orange County north of the line dividing Townships 6 and 7 north (the greater portion of the present County of Monroe); elections to be held at Basin Spring, on Section 20, Township 8 north, Range 1 west. Isaac Saunders was appointed Lister for Greenfield Township. Michael Beal for Southeast, William Lindley for Paoli, A. Campbell for Southwest, William Bean for Northwest, William G. Berry for Northeast, Robert Stotts for Leatherwood, and Solomon Green for Clear Creek.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Simon Rubottom, James Wilson and Roger McKnight were appointed Viewers of a road from Paoli to Section 12, Township 4 north, Range 2 west, on White River. The following township officers were appointed for 1817: Paoli Township, William Lindley and Thomas Atkisson, Overseers of the Poor; Adam Miller and Joshua Nichols, same for Southwest Township; John Rooth and Joseph Kinkaid, same for Greenfield; George Henton and Thomas Copeland, same for Southeast; Robert Elrod and Thomas Evans, same for Northwest; James Maxwell and Daniel McKinney, same for Northeast; James Gregory and Jeremiah Rankin, same for Leatherwood; Roderick Rawlins and Lewis Jackson, same for Clear Creek.

In February, 1817, Jonathan Lindley, County Agent, was directed to lay out five acres of the county land adjoining Paoli into lots, and offer the same at public auction, in April. All the improved county land within the town limits was ordered leased for one year. Joseph Osborn was appointed Constable for Greenfield Township, Daniel Henley for Southeast, Thomas G. Carr for Northeast, Burton Southern for Northwest, Josiah Hazelwood for Southwest, Jesse Wright for Clear Creek, and Richard L. Kearby for Paoli. In May, 1817, John McVey was appointed County Treasurer; Zachariah Lindley was appointed County Collector, with bonds at \$3,000. The tax levied for the year 1817 was as follows: On horses 25 cents; town lots, 50 cents on each \$100 valuation; stallions the season rate; taverns \$10; ferries \$5. Silas Dixon and John Towel were permitted to establish a ferry on White River, Section 12, Township 4 north, Range 2 west.

In February, 1817, the County Board met at the house of P. N. Allen, but in the following November met at the new court house. Early in 1818 several changes were made in the boundaries of the townships. The following charges were established for taverns: Meals 25 cents, lodging 12½ cents, one-half pint of whiskey 12½ cents, one-half pint of apple or peach brandy 18¾ cents, one-half pint of rum, wine or French brandy 37½ cents, cider per quart 12½ cents, cider royal per quart 25 cents, horse feed per gallon 12½ cents. Jonathan Lindley, in February, 1818 was paid \$100 for laying out lots to date. The receipts from the

sales of town lots in April, 1817, were \$1,871.40. Jonathan Lindley's house was used in which to hold courts. In May, 1818, John G. Clendenin was appointed to procure a set of weights and measures for the county. The County Treasurer, McVey, was directed to bring suit against all persons selling goods without a license. In August, 1818, steps were taken to dig a well on the public square in Paoli. In November, 1818, the County Agent was directed to lay out the balance of the county land into lots, and advertise the sale thereof, in the *Tocsin*, of Salem. William Hoggatt was and had been, since the organization of the county, Clerk of the Circuit Court. The seal of the county was of brass, with a lamb in the center. Late in 1818 steps to build a bridge over Lick Creek at Paoli were taken. Evan Jones was County Lister in 1819. The following men, conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, were each required to pay into the County Treasury \$4: Jonathan Lindley, William Lindley, John Towel, Adam Davis, Henry Holaday, Abraham Holaday, George Maris, Stephen Thomas, Tilden Thomas, Lewis Thomas, Jonathan Newlin, John Cloud, Joshua Hadley, Josiah Trueblood, Samuel Holaday, Robert Holaday, James Jones, Evan Hyatt, Ephraim Doan, John Williams, William Doan, Christopher Kill, John Atkisson, Jonathan Braxtan, Abe Osborn, Enoch Osborn, Thomas Maris, Levi Gifford, John Harnet, William Harnet, John Dougherty and Bailey Hobson.

OTHER IMPORTANT ACTS.

The work on the public well was vigorously pushed by John Patton (but was soon abandoned), to whom the contract had been let. Adam Shirley was given the privilege of constructing a toll bridge over Lost River, on Section 11, Township 2 north, Range 2 west. The new court house was turned over to the care of William Hoggatt. Ebenezer Doan was County Lister in 1820. In February, 1820, John Brown was employed for \$6.75 to make nine chairs for the court house. John Pinnick was the County Census Taker in 1820. In May, 1820, all county land adjoining Paoli on the east was ordered laid out and sold at auction, or otherwise—ten acres in all. Joshua Robbins was permitted to establish a ferry on Lost River, on Section 14, Township 2 north, Range 2 west. Pinnick, the Census Taker, was paid \$2 for each 100 persons. Henry A. Cowan was exempted from road work, being an invalid on the navy pension list. Alexander Wallace, County Lister, 1821 and 1822. In February, 1822, Jonathan Lindley, County Agent, resigned, and John G. Clendenin was appointed, but the latter, failing to qualify, was succeeded by Thomas F. Chapman. The public well was completed in 1824. In 1825 Township Listers were appointed to take the place of the County Lister. Zachariah Lindley was County Collector in 1825, and Alfred Athon in 1826. Joseph Potts became County Agent January, 1827, vice Chapman, deceased. John Phillips established a ferry on

Lost River, near New Prospect. James Collins, Jr., became County Agent January, 1829. William Stewart, survivor of the Revolutionary war, was released from the payment of poll tax. Michael Mavity was President of the Board of Justices, 1829. Richard Hudelson was County Collector in 1829. Benjamin Johnson became County Agent in September, 1829. William Lindley became School Commissioner in 1829. The bond of the County Treasurer was fixed at \$5,000. Patrick Dougherty became County Agent in March, 1831. In 1831 the new law of the State transferred the transaction of county business back to three Commissioners, whereupon the county was divided as follows, into three Commissioners' districts: Northeast and Northwest Townships to be No. 1; Paoli and Southwest to be No. 2; Southeast and Greenfield to be No. 3. The three new Commissioners, who took their seats in September, 1831, were Joel Cloud, Samuel Dalton and Henry Hollowell.

CREATION OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP, ETC.

In September, 1831, a new township (Jackson) was created out of Greenfield, with the following bounds: Beginning at the southwest corner of the county, thence north to the center line of Township 1 north, thence east with said line to the range line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 west, thence south to the county line, thence west to the place of beginning. Elections were ordered held at the house of John Overling, with John McDonald, Inspector. Soon after this a tier of sections on the north of Jackson Township was attached to Southwest Township. David Hudelson was County Collector in 1832. Several men throughout the county were licensed to vend wooden clocks. W. G. Berry was appointed to procure from Jefferson and Vincennes, from the land offices, the field notes of the original surveys in Orange County. Jonathan Stout was County Collector in 1833. Alexander Morris was County Collector in 1837-38.

LATER NOTEWORTHY PROCEEDINGS.

March 4, 1839, Stampers Creek Township was formed with the following boundaries: Commencing at the southeast corner of Paoli Township, thence south one mile, to the corner of Sections 26 and 27, 34 and 35, Township 1 north, Range 1 east, thence east to the county line, thence north to the line dividing Sections 20 and 29, Township 2 north, Range 2 east, thence west to Paoli Township, thence south to the beginning; elections to be held at the house of G. K. Miller, who was appointed Inspector. Clement McDonald was County Collector in 1839. In 1842 W. E. Simpson was appointed a student to the Indiana College as, also, was Hiram Moyer. In 1843 a map of the United States was bought for \$8, of John Baker, for use in the Auditor's office. In 1846 J. C. Thornton was appointed a student to the State University. In June, 1847, the township which was before known as Southwest had its name changed

to French Lick. Soon after this W. A. Bowles was permitted to build a toll bridge over Lost River at New Prospect. In 1856 D. J. Huffstutter and Washington Colclasure were appointed students to the State University; also Felix G. Wellman 1857. In June, 1861, A. M. Black, on behalf of the town of Paoli, donated to the county for use on the court house, the clock that is yet in use. During the late war the County Board ordered paid out of the County Treasury large sums for soldiers' bounty, and for the relief of soldiers' families. In 1867 a large cistern was dug in the court house square, and an iron lattice work was put around the court house. In March 1875, the County Board offered \$1,000 for the murderer or murderers of Thomas Moody, and this amount was paid when the guilty parties were convicted and sentenced. Sometime before this one of the county officers had proved to be a defaulter to the amount of over \$5,000. In 1875 the court house was painted. Iron steps were built to the court house in 1880; cost about \$1,800. In June, 1883, the county began paying \$1 for old fox scalps, 50 cents for those of young ones; old woodchucks 25 cents, young ones 15 cents; hawks 25 cents; owls 25 cents.

BONDS AND BRIDGES.

At no time has the county been very deep in debt. Bonds were issued when the present court house was built, but were soon paid. In 1868 county bonds to the amount of \$10,000 were issued to meet unexpected expenses not provided for in the county levy. In 1873 new bonds to the amount of \$5,000 were issued, which, four years later, were ordered refunded, as were all other outstanding county bonds. The bonded debt in June, 1877, was \$9,250. In 1884 it was \$10,000. In 1869 the bridge over Lick Creek, near Mr. Campbell's, was built at a cost of \$3,898.30. The Paoli and Jasper road bridge over Lick Creek, built in 1879, cost \$2,415.80. The Paoli bridge, erected in 1880, cost about \$2,000. Various other bridges were built in the county—over Lost River, Patoka River, Lick Creek and other streams—the cost aggregating from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

THE COUNTY FINANCES.

It seems that no money was paid out by the county until February, 1816. The receipts and expenditures during the calendar years 1816 and 1817 were as follows :

RECEIPTS.

County taxes, fines, store and tavern licenses.....	\$1,351 72
Taxes on roads.....	156 04
Tax on unlisted land.....	2 10
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,509 86

EXPENSES.

Paid Prosecuting Attorneys.....	\$195 00
Paid County-seat Commissioners.....	114 00
Repair of public buildings.....	11 25
Keeping and guarding prisoners.....	89 87
Clerks and Judges of Elections.....	48 72
Overseers of Roads.....	35 00
Constables attending jurors.....	24 75
Fuel.....	1 50
Poor.....	11 50
Books for Clerk's office	68 50
Clerk's extra services.....	122 00
County Treasurer's commission.....	54 15
Township Treasurer's commission.....	2 25
Sheriff's extra services.....	101 50
Sheriff Tax Collector.....	87 88
Delinquent tax.....	16 25
Taxes improperly assessed.....	6 00
Listing taxable property.....	18 00
Paid Rebecca Hopper for signing deed to town land.....	5 00
House rent.....	17 00
Associate Judges.....	160 00
County Commissioners	78 50
Total.....	\$1,268 62
Balance on hand.....	241 24

The following are the total receipts and expenses of the county from the organization in 1816 to the first day of January, 1824:*

RECEIPTS.

For the calendar years 1816 and 1817.....	\$1,509 86
For the calendar year 1818.....	8,868 24
For the calendar year 1819.....	688 00
For the calendar year 1820.....	774 48
For the calendar year 1821.....	2,079 40
For the calendar year 1822.....	1,085 00
For the calendar year 1823.....	1,039 86
Total.....	\$16,044 84

EXPENSES.

Prosecuting Attorneys.....	\$ 896 59
Keeping prisoners.....	650 16
Public buildings.....	6,120 30
Constables.....	124 55
Overseers of Roads.....	143 74
Grand jurors.....	425 25
County Treasurers' commission.....	590 98
County Agents' commission.....	662 22
Sheriffs' extra allowances.....	484 00
Clerks' extra allowances.....	733 75

*From the exhibit of a special Committee (Joseph Potts and J. G. Clendenin) appointed by the County Board to examine and report upon the condition of the county finances during the period above stated. This report was made in detail and is of much value to the county.

Sheriff, Tax Collector.....	385 13
Keeping poor.....	662 61
Listing taxable property.....	303 30
Judges' allowance.....	580 00
County Commissioners.....	440 00
Books and stationery.....	162 18
County-seat Commissioners.....	114 00
Judges and Clerks of Election.....	72 09
Fuel.....	16 13
Township Treasurers.....	9 85
Delinquent tax list.....	27 54
Tax improperly assessed.....	27 97
Rebecca Hopper for signing deed.....	5 00
House rent.....	37 00
County Coroner.....	21 50
Advertising sale of town lots.....	8 50
Cleaning court house.....	3 00
Recording deeds, town plat, etc.....	6 50
Deduction for lot twice charged.....	18 00
Paid for town land.....	1300 00
Attorney's fee.....	5 00
County seal.....	49 00
Agent of school section.....	1 00
Depreciated bank notes.....	50 00
Lot returned to county.....	13 62
Damages on State road.....	110 00
Surveying town lots.....	18 75
Rent of table and desk.....	13 00
Money returned to McClain.....	20 00
Desk for Clerk's office.....	17 00
Wolf scalps, chairs, etc., etc.....	78 75
Returned notes of A. Wilson & Co.....	454 00
Total.....	\$14,861 96
Balance on hand.....	\$182 88

From the report made by these Commissioners, many interesting items are gathered. The temporary court house of 1816 cost \$25. John Pickard was paid \$699 for building the jail. Thomas Hopper was paid \$500 for land upon which to locate the county seat, and Thomas Lindley was paid \$800 for the same. Mrs. Rebecca Hopper, who probably was opposed to selling the land, submitted gracefully to the signing of the deed of conveyance upon the payment to her of \$5. It seems, then, that the Locating Commissioners paid \$1,305 for the tract of land where Paoli now is, and that they bought it of Thomas Hopper and Thomas Lindley. The court house of 1819 cost \$3,950. In 1821 \$810.25 of repairs were put on the jail. The proceeds from the sale of town lots at Paoli in 1816 were \$6,423, and in 1817 were \$1,871.40. The county revenue in 1820 was \$694.98, and in 1821 was \$1,107.15. In 1821 the store and tavern licenses amounted to \$147.50. The proceeds from the sale of town lots in 1821 were \$824.75. The county revenue for 1822 was \$985, and for 1823 was \$1,016.14. In 1822 the store and tavern

license was \$100, and in 1823 was \$60. In 1830 (calendar year) the total receipts were \$852.46, and in 1835 were \$1,422.65, and in 1838 were \$2,413.32. The county revenue in 1835-36 was \$1,314.66, and in 1838 was \$1,801.70.

For the fiscal year 1841-42 county officers cost \$574.64, and jurors \$822. Merchants' licenses brought \$83.98, caravans \$40. For the fiscal year 1843-44 the total receipts were \$2,954.29, the county revenue being \$1,691.14, and license receipts \$93.33. County officers cost \$912.71; jurors, \$467.25; total expenditures, \$2,325. For the fiscal year 1846-47 the total receipts were \$3,527.14, and the total expenses \$1,667.85; county revenue was \$2,363.40; merchants', show and clock licenses, \$288.08; county officers cost, \$513.58; jurors, \$291.50. There was in the treasury at this time \$1,859.29. For the fiscal year 1851-52 the total receipts were \$6,673.54, and the total expenses \$7,576.44, leaving a balance against the treasury of \$902.90. The county revenue was \$5,059.44; store, etc., license, \$335.35; county officers cost, \$580.91; juries cost, \$208. For the fiscal year 1859-60 the total receipts were \$8,583.21; total expenses, \$7,167.12; county revenue, \$6,654.09; county officers cost, \$1,169.50; agricultural society, \$50. For the fiscal year 1863-64 the total receipts were \$11,188.96, and the total expenses \$7,566.59; county revenue was \$5,106.85; jury fees, \$605.59; prisoners, \$334.95; county officers, \$1,944.52; soldiers' families, \$207.30. For the fiscal year 1869-70 the total receipts were \$22,056.88; total expenses, \$21,462.20; county revenue, \$18,829.67; county officers, \$3,026.63; juries, \$972.37; criminals, \$585.60; bridges, \$6,327.58; interest on county bonds, \$996.37; teachers' institute, \$50. The following are the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1883-84:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury at last report.....	\$ 2,978 58
December, 1883, distribution of tax.....	7,403 45
May, 1884, distribution of tax.....	8,985 31
May, 1884, bridge tax.....	1,938 23
Advertising lands for tax.....	87 65
School interest refunded to county.....	185 85
County asylum.....	9 95
Total receipts.....	\$21,589 02

EXPENDITURES.

Jurors.....	\$ 1,182 60
Poor.....	1,650 23
County Asylum.....	234 57
Roads and highways.....	253 70
County officers.....	3,319 85
Printing and stationery.....	1,597 32
Specific.....	936 10
Public buildings.....	370 10
Bridges.....	485 78

Assessing revenue.....	944 00
Insane.....	832 63
Bailiffs.....	251 00
Coroner's inquests.....	93 25
Elections.....	50 85
County Superintendent and institutes.....	355 50
County Attorney.....	92 50
County Physicians.....	838 75
Criminals.....	220 85
Commissioner's Court.....	511 00
Fuel and gas.....	335 45
Circuit Court.....	197 60
Change of venue.....	552 60
State benevolent.....	110 17
Fox bounty.....	801 40
Interest on county bonds.....	486 00
Enumeration.....	176 60
	<hr/>
Total disbursements.....	\$16,940 20
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May 31, 1884, balance in treasury at present date.....	\$ 4,648 82

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL,

Treasurer Orange County.

Examined and approved June 9, 1884.

AARON SPEER,

HUGH SHEEKS,

JAMES M. SUMMERS,

Commissioners.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

The first court house was a small log building erected by John Pickard in 1816 for \$25, to be used only until a larger and better one could be built. This house was not used except for a session or two, after which subsequent courts met in private residences or stores until the completion of the court house of 1818. On the 4th of May, 1816, the contract of building a jail was let to John Pickard, who completed the work by August, 1817, at which time the structure was formally accepted. The total cost was \$699. The building was of logs, and was used until 1821, when it was either rebuilt or replaced with a new one. In January, 1817, preparations were made to build a court house. The fund from the sale of town lots was ample, and the County Board decided to erect a creditable building. The contract was let to Jonathan Lindley, February 1, 1817, for \$4,000, one-half to be paid in nine months and the remainder when the work was finished. Owen Lindley, Thomas Lindley and Robert Hollowell were sureties on Mr. Lindley's bond. The building was to be of stone; was to be 33x50 feet; two-storied, fourteen feet between floors; upper story eight feet between floors; walls of the first story two feet thick, and of the upper story eighteen inches thick; eight windows with twenty-four panes of glass each in the lower story, and six in the upper

story; one chimney and two doors; court-room below and Clerk's office and jury-rooms above; windows with Venetian blinds. This building was completed in November, 1818, and reported for the acceptance of the County Board. Upon examination the Board refused to accept the building as finished, owing to alleged incompleteness in some parts, but signified their willingness to pay all except \$150 of the contract price. Mr. Lindley refused to accept this proposition and asked that a committee of three might be appointed to examine and report what deduction, if any, should be made. He appointed David Floyd, and the County Board appointed Maj. Charles Dewey, and these two appointed the third member of the committee. The examination was made and the building was to be received and paid for with the exception of a deduction of \$50. This satisfied all parties. The building, then, cost \$3,950. It was a two-storied stone structure, compactly rather than ornamentally built, covered about two-thirds of the ground of the present court house, and stood on the square where the other now stands. The entire story below was used for a court room, while above were two small jury rooms and a larger room used for various purposes while the building stood—as a library room, and as a law office by Judge Simpson, and perhaps others.

In February, 1821, the County Board let the contract of building a new jail, or perhaps remodeling the old one, to Abraham Bosley, for \$800, the work to be completed by November of the same year, and the building to be erected in accordance with specifications, which required the foundation to be of stone, and the structure of oak one foot square. The building was duly erected, and for many years was considered one of the safest jails in Southern Indiana. It was two-storied, and was lined with heavy oak plank placed upright and pinned to the logs with numerous huge spikes. It had two cells, one above and one below, and stood where the present jail stands, and near it was a log house usually occupied by the Jailer, who at that time was appointed and assigned duty now performed by or under the authority of the Sheriff. The actual cost was \$810. In the fall of 1828 a small one-storied brick Clerk's office was built on the square a short distance west of the court house. It was in size about 20x24 feet, and cost only about \$300. The other county officers found offices elsewhere than in the court house, usually, it is said, in the earlier days, carrying their offices around with them.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

In the autumn of 1839 the County Board, after some consideration, prepared specifications for a new court house, and issued an order to that effect, which was recorded on the minutes; but in November the action was annulled and nothing further seems to have been done at that time. In the autumn of 1847 it was fully determined by the County Board to erect a new and larger court house on the public square. Specifications

were prepared and a Court House Committee was appointed, as follows: A. J. Simpson, John Baker, John H. Campbell, Thomas V. Thornton and John A. Ritter. Arrangements were soon completed. Andrew L. Burke was given the contract to make the bricks at \$7.50 per 1,000, or \$10 per 1,000 for those necessary in the columns. Michael Ombaker seems to have had the contract to lay the brick. The stone work of the foundation was laid for \$1.25 per perch. The wood work was done by William Harman. The work on this structure continued until 1850, when the building was turned over to the county wholly finished. It cost a total of over \$14,000, and at that day was the best county court house in southern Indiana. The order of architecture, especially the four huge columns on the south end, is nearer the Doric than any other. The shaft of the circular columns of the portico is of the best brick covered with cement of great durability, while the capital is of plain, heavy slabs of hydraulic limestone. On each side and each end of the building are engaged columns of brick work relieved by engaged capitals to correspond with the circular columns on the south portico. These engaged columns are square, and greatly relieve the otherwise broad and bare side and end of the building. Between the capitals and the eave-plate is a considerable space devoted to fancy molding. The under surface of the projecting eave-plate is made conspicuous by a species of crenelated molding. At the center of the ridge is the cupola surmounted with a weather vane, and occupied by a clock (since 1856). The building is 53x74 feet, and the distance to the eave-plate is about forty-five feet. The town clock was a donation from the citizens, and was placed in the cupola in 1856. The hall is ten feet wide. The court room is above and the county offices below. In 1857-58 the present stone jail was built at a total cost of \$6,787.58. The building committee were: A. J. Simpson, Dr. C. White, William Johnson, H. C. Wible and John C. Albert. The contractor was Morgan Morris, and the woodwork was done by William Shaw. The building is about 25x60 feet, with jail and jailor's residence combined, is two-storied and of brick, and has a one-storied addition on the west. The jail is in the southern part, and the cells or rooms are of solid stone three feet thick, except in the upper story, where brick is used. Those confined occasionally escape from this building.

THE COUNTY HIGHWAYS.

The county was hardly organized before the survey of county roads was ordered. One of the first connected Salem and Paoli; another Paoli and Orleans; another Paoli and the Harrison County line; another from Orleans to White River; from Paoli toward the mouth of Little Blue River; from Paoli south through Greenfield Township; from Paoli to Section 12, Township 4 north, Range 2 west, on White River, and others. For the first half dozen years roads were built in all directions, and the

want of a road fund was seriously felt. Many worked the roads gratuitously and gladly. The New London and Paoli State Road was projected in 1820, passing through Livonia and Salem. It was in 1820 also that the Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly (Frederick Sholdtz, John G. Clendenin and John Eastburn) laid out the (then) New Albany and Vincennes State Road (now the New Albany Turnpike). Extensive work was begun on this afterward famous road. In 1823 the road was re-surveyed. The distance from New Albany to the court house at Paoli was forty-one miles, and there were twenty-five miles of the road in Orange County. It was soon fully completed. After this the roads became so numerous that it is impossible to follow them.

In 1836 the famous 3 per cent fund furnished by the State began to be received. This was to be used on the county roads, under the superintendence of special Commissioners appointed by the County Board. John Hollowell, James Doaner, William Cathcart, Jarvis Smith, Jesse Reed, John Pinnick and many others thus served. William Cathcart was the 3 per cent Commissioner. The amount received from the State was \$1,926.86, all of which was soon expended on the roads. Edward Millis built the first substantial bridge over Lost River on the Orleans and Paoli Road for \$428 in 1842. So numerous became the county roads projected and built that no attempt will be made to trace an account of them.

THE NEW ALBANY AND PAOLI TURNPIKE.

The New Albany and Vincennes Road was a State road of the usual kind until the passage of the famous internal improvement bill in about 1835-36, after which the road was re-surveyed, partly re-located, and metaled with good stone, the work being finished to Paoli in 1839. After the completion of the road in this manner toll gates were erected, and have survived until the present. In about 1850 a chartered company of men living all along the line of the road raised sufficient means to pay off the outstanding road script, which had been issued at the time of construction, the amount being, it is said, about \$30,000, less about \$14,000 that had been redeemed, the real amount paid by the company, it is asserted, being about \$16,000. This was extremely cheap, as the road cost the approximate amount of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. The State had become tired of its internal improvements, and the Legislature rendered this sale possible in a special enactment. This company (the purchasers) have remained the owners of the road until the present. The property is very valuable, the stock paying a high dividend and being far above par. At the time of the purchase it was the intention to put down plank, but this was abandoned after a few miles had been laid—none in Orange County.

THE ORLEANS AND PAOLI GRAVELED ROAD.

In 1869 an effort was made at Paoli and along the route to transform

the Orleans and Paoli highway into a graveled or plank road under the existing State law. For a time the effort seemed likely to succeed, but a few men at Orleans and elsewhere with considerable means at their disposal managed to defeat all efforts, upon the ground of the heavy tax that would have to be levied upon the property of all to be benefitted along the road. As a matter of fact, real estate would have been enhanced in value for more than the tax would have amounted to, and the road would have been a permanent value not to be measured by the consideration of a limited tax.

In 1830 the Legislature appropriated \$300 of the 3 per cent fund to be applied in improving the navigation of Lost River as far up as Shirley's Mill, and Lick Creek from its mouth to Dougherty's Mill, Samuel Cobb being the Commissioner to expend the fund. These streams had previously been declared public highways by the following enactment:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That Lick Creek from its mouth up to its junction with Lost River, and Lost River from its mouth to the rise at Shirley's Mill, be and the same are hereby declared public highways, and shall be entitled to all the benefits contained in the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment.*

* * * * *

This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 20, 1826.

THE COUNTY PAUPERS.

From the organization of the county to the present the care of poor persons has been assumed at public expense. In each township Overseers of the Poor were appointed whose duty required them to look after the wants of the helpless and report the outlay to the County Board for settlement. During the years 1816 and 1817 only \$11.50 was thus paid out of the county treasury. In 1818 there was expended \$79.75; in 1819 the amount was \$62; in 1820 was \$109.50; in 1821 was \$193.12; in 1822 was \$144.74, and in 1823 was \$62. Total for the first eight years of the county \$662.61. After this the expenses gradually increased until in 1835 it was determined to purchase a poor farm. A special committee, May 4, 1835, bought of Aaron Maris for \$600, the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 1 north, Range 1 east, also thirty-two acres on the south half of Section 32, Township 2 north, Range 1 east. Four hundred dollars were paid down and the remainder January, 1, 1836. Upon this farm were the ordinary private dwelling and out-houses of that day. These were improved and enlarged and the permanent paupers taken thereto. Anderson Meacham became the first Poor Superintendent. He leased the farm and was to take care of the poor. In June, 1836, he resigned and Thomas Maris and Thomas Braxtan (?) were appointed. John H. Campbell took their place in 1837. He was to manage and

*This is undoubtedly a clerical mistake. What was intended is Lick Creek, from its source down to its junction with Lost River.

lease the farm to others. At this time there were from none to six inmates. In 1840 a Committee of three—Leonard Green, John Baker and T. V. Thornton—was appointed to superintend the farm, with authority to lease it to some suitable person. At this time the county undertook to furnish everything in the way of supplies.

In 1841 it was decided to sell the poor farm and purchase another of better land and location. Accordingly, the old one was offered for sale at public auction on the court house steps, and sold to William A. Bowles, the lowest and best bidder, for \$500 in three quarterly installments. The special Committee to sell was Daniel Dayhuff, John Baker and T. V. Thornton. This sale took place November 1, 1841, and in February, 1842, the county purchased a new farm of 120 acres of Aaron Stout, being part of the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 2 north, Range 1 east, paying for the same \$600. The deed was signed February 21, 1842. Upon this farm were substantial buildings, which were further enlarged and improved. The Committee who selected and bought this farm were William Lindley, Daniel Dayhuff, Jonathan Lindley, Clement McDonald and John Baker. A Committee of three Directors was appointed to manage the farm, and to lease it to a husbandman who was to care for the poor, cultivate the farm, etc., and the Directors were to visit the same quarterly to inspect its condition, etc. James Clements was leased the farm by John Hostetler, Jonathan Lindley and Edward McVey, the first Board of Directors. Clements was paid \$200 a year. In June, 1842, there were five inmates of the asylum. In 1843 a cow was ordered bought for the farm. In 1844 Clements, who continued in charge of the farm, was paid \$158, and he was to pay a rent of two bushels of corn per acre. Clements continued until 1848, and was then succeeded by Jonathan Lee, who was paid \$180 per annum. In March, 1849, he was hired for three years for \$233.33 per year to take care of the farm, and at the expiration of this period was again hired at a reduction in wages and some other changes. In March, 1854, there were only two paupers in the asylum. In this year Mr. Lee seems to have died, and his time was filled out by his widow, Grace Lee. At this time J. H. Sherrod, Lee Hazlewood and James C. Pearson were Poor Physicians, employed by the county. In 1857 Nathan Allen was appointed Poor Superintendent, but soon resigned, and Mrs. Grace Lee was appointed. The Board of Directors or "visitors," as they were called, and the "Board of County Physicians" were continued. Nearly all the leading physicians were at times employed to doctor the paupers. Mrs. Lee was continued until 1862, when she was succeeded by W. W. Wells, for \$395 per annum. Later, as in 1867-68, his wages were increased to \$500 per year. The Poor Superintendents in 1871-72 were R. H. Sanderson and McGruder Butler. The next year John Webster was appointed for \$400 per year. There were thirteen paupers and five insane in 1873. Web



David S. Heffstetter

ster's wages in 1873-74 were \$475. In March, 1874, there were sixteen inmates, and in March, 1875, eighteen. James A. Hill became Poor Superintendent in 1876-77 for \$290 per year. In March, 1877, there were seventeen inmates, and in March, 1879, nineteen. In 1879 William A. Brock was appointed Superintendent. In March, 1880, there were only five inmates. In 1880-81 Brock was paid \$264 per year. In June, 1881, there were five inmates. Late in 1881 James Hill became Superintendent. In the fall of 1882 there were seventeen inmates. Columbus Underwood became Superintendent in 1883-84 for \$365 per year, and was succeeded in 1884-85 by Jeremiah Claxton, Jr., for \$400 per year. The house upon the poor farm is a frame structure worth about \$600. It was built about thirty years ago, and is no longer suitable to the demands of the county, though it is made to answer the purpose. It would be a credit to the county to erect a larger and better building.

POPULATION OF ORANGE COUNTY.

1820	5,368
1830	7,901
1840	9,602
1850	10,809
1860	12,076
1870	13,497
1880	14,363
1884 (estimated).....	15,000

THE COUNTY LIBRARY.

It was provided by legislative enactment that ten percentum of the proceeds of the sale of town lots should be used in the purchase and maintenance of a county library. This furnished an excellent fund for that purpose, and at an early day a comparatively large library was collected. This was much more valuable then than now. There were then but few newspapers; now the American world needs no other instructor of current or perhaps past events. There was then a great demand for books, and the county library in a measure supplied the demand. By 1829 there had been expended for miscellaneous books the sum of \$422.61. During the decade of the thirties about as much more was thus expended. Rules and regulations governing the loaning and perusal of the books were adopted. Trustees, a Treasurer and a Librarian were the officers. The names of the early officers cannot be given. The Trustees in 1842 were J. G. Clendenin, A. J. Simpson, Cornelius White, Josiah Hazlewood, William Craig, Thomas J. Throop and John Baker. As the old books were worn out they were replaced by new ones to the extent of the library fund, which after 1840 was practically nothing. The library began to run down, though in the fifties it was revived somewhat. The absence of a continuous and permanent fund to maintain it, and the growing value and popularity of newspapers soon retired the old library to the dark and musty shelves.

THE TOWNSHIP AND M'CLURE LIBRARIES.

Another system for the diffusion of general information was that of the township libraries furnished by the State early in the fifties. The number of libraries to each county was determined by the population. Each library comprised about 300 volumes of the best works of that day in all departments of literature. In 1854-55 the distribution of these libraries occurred in this county—eight in all, as follows: One to Paoli Township, one to Orleans Township, one to Orangeville and Northwest Townships, one to Greenfield and Jackson Townships, and one to each of the townships, French Lick, Southeast, Northeast and Stampers Creek. The libraries were in charge of the Township Trustees. They supplied an eager want for many years. Quite early in the fifties a benevolent gentleman of southern Indiana named McClure, dying, bequeathed an enormous fortune to the founding of "Workingmen's Institutes," in sums of \$500 each, to be expended in books for the use only of "men who earned their bread by the sweat of their brows." One of these institutes was founded at Paoli, and it is said two or three others were founded in other parts of the county. The \$500 was received at Paoli in November, 1855, and by the following May had all been expended for books. The first officers of the institute were: W. H. Jackson, President; H. C. Wible, Vice-President; Henry Comingore, Treasurer and Librarian; A. M. Black, Secretary. The membership fee was fixed at 50 cents. This library continued popular for a period of years, but is now seldom thought of or used.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad agitation was in the fall of 1848 over the Ohio & Mississippi project. Public meetings were held to get offers of assistance and to petition the authorities for the road. Later it was learned that the road would go to the north. This at the time was felt to be a severe blow to Orleans, though she still had the extreme probability of the newly-talked of New Albany & Salem Railroad. Paoli struggled hard to have the Ohio & Mississippi Road pass, as it was first projected, westward through Salem, Livonia, Paoli, and thence on westward toward St. Louis. John Baker, A. J. Simpson, Dr. W. F. Sherrod and others delivered addresses in the county to thoroughly arouse the people. But all this effort was wasted. The New Albany & Salem Railroad (as it was at first called) became a certainty, however, and great efforts were made by the residents of Paoli and those of the southwestern half of the county to secure the location through the county seat. The prospect was not favorable, though Orleans seemed sure of the prize. At last the route was definitely fixed through Orleans, and a large number of citizens of that town and vicinity assembled and celebrated the occasion. The work was soon completed, and about October 30, 1851, the first locomotive reached the town. As soon as it became certain that Paoli was to lose

the road, she endeavored to get a branch road to Orleans, and in a public meeting held in December, 1851, subscribed \$15,000 for that purpose and sent a petition to the officers of the road, who seemed favorable to the project. This plan soon failed, and the next was to get a different road built from Cannelton via Paoli to Orleans, but this scheme also proved chimerical.

No other railroad enterprises were undertaken in Orange County until 1870, when the Sandusky, Seymour & Evansville Company signified their willingness to reach Paoli if the proper assistance was given. On the 2d of July, 1870, at a large public meeting at Paoli, it was resolved to assist the enterprise to the utmost, and a sum of money was subscribed to defray the expense. The question of raising a tax for the road was submitted to the county, and resulted as follows: For the tax, 265; against the tax, 1,261. Paoli and French Lick Townships were the only ones favoring the tax. In 1871 the question was submitted again to those townships through which the road would pass. Paoli voted 284 for, and 64 against; Stampers Creek and Northeast also voted "yes." Orleans voted "yes" should the road touch that town. Great efforts were made to get the road, but without avail. Orangeville and French Lick voted a tax for the Rockport & Northern Railroad in 1871-72, but through some irregularity another election was held and both townships voted against the tax. On the question of a tax for the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railway, Greenfield voted 74 for and 102 against. Late in 1872 French Lick voted 131 for and 15 against, and Orangeville 58 for and 50 against, a tax for the Cincinnati & Southwestern Railway. Jackson voted 26 for and 82 against a tax for the Lake Erie Road. In 1877 French Lick voted 117 for and 93 against aid for the Indianapolis & Evansville Railroad. In 1879 the following townships voted on the question of aiding the Evansville & Seymour Railway: Paoli 225 for and 147 against; Stampers Creek 31 for and 100 against; French Lick 116 for and 67 against; Jackson 81 for and 85 against. The next year several of the townships on the north voted on the question of aiding the Mitchell, French Lick & Dubois Railway. The county has shown her willingness to assist worthy railway projects, but has so far failed to secure the coveted boon save in one case. The citizens of Paoli went so far in 1871 as to organize the Orange Railroad Society, the object being to construct and operate a railway from Paoli to Orleans. T. N. Braxtan became President; James M. Andrew, Vice-President; John R. Simpson, Secretary; John C. Albert, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. L. S. Bowles, Treasurer. The plan was soon found impracticable and was abandoned.

ORIGIN OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Surplus revenue	\$ 7,581.31
Bank tax fund.....	624.55
Saline fund.....	535.31
Sinking fund.....	358.50
From the sale of county seminary.....	750.08
Seminary fund in 1853.....	647.96
Total fines and forfeitures from 1853 to 1884.....	5,677.57
Sinking fund of 1871-73.....	5,128.96
Total.....	<u>\$21,304.24</u>

ORIGIN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL SCHOOL FUND.

Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 1 east.....	\$2,796.80
Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 1 east.....	1,375.00
Section 16, Township 1 south, Range 1 east.....	900.00
Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 1 west.....	805.00
Section 16, Township 1 south, Range 2 west.....	800.00
Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 2 west.....	1,561.25
Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 2 west.....	804.00
Section 16, Township 1 south, Range 1 west.....	811.00
Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 1 west.....	852.50
Total.....	<u>\$10,705.55</u>

The above was the condition in 1866. Since then the last named total has been increased to \$13,570.60.

COUNTY TAX LEVIES.

For 1853, \$7,557; 1855, \$6,879.18; 1857, \$7,320.80; 1859, \$7,213.75; 1861, \$7,298.07; 1862, \$11,850; 1863, \$4,850; 1864, \$5,078.44; 1865, \$14,024.93; 1866, \$16,462.04; 1867, \$18,039.25.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This organization took strong root in Orange County soil. In 1875-76 the County Council was organized with the following officers: Theodore Stackhouse, President; W. V. Mathers, Vice-President; W. S. Mahan, Secretary; James L. Millis, Treasurer; P. B. Monical, Steward; Aaron Speer, Chaplain; F. C. McIntosh, Doorkeeper; T. G. Fisher, Business Manager; L. B. Cogswell, James M. Baker and J. W. Pearson, Executive Committee. A suitable constitution and by-laws were adopted. After this the following county lodges were established with the given number of members: Lost River Grange, 38 members; Orange Grange, 34 members; Liberty, 32; Paoli, 31; Bruner, 16; Northeast, 30; Chestnut Ridge, 22; Rego, 30; Pleasant Valley, 38; Northwest, 30; Youngs Creek, 16; Cane Creek, 30; Hurricane Branch, 38; Corn, 34; Hughs, 30; Horeb, 22; South Liberty, 30; West Baden, 26; Lick Creek, 27; Walnut, 25; Panther Creek, 30. Total, 21 lodges with 609 members. The lodges flourished for several years.

ORANGE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first organization of this kind was in the autumn of 1852, the meeting being held at the office of Dr. Pearson, in Paoli. The officers elected were: Dr. Pearson, President; Dr. Hazlewood, Vice-President; Dr. Hoover, Secretary; Drs. Reily, Botsall and W. F. Sherrod, Censors. The physicians present were: Lee, Hazlewood, Botsell, W. F. Sherrod, J. H. Sherrod, C. D. Pearson, C. L. Hoover and Dr. McCann. Dr. W. F. Sherrod was appointed to deliver an address on some medical subject at the next meeting. A constitution and by-laws were adopted; also a code of ethics and a bill of charges. The proceedings of the meeting were ordered published in the *American Eagle* and the *Orleans Review*. This society soon died. If any other meeting was held no trace of it could be found by the writer. In October, 1875, another society, a branch of the State Society, was organized, the first members being John A. Ritter, U. H. Hon, Benton J. Hon, T. P. Carter, Laban Lindley, E. D. Laughlin, John A. Cole and James Dillard, and later R. W. Lingle, Henry Lingle, R. D. Walters, G. W. Burton and C. E. Laughlin. The first officers were: John A. Ritter, President; E. D. Laughlin, Vice-President; John A. Cole, Secretary; B. J. Hon, Treasurer; T. P. Carter, B. J. Hon and E. D. Laughlin, Censors. Regular meetings were held with much profit until October, 1879, when they were abandoned.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first attempt to organize an agricultural society in Orange County was in February, 1841, when a meeting, held pursuant to notice, to organize an agricultural society at Paoli for Paoli Township, was adjourned without definite action until the 14th of August, 1841, at which time it was decided to organize a county society. At that date an organization of about forty members was duly formed, and the following officers elected: David Hudelson, President; R. Beeson, Vice-President; H. Comingore, Recording Secretary; T. V. Thornton, Corresponding Secretary; C. White, Treasurer. The Treasurer was required to give bond in the sum of \$200. The Curators were J. G. Clendenin, A. Morris, D. S. Huffstutter, John Holmes, John Moore, Lorenzo McMickle, William McDonald, William Reed, S. A. Cornwell, Samuel Stalcup. The meeting adjourned to meet again in September to prepare for a fair, but so far as can be learned nothing further was done. Late in the autumn of 1852 a meeting was held at Livonia, Washington County, by citizens of that and Orange County, for the purpose of organizing a district society. Gov. Wright was present and addressed a large crowd on the subject, as did also Hon. N. McCarty. On the 10th of January, 1853, a large crowd assembled at Livonia to effect an organization. Hon. J. A. Cravens was made President and Dr. Nat. Kimball, Secretary. Forty men, leading farmers and stock-raisers of the two counties, became mem-

bers, paying each \$1 to defray expenses. Samuel Wible, A. McPheeters and Nathan Kimball prepared a constitution and by-laws, which after being read were adopted. The name adopted was: "The Washington and Orange District Agricultural Society." The following permanent officers were elected: Samuel Wible, of Orange County, President; George W. True, of Orange County, Vice-President; Dr. Alexander McPheeters, of Washington County, Treasurer; Nathan Kimball, of Washington County, Secretary. Directors of Orange County—John Tegarden, S. W. Rigney, W. R. Wible, William Holaday, Dr. James Dillard, Azor Charles, Henry Holmes, Joseph Wilson and John Baker; Directors of Washington County—Robert Alexander, George May, Jr., James A. Cravens, Richard Newland, George Still, G. W. Logan, Christian Pro, Jr., and James Trueblood. Among the members at this time and soon afterward from Washington County were: James Wilson, J. H. Bowman, Alfred Fara-
bee, Joseph Scifers, J. C. Thompson, Andrew Thomas, John Chambers, Spencer Pugh, E. D. Logan, William Robertson, R. H. Campbell, W. Collier, Jehu Hungate, W. M. Vance, W. M. Wible, David Patton, T. W. Green, G. McKinney, Aaron Hardin, Jr., Joseph Lochmiller, Valentine Baker, Jehu Brewer, J. L. Menaugh, D. C. Shanks, John Raymon, Thomas Brittain and D. Albertson. Among the Orange County members were: A. J. Simpson, W. R. Johnson, Maj. Wilson, William Hudelson, Henry Hobbs, Esquire Moore, Moses Riggs, William Holmes, Jo. Wilson, Moses Matthew, N. B. Wilson, D. S. Huffstutter, H. R. Williamson, Wash. Wright, G. C. McCoy, Jesse Hampton, Thomas Riley, Edward Cornwell, Alexander McPheeters, Jere Vandever, Samuel Stalcup, Dr. John Batsell, Thomas Hunt, Dr. W. A. Bowles, J. A. Wininger, N. Pin-
nick, William McDonald, James McDonald and Frank Dillard. The following officers were elected in March, 1854: R. Schoonover, President; John Baker, Vice-President; Alexander McPheeters, Treasurer; Nathan Kimball, Secretary; Dr. A. W. Gray, W. M. Vance and S. W. Rigney, Marshals. Notwithstanding the first election of officers, D. S. Huffstutter seems to have served as President at the first fair, in October, 1853, and for several subsequent years. Rodolphus Schoonover was elected President in 1854.

THE FIRST FAIR.

This was held at Livonia, October 5, 6 and 7, 1853, and over 4,000 persons were present on the best day at one time. An excellent exhibit of all kinds was made. The Rattler stock took the premiums on horses. A sucking mule colt fifteen hands high was sold for \$103. Mr. Porter, of Orange County, exhibited a calf nineteen months old which weighed 1,460 pounds. William McPheeters exhibited a mammoth ox, weighing nearly 4,000 pounds. Judge Wible, of Orange County, had formerly owned a heavier one—a brother—which was sold for a high price to Eastern showmen. The following persons among others took premiums

on domestic manufactures: Mrs. E. McPheeters, Mrs. Priscilla Benton, Miss M. S. Sales, Miss H. H. Brown, Miss Lizzie Vancleave, Miss Ann McCoy, Mrs. Matilda Martin, Mrs. Eliza E. Lynd, Mrs. H. W. Hobbs, Mrs. Matilda Tegarden, Mrs. Rebecca McPheeters, Mrs. J. C. Wible, Mrs. Martha Johnson, Mrs. Jane Hungate, Mrs. Wash. Wright, Mrs. James Craig, Miss L. J. M. Holmes, Mrs. Martha Lucas, Mrs. William Glover. H. W. S. Kearby took premium on fruit; John M. McPheeters on potatoes; Smith & Knight, best flour; John Baker, Mrs. Silas Moore, Mrs. M. S. Lucas on fowls; Thomas W. Knocks, James Darnell, Jonathan Braxtan, David Jones, Cornelius Mitchell, Mason Martin, Robert Strain, Findley Hollowell, J. F. Rodman, David S. Huffstutter, John A. Wible and others, on horses; Leonard Wyman, McCoy & Wolf, H. Brown, J. P. Campbell, John Bates, John McMahan, Fleming Perigo, John Hungate, James C. Kelso, Hiram Speer, Robert Strain, Evan Deweese on mules and jacks; Wash. Wright, W. L. Galloway, Thomas G. Denny, C. D. Green, Griffin McKinney, W. B. Hancock, Allen Perkhiser, Alexander McPheeters, John Barker, D. S. Huffstutter, Samuel Wible, Daniel Murphy and others on cattle; T. W. Knocks, J. A. Cravens, W. L. Galloway, C. Tegarden, D. S. Huffstutter on sheep; S. G. Lynd, J. B. Hewett, Robert Doak, Nathan Kimball, Griffin McKinny, G. W. True on swine; Jesse Hampton, W. M. Vance, A. W. Lynd on grain; W. C. Lucas, Robert Alexander, Robert Cornwell, I. H. McClure, J. C. Kearby, G. P. Lynd, A. S. Wiggins, Daniel Knight on farm implements; John M. Wible, best cultivated farm; John M. McPheeters, second best; Joseph McCrary, best plowing; John McPheeters, second best; S. E. Barr, of Livonia, best essay on farming. Gov. Wright was the orator. The following were the receipts and expenditures of this first fair: Received from Washington County, \$85; from Orange County, \$20; from members' fees, \$194; from premiums donated, \$5.50; proceeds of fair and sale of property, \$402.95; total receipts, \$707.45. Expenses—premiums awarded, \$217.15; printing, \$54; Sundry expenses, \$6.65; contingent expenses, \$191.47; total expenses, \$469.27. This was a flattering showing. The fair was held on the grounds of Alexander McPheeters, adjoining Livonia.

THE SECOND FAIR.

This was held on the lands of D. S. Huffstutter, at Orleans, Orange County, September 19, 20 and 21, 1854, the grounds being enclosed with canvass. Hon. C. L. Dunham was the orator. Premiums were mainly paid in silverware. The second fair was fully up to the standard of the first. The total receipts were \$1,178.24, and the total expenses \$1,177.35. Silverware worth \$271 was paid out. The gate receipts were \$510.65, and the membership fees at \$1 each amounted to \$318. The third and subsequent fairs of the district society were held at Livonia. D. S. Huffstutter was President in 1855, and Samuel Huston in

1856. The admittance fee was usually 20 cents. All these fairs were highly successful. As a matter of fact, Hon. D. S. Huffstutter was *de facto* President of the agricultural society from 1853 to 1857, at which last date he resigned, and was succeeded by James A. Cravens. The total receipts in 1857 were \$1,794.70, and the expenses \$789.91. The fair of 1858 was five days in length.

THE SECOND SOCIETY.

In November, 1858, a successful attempt was made to organize an Orange County Agricultural Society at Paoli. A large crowd assembled and the following permanent officers were elected: Asa M. Black, President; D. S. Huffstutter, Vice President; J. R. Simpson, Secretary; Hiram Lindley, Treasurer; T. N. Braxtan, Superintendent; William Charles, John Buskirk, Stephen Foster, William Gilliatt, William Stalcup, W. H. Cornwell, John Tegarden, H. Glover, H. Braxtan and L. H. Faucett, Directors. Stock to the amount of \$3,000 was taken at the start. No fair was held in 1858. The first was on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, 1859, on the grounds at Paoli, upon which good buildings had been erected, and a half-mile race-track built. There was a large attendance, the weather being fine. The displays were exceptionally excellent, especially that at the floral hall. There were 949 entries, 502 of stock and the balance of manufactured and agricultural products. There were 283 premiums awarded, 158 on stock.

The district fair at Livonia in 1859 was unusually successful, the entries amounting to 1,511, 475 being dairy products, and 125 farm products. Total receipts, \$1,604; total expenses, \$1,465.14; members, fees, \$654; gate receipts, \$420.60. Silverware worth \$906.35 was bought, and largely awarded in premiums. The grounds were greatly improved. It was conceded that the floral hall was the most beautiful in southern Indiana. At this time, also, a district fair in which Orange County participated was held at Bedford, Mitchell and other places. A mania for agricultural fairs raged.

OTHER FAIRS AT PAOLI.

The second was highly successful. A. M. Black was re-elected President. In 1861 J. G. Huff presided. Fairs continued to be held at Livonia. Two years during the war no fair was held at Paoli. The fifth was held in 1865, A. Brunner being President. Others continued to be held annually. In 1869 the receipts were \$1,329.67, and the expenses \$1,155.96. Great interest was manifested in the county at this time, especially in the vicinity of Orleans, in the improvement of the breeds of swine, cattle and horses. Since then, with the exception of one or two years, animal fairs have been held at Paoli. Several reorganizations of the society have occurred, the last about a year ago. The

usual attractions have been present. J. M. Hobson was President in 1871. The present organization was effected in 1883, and is called the Orange County Fair Association. Its first and present officers are: A. M. Andrew, President; John A. Hudelson, Vice-President; Amos Stout, Treasurer; George A. Buskirk, Secretary; L. S. Bowles, Superintendent. Orleans and vicinity has for years been one of the most active agricultural districts in the southern end of the State. With a fine soil and an enterprising people, it has been found to the public advantage to pay serious attention to scientific farming and stock-raising. Orleans has been at the lead in forming organizations for the promotion of these results. In 1880 the Orleans Agricultural Association was organized, and a fair was held the same year, with flattering success. At each succeeding year until the present (1884), fairs have been held with increasing prosperity and interest.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILBUR.

At the fair of 1871 an aeronaut named Wilbur made daily ascensions in a large balloon charged with hot air, the balloon being held captive by ropes. The large crowds present became dissatisfied, as, from the advertisements, they had expected an uncontrolled ascension. On the last day of the fair, therefore, Prof. Wilbur announced that he would "go high enough to cool off," and G. H. Knapp, editor of the *Paoli Union*, resolved to accompany him on his aerial voyage. About 4 o'clock P. M., all was ready, and Mr. Knapp took his place in the basket, Prof. Wilbur, standing on the ground, although it was understood that he was to ascend with Mr. Knapp, called to the attendants to cut the stay ropes, which was done, and the balloon bounded aloft, lurching so from the bungling manner of severing the ropes, that Mr. Knapp, when a few feet from the ground, was thrown from the basket, catching, as he fell, in the ropes, and being carried about twenty feet high, dropped to the ground, receiving severe bruises, but otherwise suffering no injury. As the balloon lurched and Mr. Knapp was thrown out, Prof. Wilbur caught a dangling rope and was carried aloft. He drew himself up and made repeated efforts to swing himself into the basket, and when about 400 feet high succeeded in getting one knee over the edge; but failing again he seemed to lose heart, as his efforts ceased, and he was carried rapidly farther and farther into the dizzy depths of the air. The situation was thrilling to the thousands of persons below. Every eye was turned in despair upon the doomed man. Stout men became white as death; women screamed and fainted; a sickening fear seized every heart. The Professor's wife and child were agonized witnesses of the awful scene. The balloon mounted almost perpendicularly to the height of over a mile, when suddenly the hat of the unfortunate man was seen to fall, and a moment later the wearer's grasp relaxed, and his body shot downward

with frightful velocity. After falling a considerable distance, the resistance of the air caused the body to whirl rapidly around horizontally like a descending maple seed, and in this position, after the descent of over a mile, struck the earth within half a mile of where the balloon ascended. Death was instantaneous. That frightful death will long be remembered by the eye-witnesses.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Edward Millis, Samuel Chambers, Jesse Hollowell, Moses Lee, John Piunick, James Rawlins, James Cobb, Thomas Lynch, Joseph Glover, Hugh Holmes, Henry Hollowell, Jacob Moulder, William Carr, James Maxwell, Jesse Roberts, Thomas Evans, James Gregory, John Glenn, John G. Clendenin, Abraham Bosley, 1816 (a dedimus was issued to Zachariah Lindley, and, later in the year, to William Hoggatt, to swear into office all civil and military officers); Moses Smith, Michael Beal, David Brown, P. R. Allen, John Scott, Joel Charles, Adam Shirley, John Maxwell, W. M. Reynolds, William Jackson, E. P. Riley, Joseph Berry, Michael Buskirk, 1817; John Smith, Ephraim Doan, John B. Moyer, Reuben Rainey, 1818; John Underwood, Alexander Morris, Cloud Bethel, J. R. Manley, John H. Bray, John Scandlar, 1819; Henry Hollowell, Jacob Mason, William Copeland, 1820; Josiah Hazlewood, John Breeze, Spencer Lee, Alexander McDonald, 1821; John Cook, Joel Charles, John Moore, Joseph Potts, John Elrod, Jonathan Lomax, William Case, Joseph Maxwell, 1822; John B. Moyer, 1823; Joel Vanderveer, Adlai Campbell, Lewis Pittman, Burton Southern, Henry Hollowell, 1824; Henry M. Canada, 1825; Charles Sage, Terry Critchfield, 1826; Samuel Cobb, Joseph Potts, James Wilson, William Case, John Elrod, S. B. A. Carter, 1827; Benjamin Cravens, Michael Mavity, Samuel Wible, 1828; John Field, Reuben Whitten, Burton Southern, Thomas Maxedon, John Moore, Henry Lingle, 1829; Eli McDonald, E. S. Riley, 1830; William Trueblood, Benjamin Johnson, Enoch Edmundson, 1831; Anderson Meacham, William Harris, William Case, 1832; Jacob Cook, Chris. Flick, W. C. Walls, Richard Beason, 1833; Reuben Whitten, William Cathcart, David Riley, Samuel Dolton, Lorenzo Chapine, M. Sullivan, 1834; Henry Lingle, Leonard Green, John Parks, Thomas Harrod, Ephraim Doan, E. S. Riley, 1835; John Fields, William Trueblood, Jarvis Smith, 1836; John Baker, John Moore, James McDonald, 1837; Isaac H. Webb, Essex Lomax, D. M. Smith, Jonathan Palmer, Thomas Edwards, James Southern, 1838; Henry Holmes, Joseph Seybold, John H. Shores, F. H. Duncan, W. C. Wall, Samuel Dolton, 1839; Leonard Green, Henry Lingle, J. W. Webb, William Holaday, David Hudelson, 1840; Benjamin Johnson, Barzilla Payne, Daniel Dwyer, James Farrell, Jonathan Prosser, 1841; W. G. Taylor, David Riley, Bailey Leonard, J. F. Kimbley, 1842; Harrison Pittman, Aaron Andrew, S. R. Snyder, Thomas

Edwards, John A. Wininger, 1843; James Southern, J. B. Glover, Jesse Barnett, Joseph Seybold, F. H. Duncan, Samuel Holaday, Levi Gifford, W. C. Walls, 1844; Isaac J. Faucett, G. A. Thornton, Hiram McDonald 1845.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

David Raymond, 1816; Davis Floyd, 1818; Jonathan Doty, 1821; Jacob Call, 1822; John R. Porter, 1824; John F. Ross, 1830; John H. Thompson, 1834; William Otto, 1845; George A. Bicknell, 1853; A. B. Carlton and Francis Wilson, for short periods, 1872-73; Eliphalet D. Pearson, 1873; Francis Wilson, 1879 to the present.

ASSOCIATE CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Joel Halbert, 1816; Thomas Fulton, 1816; Samuel Chambers, 1817; Thomas Vandever, 1818; John Pinnick, 1818; Samuel Cobb, 1818; John H. Campbell, 1824; Joseph Hostetler, 1830; Jacob Moulder, 1831; James Clark, 1833; William Case, 1836; Michael Mavity, 1838; Henry Hollowell, 1846; John Hungate, 1847.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

William Morrow, 1853; Frederick W. Matthis, 1857; John J. Key, 1861; Charles H. Mason, 1862; David T. Laird, 1863; Milton S. Mavity, 1870.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Thomas Vandever, 1829; Burton Southern, 1835; Samuel Wible, 1840; William Cathcart, 1847.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The county business from February, 1816, to January, 1817, was done by the Associate Justices—Thomas Fulton and Samuel Chambers. The first County Commissioners (January, 1817), were Samuel Cobb, Ezekiel Blackwell and Jonathan Lindley; James Maxwell, May, 1817, *vice* Blackwell, resigned; Jesse Hollowell, September, 1817, *vice* Maxwell; James Depew and Abraham Bosley, September, 1818; Jonathan Lomax, January, 1819; Edward Millis, September, 1819; Evan Jones, 1820; John Smith, November, 1820, *vice* Depew, resigned; Thomas Lynch, 1821; Adlai Campbell, 1821; Edward Millis, 1822; Joel Kearby, 1823; Joseph Athon, 1823. In September, 1824, under the new law, the Justices of the Peace throughout the county took the place of the County Commissioners, continuing to serve thus until September, 1831, when three Commissioners took their place, as follows: Joel Cloud, Samuel Dalton and Henry Hollowell. In 1834 the Justices again took the place of the Commissioners, and continued to serve until 1849. Quinton Lomax, 1849; Pryor Coates, 1849; John G. Riley, 1849; Peter B. Monical, 1850, *vice* Riley; John S. Springer, 1851, *vice* Coates; William

Holaday, 1852, *vice* Lomax; John C. Busick, 1853; John S. Springer, 1854; William Holaday, 1855; A. F. Allen, 1856; J. S. Springer, 1857; Lemuel Pickens, 1858; Stephen Foster, 1858; A. F. Allen, 1859; Lemuel Pickens, 1861; Stephen Foster, 1861; James Dillard, 1862; Christian Cox, 1862; A. F. Allen, 1862; George Robbins, 1864; George Trimble, 1865; Christian Cox, 1865; George Robbins, 1867; Henry Reed, 1868; Henry H. Teaford, 1868; Allen Wolf, 1870; William W. Chisham, 1871; Joel C. Dillard, 1871; Allen Wolf, 1873; W. W. Chisham, 1874; Joel C. Dillard, 1874; Aaron Speer, 1876; W. W. Chisham, 1877; J. C. Dillard, 1877; Moses F. Ham, 1879; John G. Reed, 1880; Christian Cox, 1880; Aaron Speer, 1882; Hugh Sheeks, 1883; James M. Summers, 1883.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel Chambers, 1817; John G. Clendenin, 1822-27; Jacob Moulder, 1822; E. S. Riley, 1823; Alexander Wallace, 1824; E. S. Riley, 1825; Alexander Wallace, 1826-27; James Lynd, 1828; John B. Moyer, 1828-29; Thomas Coffin, 1829-30; James Lynd, 1830-32; John B. Moyer, 1831; S. B. A. Carter, 1832-34; Joel Vandever, 1833-37; John Murray, 1835; William A. Bowles, 1838-40; Henry Lingle, 1841-42; W. A. Bowles, 1843; Joel Vandever, 1844-45; David F. Huffstutter, 1846; James Danner, 1847; John W. Gillam and John W. Rice (for Crawford and Orange Counties), William F. Sherrod, 1849; John W. Rice, 1850; David S. Huffstutter, 1851; Theodore Stackhouse, 1852; * * D. S. Huffstutter, 1854; W. F. Sherrod, 1856; David S. Lewis, 1858; Asa M. Black, 1860; George H. Hon, 1862; Thomas Hunt, 1864; Theodore Stackhouse, 1866; John L. Bates (Orange and Crawford Counties), 1868; Luke B. Cogswell (Orange and Crawford Counties), 1870; William M. Elsworth (Orange and Crawford Counties), 1872; J. L. Megenity (Orange and Crawford Counties), 1874; John Benz (Orange and Crawford Counties), 1876; James F. Stucker (Orange and Crawford Counties), 1878, same 1880, same 1882.

SENATORS.

John DePauw (Washington, Jackson, Orange, Lawrence and Monroe Counties), 1818; James Gregory (Orange, Lawrence and Monroe Counties), 1821; Samuel Chambers (Orange, Lawrence and Monroe Counties), 1822; John Milroy (Orange and Lawrence Counties), 1826; John G. Clendenin (Orange and Lawrence), 1829; Samuel Chambers (Orange and Lawrence), 1832; Ezekiel Riley (Orange County alone), 1838; Isaac Sands (Orange and Crawford), 1841; Huston Miller (Orange and Crawford), 1844; D. S. Huffstutter (Orange and Crawford), 1848; Huston Miller (Orange and Crawford), 1850; * * William Mansfield (Orange and Crawford), 1855; Quinton Lomax (Orange and Crawford), 1858; Henry Jenkins (Orange and Crawford), 1862; William F. Sherrod (Orange

and Crawford), 1866; W. F. Sherrod (Perry, Orange and Crawford), 1868; John Stroud (Perry, Orange and Crawford), 1870; H. A. Peed (Martin, Orange and Dubois), 1874; William A. Taylor (Martin, Orange and Dubois), 1878; John Benz (Crawford, Harrison and Orange), 1880.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Zachariah Lindley, 1816; John McVey, 1817; Ephraim Doan, November, 1819, bond \$3,000; Enoch Blanchard, February, 1821; Josiah Hazlewood, 1822; Ephraim Doan, May, 1828; A. J. Simpson, 1838, bond \$10,000; Joseph Johnson, 1840; Alexander Morris, 1841; Benjamin Polson, 1847; W. H. Rigney, 1850; D. F. Porter, 1852; John C. Albert, 1854; Thomas Hunt, 1858; James Worrell, 1863; A. J. Rhodes, 1865; H. H. Polson, 1867; John Maxedon, 1872; Henry Reed, 1874; H. E. Wells, 1876; G. W. Thomas, 1880; G. W. Campbell, 1882.

CLERKS.

William Hoggatt, February 1, 1816; John McVey, 1831; Thomas V Thornton, 1836; Jeremiah Wilson, 1844; A. M. Black, 1851; Hugh C. Wible, 1858; J. L. Megenity, 1864; J. C. Lingle, 1872; J. L. Megenity, 1873; J. R. Simpson, 1874; W. T. Hicks, 1882.

RECORDERS.

William Hoggatt, February 1, 1816; James G. Clendenin, 1817; John McVey, 1819; Josiah Hazlewood, 1836; Green Hazlewood, 1860; M. S. Mavity, 1863; T. B. Buskirk, 1865; J. S. Pittman, 1865; E. M. Gibener, 1869; J. F. Purkhiser, 1874; Edward Cornwell, 1876; William Worrell, 1884.

SURVEYORS.

William Lindley, February 1, 1816; William G. Berry, 1823; George Windsor, 1852; John Frazer, 1856; J. L. Megenity, 1863; J. H. Lindley, 1865; John Frazer, 1867; J. F. Downer, 1870; D. J. Mavity, 1872; J. F. Danner, 1874; John McDonald, 1876; C. H. Pinnick, 1880.

CORONERS.

Ebenezer Doan, 1816; John Bruner, 1818; Josiah Hazlewood, 1820; Joseph Athon, 1821; W. D. Lynch, 1822; N. B. Wilson, 1823; John Gill, 1825; Zachariah Tate, 1828; Joshua Freeman, 1830; Eleazer Pearce, 1832; Abraham Noblitt, 1836-48; Robert True, 1848; G. P. Busick, 1850; Z. W. Tate, 1851; Abraham Noblitt, 1852; Z. W. Tate, 1854; Thomas C. Doan, 1858; W. R. Evans, 1860; William Gilliatt, 1862; William A. Tate, 1863; Jackson Keenan, 1865; G. R. Ranney, 1867; B. P. Chatham, 1872; James W. Pro, 1874; R. B. Beswick, 1876; G. W. Beswick, 1877; G. W. Brown, 1877; Alexander McCracken, 1878; William Carter, 1880; Pearson Maxedon, 1882.

AUDITORS.

John Baker, 1841. (This office was created in 1841, but abolished in 1845, and revived under the law of 1852.) Henry Comingore, 1852; L. D. Cogswell, 1860; Abraham Noblitt, 1868; D. F. Stucker, 1876; John D. Carter, 1879; G. A. Buskirk, 1880; John F. Stout, 1884.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Arthur J. Simpson, 1836; Samuel Reed, 1836; T. V. Thornton, 1836; A. J. Simpson, 1839; John Baker, 1839; T. V. Thornton, 1839; * * * A. J. Simpson, 1846; Josephus Gifford, 1846; Levi Woody, 1846; A. F. Allen, 1846; J. W. Webb, 1846; V. Noblitt, 1846; John Millon, 1846; James Dillard, 1846; Thomas Hunt, 1846; Daniel Dwyer, 1846; Samuel McIntosh, 1846; G. W. Vandever, 1846; J. W. Gillam, 1846; W. B. Wamsley, 1846; A. J. Simpson, 1848; Thomas Hunt, 1848; John Baker, 1848; A. F. Allen, 1850; A. M. Black, 1850; A. J. Simpson, 1854; Thomas Hunt, 1854; John Baker, 1854; A. M. Black, 1856; A. J. Simpson, 1856; A. F. Allen, 1856; H. C. Wible, 1856; Elias Albertson, 1857; H. C. Wible, 1857; A. J. Simpson, 1858-60; H. C. Wible, 1858-60; C. H. McCarty, 1860; W. L. Edington, 1860; Theodore Stackhouse, 1861 (under a new law); Aaron Speer, 1864; Theodore Stackhouse, 1864; J. C. Stanley, 1866; John M. Bloss, 1868; Theodore Stackhouse, 1870; Joseph P. Throop, 1873 (first County Superintendent); James L. Noblitt, 1875; George W. Faucett, 1881.

SHERIFFS.

Zachariah Lindley, February 1, 1816; Abraham Bosley, 1820; Zachariah Lindley, 1822; Abraham Bosley, 1826; Josiah Hazlewood, 1828; Daniel Dayhuff, 1832; Abraham Morris, 1834; Jeremiah Wilson, 1838; Jonathan Lindley, 1842; John Hollowell, 1844; W. H. Rigney, 1846; David F. Porter, 1850; S. W. Rigney, 1852; Alexander Morris, 1856; James Worrell, 1858; William Holaday, 1862; David Jones, 1863; W. V. Withers, 1865; J. P. McCart, 1867; T. L. Brown, 1869; W. P. Shively, 1874; Samuel A. Davis, 1877; E. C. Braxtan, 1878; Shadrach B. A. Conder, 1882.

POLITICS OF ORANGE COUNTY.

In August, 1816, the county gave Thomas Posey, Governor, 419 votes, and Jonathan Jennings, his opponent, 64. Many of the subsequent results at Gubernatorial elections cannot be given, but below will be found the result at Presidential elections: The campaign of 1840 was the first of note in the county. In May of that year, at the Democratic County Convention, Joel Vandever presided, and the following representative Democrats were present: Henry Hollowell, Michael Mavity, Andrew Pruett, Samuel Wible, Eli McDonald, Henry Comingore, John Frazer, J. Hollowell, A. Maris, S. Cox, A. Wilson, W. Craig, T. Copeland, James Danner, W. Guthrie, S. Cornwell, J. H. Shore, Henry Critten-

den, I. M. Ellis, P. Cartright, C. McDonald, J. McDonald, J. Lomox, J. H. Lomox, Q. Lomox, Edward Moore, William Wolfington, John Moore, Thomas Nichols, A. Charles, John Brown, John McCally, Isaac Bridgewater, James McCally, William Smith, Jeremiah Jenkins, J. C. Busick, William Busick, Perry Elrod, William Walls, Dr. J. Dillard and T. Bledsoe. Dr. W. A. Bowles, then the leading Democrat of the county, and a man of unusual talent, magnetism and personality, and the Representative of the county, delivered a long address to the convention on the issues of the day, which was published in full in the *True American*. In August Mr. Bowles was re-elected Representative. The county cast 947 votes for T. A. Howard, for Governor, and 678 for Samuel Bigger. Among the leading Whigs at this time, were: Col. Z. Lindley, Dr. C. White, Giles C. Smith, Thomas V. Thornton, Thomas J. Throop, Thomas Coffin, Samuel Chambers, Ezekiel S. Riley, Ezekiel Blackwell, John T. Throop, John G. Clendenin, John H. Campbell.

In 1844 the Democrats held an enormous barbecue at Orleans, about 5,000 people being present. A large hickory pole was raised. The orators were Down, Smith, Sherritt and Albertson. The Whigs had a large barbecue at Paoli, a week later. They had not fully recovered from the campaign of 1840, when barbecues were held over the county, and hard cider, log-cabins, and "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," were the battle-cries. The old song was yet running in their heads:

" Cold water will do for the Locos,
 And a little vinegar stew;
 But we'll drink hard cider and whisky,
 And vote for old Tippecanoe."

Late in the forties Dr. W. F. Sherrod, Democrat, became prominent in politics. He was one of the State electors in 1848, and was selected by them to take the returns of Indiana to Washington city. In 1849 he was sent to the Legislature. In 1848 Joseph A. Wright received 1,053 votes, and John A. Matson 758, for Governor. About this time there arose a frail Abolition movement, which, however, continued to grow in strength. In August, 1851, the question of the exclusion or colonization of negroes or mulattoes, was submitted to the county with the following result:

	For Exclusion.	Against Exclusion.
Paoli.....	214	19
Northeast.....	132	4
Orleans.....	212	..
Orangeville.....	118	..
Northwest.....	86	..
French Lick.....	147	1
Jackson.....	56	..
Greenfield.....	113	..
Southeast.....	143	..
Stampers Creek.....	126	..
Totals.....	1347	24

In 1856 politics in the county was in such a chaotic condition that almost the entire Whig vote went to Fillmore and Donelson, only forty-nine votes being polled for Fremont and Dayton. In 1860 the county was even yet more distracted, all the four national tickets receiving respectable support. The Republican vote was especially heavy, being 848, forty-four more than in 1864. In 1865, for the first time in the history of the county, almost the entire Republican ticket was elected. In 1868 the Democratic majority was 109, but in 1872 was only 76. The Greenback movement in 1876, and later, has had considerable of a following in the county, the leader, perhaps, being John C. Albert, who, later, was the candidate of that party for Congress. The present Democratic majority is about 150.

THE RESULT AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

On the 9th of November, 1824, Paoli Township voted as follows for Presidential electors: Jackson and Calhoun, 132; Adams and Sanford, 85; Clay and Jackson, 59. In November, 1828, three of the townships voted as follows for Presidential electors: Paoli—Jackson and Calhoun, 376, Adams and Rush 197; Orleans—Jackson and Calhoun 235, Clay and Rush 88; Greenfield—Jackson and Calhoun 20, Clay and Rush 0. In November, 1832, four townships voted as follows: For Jackson and Van Buren—Paoli 323, Northeast 206, Southeast 71, Greenfield 15. For Clay and Sargeant—Paoli 235, Northeast 119, Southeast 11, Greenfield 0; total for Jackson and Van Buren 615, for Clay and Sargeant 365; Democratic majority 250.

NOVEMBER, 1836.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. Van Buren and Johnson.	WHIG. Harrison and Granger.
Paoli	305	305
Northeast...	169	174
Southeast.....	43	4
Southwest.....	17	..
Greenfield.....	30	..
Totals.....	564	483

NOVEMBER, 1840.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. Van Buren and Johnson.	WHIG. Harrison and Tyler.
Paoli.....	270	313
Orleans.....	214	257
Stampers Creek.....	56	22
Northwest.....	35	33
Southwest.....	64	4
Greenfield.....	52	0
Southeast.....	125	68
Jackson.....	63	10
Totals.....	879	707

NOVEMBER, 1844.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC.	WHIG.	LIBERTY.
	Polk and Dallas.	Clay and Frelinghuysen.	Birney and Morris.
Paoli.....	289	352	1
Orleans.....	222	166	0
Northeast.....	8	42	1
Northwest.....	52	40	0
Southwest.....	68	5	0
Southeast.....	162	67	0
Stampers Creek.....	88	25	1
Greenfield.....	65	3	0
Jackson.....	82	7	1
Totals.....	1036	707	4

NOVEMBER, 1848.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC.	WHIG.	FREE SOIL.
	Cass and Butler.	Taylor and Fillmore.	Van Buren and Adams.
Paoli.....	134	240	3
Northeast.....	93	108	3
Orleans.....	119	158	0
Northwest.....	68	68	0
French Lick.....	160	44	0
Jackson.....	55	13	0
Greenfield.....	84	20	0
Southeast.....	137	67	0
Stampers Creek.....	111	42	0
Totals.....	961	760	6

NOVEMBER, 1852.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC.	WHIG.
	Pierce and King.	Scott and Graham.
Paoli.....	130	217
Orleans.....	105	181
Northeast.....	75	98
Stampers Creek.....	115	33
Southeast.....	133	77
Greenfield.....	98	25
Jackson.....	79	14
French Lick.....	145	23
Northwest.....	64	38
Orangeville.....	78	46
Totals.....	1022	747

NOVEMBER, 1856.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.	AMERICAN.
	Buchanan and Breckinridge.	Fremont and Dayton.	Fillmore and Donelson.
Paoli.....	135	5	200
Northeast.....	92	6	79
Orleans.....	163	26	101
Orangeville.....	73	0	43
Northwest.....	78	3	38
French Lick.....	155	6	20
Jackson.....	112	0	12
Greenfield.....	131	0	7
Southeast.....	160	3	63
Stampers Creek.....	108	0	32
Totals.....	1207	49	595

NOVEMBER, 1860.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.	INDEPENDENT. DEMOCRATIC.	UNION.
	Breckinridge and Lane.	Lincoln and Hamlin.	Douglas and Johnson.	Bell and Everett.
Paoli.....	32	242	141	25
Northeast.....	11	89	78	9
Orleans.....	56	181	94	32
Orangeville.....	0	86	71	1
Northwest.....	15	45	73	3
French Lick.....	32	49	121	2
Jackson.....	0	21	122	1
Greenfield.....	9	20	157	2
Southeast.....	3	89	146	4
Stampers Creek.....	28	26	111	6
Totals.....	186	848	1114	85

NOVEMBER, 1864.

	DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.
	McClellan and Pendleton.	Lincoln and Johnson.
Paoli.....	137	232
Northeast.....	74	78
Orleans.....	101	194
Orangeville.....	71	55
Northwest.....	81	31
French Lick.....	121	67
Jackson.....	87	22
Greenfield.....	154	11
Southeast.....	110	88
Stampers Creek.....	84	26
Totals.....	1020	804

NOVEMBER, 1868.

	DEMOCRATIC. Seymour and Blair.	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Colfax.
Paoli.....	196	295
Northeast.....	69	126
Orleans.....	131	262
Orangeville.....	71	112
Northwest.....	102	62
French Lick.....	179	112
Jackson.....	113	83
Greenfield.....	218	27
Southeast.....	179	135
Stampers Creek....	112	47
Totals.....	1370	1261

NOVEMBER, 1872.

	LIBERAL REPUBLICAN. Greeley and Brown.	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Wilson.	DEMOCRATIC. O'Connor and Julian.
Paoli.....	153	284	7
Northeast.....	71	110	0
Orleans.....	128	230	6
Orangeville.....	60	123	0
Northwest.....	111	69	0
French Lick.....	169	97	2
Jackson.....	112	93	0
Greenfield.....	165	21	0
Southeast.....	153	109	1
Stampers Creek....	129	39	0
Totals.....	1251	1175	16

NOVEMBER, 1876.

	DEMOCRATIC. Tilden and Hendricks.	REPUBLICAN. Hayes and Wheeler.	INDEPENDENT. Cooper and Cary.
Paoli.....	231	296	7
Northeast.....	78	122	0
Orleans.....	149	285	1
Orangeville.....	93	98	1
Northwest.....	136	72	0
French Lick.....	204	113	3
Jackson.....	137	103	2
Greenfield.....	237	20	0
Southeast.....	187	118	0
Stampers Creek....	151	42	1
Totals.....	1603	1269	15

NOVEMBER, 1880.

	DEMOCRATIC. Hancock and English.	REPUBLICAN. Garfield and Arthur.	INDEPENDENT. Weaver and Chambers.
Paoli.....	189	337	23
Northeast.....	78	117	5
Orleans.....	151	245	16
Orangeville.....	81	108	2
Northwest.....	132	74	4
French Lick.....	196	150	7
Jackson.....	116	150	8
Greenfield.....	233	50	20
Southeast.....	190	140	10
Stampers Creek.....	155	50	2
Totals.....	1521	1421	97

CHAPTER V.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR—THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT—THE VAIL-HOLMES MURDER CASE—THE LINDLEY-CHESS SLANDER SUIT—THE ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS—THE BUNGER HOMICIDE—THE EARLY JUDGES—PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF RESIDENT ATTORNEYS—THE PORTER-HOGGATT CONTROVERSY—THE BOLLS-GILLILAND MURDER—EARLY SUPREME COURT CASES—COURT OFFICERS—THE SLAVE CASES—THE HAMPTON-HENLEY MURDER—THE PARISH-McCART HOMICIDES—RECENT PRACTITIONERS—AN ACCOUNT OF NUMEROUS MURDERS AND OTHER CRIMES—THE BOWLES DIVORCE CASE—THE PROBATE AND COMMON PLEAS COURTS—OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ON the 17th of February, 1816, Thomas Fulton and Joel Holbert opened the first Circuit Court in Orange County, at the house of William Lindley, with Zachariah Lindley, County Sheriff, in attendance. They produced their commissions from Gov. Thomas Posey, and took their seats. The commissions of Z. Lindley, Sheriff, and William Hoggatt, Clerk, were examined and approved, and both officers were required to give bond. A few appointments of township officers were made and court adjourned. It re-convened April 8, 1816, at the house of William Lindley, and on this occasion the first grand jury, as follows, met: John G. Clendenin, Foreman; Samuel Chambers, Joseph Chamness, Thomas Lynch, Jesse Hollowell, George Peters, Thomas Copeland, William Rigney, David Goss, George Hinton, James Lindley, Edward Millis, John Scott, Thomas Maris, Joel Charles, Benjamin Vancleave, Joseph Farlow, John McVey, William Moore, Simon Reubottom and John Maris. An indictment was returned against Andrew Mason for an

assault and battery on the body of Bailey Hobson. The first traverse jury of the county was called: Joseph Glover, William Milliken, William Reed, Samuel Lewis, John Dilyard, Alexander Kearby, William Dougherty, Joshua Hadley, William Holaday, George French, Henry Hollowell and Edward Moore. A. Dunn appeared as Prosecuting Attorney, and John F. Ross for the defendant. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE VAIL-HOLMES MURDER CASE.

The next case called was a charge of murder against Dr. Gamaliel Vail, who had been bound over for his appearance at the Circuit Court in the sum of \$1,000, by Samuel Chambers, Justice of the Peace, before whom a preliminary trial or examination had been held, Thomas McManus being surety. The following was the bill of indictment:

“The Grand Jurors for the United States and the body of the county of Orange, aforesaid upon their oaths present, that Gamaliel Vail, late of the county of Orange, aforesaid, Doctor, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigations of the devil, on the 28th day of November, in the year A. D. 1815, with force and arms at the county aforesaid in and upon one Joseph H. Davis Holmes, an infant in the peace of God, and of the United States, then and there being, felonously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did make an assault and that the said Gamaliel Vail then and there felonously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did take in his, the said Gamaliel's right hand, a certain quantity of poisonous medicine, and did then and there felonously and wilfully and of his malice aforethought give, administer and issue to the said Joseph H. Davis Holmes, which said medicine the said Joseph H. Davis Holmes then and there being did by the direction of the said Gamaliel Vail, take and put into his, the said Joseph H. Davis Holmes' mouth, and swallow down into his stomach, by means of which said giving, administering and issuing of the said poisonous medicine to the said Joseph H. Davis Holmes, in the form aforesaid to the said Joseph H. Davis Holmes, in the county aforesaid, with the medicine aforesaid, was then and there poisoned and swallowed, of which said poisoning and swallowing he, the said Joseph H. Davis Holmes, did then and there languish, and languishing did then and there die, and so the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do say that the said Gamaliel Vail did him, the said Joseph H. Davis Holmes, in manner and form aforesaid felonously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, murder, contrary to the form of the statute in such case, made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.”

The defendant not appearing, the Prosecuting Attorney (Dunn), asked that the recognizance might be considered forfeited, whereupon a *scire facias* was issued returnable at the next term why execution should not

be made upon the property of the defendant and his surety for \$1,000. J. R. Ross, attorney for the defendant, moved that the indictment against his client be quashed for defects, which motion was sustained after due consideration.

THE FIRST SESSION AT PAOLI.

On the second Monday in July, 1816, the court again convened at the house of William Lindley, but immediately adjourned to Paoli and assembled in the new log court house just erected. James Chess was fined \$30 for an assault and battery upon Joseph Glover. This was afterward remitted by the Governor. Adam Wible was fined \$10 for an assault upon Abraham Rife, his attorney being John H. Thompson. John Rigney was also fined \$5 for an assault upon Abraham Rife. Azor Charles sued James Nichols on a note for \$40 and recovered judgment. John F. Ross was attorney for plaintiff. At the November term bills of indictment were returned for an affray, horse stealing, a suit for divorce—Joseph Reubottom vs. Hannah (Cox) Reubottom, several cases of assault, etc. Alexander Meek appeared as an attorney. By this time the court was in full running order. The majority of cases were for assault and battery. Henry Stephens appeared as an attorney. William Shoemaker brought suit in November, 1816, against Samuel Fulton for slander, laying his damages at \$1,000; A. Dunn attorney for plaintiff, and J. R. E. Goodlett attorney for defendant; also Henry Stephens. Plaintiff recovered judgment for \$15 and costs. This was the first slander case in the county. In 1817 E. McDonald appeared as an attorney. Charles Dewey became Prosecuting Attorney in 1817. No other important cases were tried for several years except the murder of Michael Bungler.

THE BUNGER HOMICIDE.

On the 10th of July, 1818, Daniel and Michael Bungler were hoeing corn, when they became involved in an altercation which ended by Daniel striking Michael a violent blow on the side of the head with the heavy hoe, inflicting a wound three inches long and two inches deep, from which Michael died in a few minutes. Daniel was indicted by the grand jury and tried before Judge Floyd, Charles Dewey prosecuting and Henry Stephens defending. The jury decided that Daniel was insane, and thus incapable of committing a crime, whereupon a guardian was appointed by the court.

The usual court routine were suits of slander, covenant, riot, assumpsit, assault and battery, debt, trespass on the case, divorce, trespass, etc. E. P. Stows was admitted to practice in 1817. The famous fictions, John Doe vs. Richard Roe, or John Den vs. Richard Fen, were used at this time and until the adoption of the new constitution of 1852. The old attorneys were sorry to part with the old practice, and deplored the

innovation on a usage so old that the memory of man ran not to the contrary. It seemed a sacrilege on a time-honored custom, and during the remainder of their lives the old attorneys did not become reconciled to the statutory change.

THE LINDLEY—CHESS SLANDER SUIT.

A case which created much amusement at the time to outsiders was that of trespass on the case brought by Zachariah Lindley against James Chess for slander. The latter having a personal grudge against the former for some reason, which is said to have been a rigid enforcement of various merited judgments against him for sundry offences, in order to injure him, and if possible secure his dismissal from the office of County Sheriff, composed and published the following "poem:"

" ZACHARIAH LINDLEY'S MORNING PRAYER.

" Preserve me, Lord, throughout this day,
 A saint that doth most humbly pray;
 Oh, give me drink, and give me food,
 Of everything that's sweet and good;
 Oh, give me, Lord, a store of riches,
 Nor let me go with patched breeches.
 Let me have wine, oh, yes, and brandy,
 To me more sweet than sugar candy.
 Oh give me, Lord, constant protection;
 Teach me to lie at each election.
 Let me have jurors that for hire
 Can always clear a guilty 'squire.
 Raise me up to highest power,
 And give me whisky every hour,
 That I may drink and have my fill,
 And for a vote can give a gill.
 Do Thou make sure, then, my election,
 Nor give to Pinnick your protection;
 Let some device that I may use
 The peoples' suffrage still abuse;
 Oh, let my power still extend
 To help in law my warmest friend; ■
 Save me from lawyers Goodlett and Meek,
 And Thy great praise I'll always speak.

"Z. Lindley—The 109th Psalm and 8th verse.* This was a toast drank by a lady in this town, and every man in this county should drink it. The copyright is secured to the Sheriff."

Mr. Lindley brought suit for \$5,000 damages for the libel, Henry Stephens being his attorney, but the case was finally compromised in some manner not now remembered, James Chess was a notorious law-breaker, and a few years later engaged in counterfeiting and was arrested and prosecuted in the Lawrence Circuit Court. It was shown in

* " Let his days be few, and let another take his office."

the trial that he had counterfeited forty-four eagles, current gold coin of the United States, whereupon he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years. His counsel, Stephen & Kidder, appealed the case to the Supreme Court, alleging in the complaint that no State court had jurisdiction in an infringement or violation of a law of the United States, but the judgment of the lower court was in all things affirmed at the cost of the appellant. Moore prosecuted the pleas of the State.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES OF ZACHARIAH LINDLEY.

Zachariah Lindley was the terror of evil-doers. He was a large, strong, active man, utterly destitute of fear, and made just such an officer as was needed in that early day of slack or absent law. Many a horse thief or other serious criminal, whom he had followed and arrested perhaps in one of the Southern States, was never heard of afterward, the opinion prevailing that he took the law into his own hands and perhaps strung them up to a convenient tree without assistance or without benefit of clergy, thus to save to his county the costs of a long and burdensome trial, and rid the earth of an encumbrance. A few years later than this a negro attacked Daniel Dayhuff with a knife or an ax and cut his abdomen so that his intestines protruded in a dangerous manner. The negro then made his escape into Kentucky, but was followed by Lindley and captured, but was *never brought back*. James Chess, who lived north in the edge of Lawrence County, it is said was constantly engaged in a case of assault and battery, and being a strong man, was usually the aggressor. He feared no man except Zachariah Lindley, but on one occasion he outwitted Lindley, which the latter afterward pleasantly confessed. Chess had violated the law in some manner, and Lindley went up to arrest him. Upon reaching his log residence the Sheriff knocked at the door, which was instantly opened and an arm thrust out. A violent twist was given the nasal organ of the surprised Lindley, and at the same time a pistol was leveled at him by Chess, who had the "drop" on him at last. The Sheriff could not draw a pistol, for if he attempted it, Chess, who was courageous and dangerous, would shoot him without hesitation. He, therefore, made the best of the situation, and threw up his hands when ordered to do so by Chess, and marched out of the yard with as much dignity as he could command in such a humiliating position. Lindley was afterward leader of a band of regulators; he was also Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of Indiana Militia.

THE EARLIEST ASSOCIATE AND PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Comparatively little is known as to the professional character of the early members of the bench and bar of the Orange Circuit Court. David Raymond was the first President Judge and Samuel Chambers

and Thomas Vandever the first two Associates. Judge Raymond lived in one of the counties on the southeast and is said to have been an able jurist for that day. The two Associates were well known to the early settlers of the county. They were rough old fellows, full of hard common sense, with personal honor far above reproach, and graced the position they were elected to occupy. It would seem that the office of Associate Judge was useless, but it greatly facilitated the transaction of court proceedings, as the Associates in vacation could get matters well in hand for the few days of the court term.

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF JUDGE FLOYD.

In 1818 Davis Floyd became President Judge. He was a tall, dark-complexioned man, with a heavy voice and rapid speech, and was specially skillful in the management of a case in court. He was eminently a "jury lawyer," but was also a good judge of law and a fair student. On the bench he was grave, decorous, but would "down" a lawyer detected in an attempt to impose upon his credulity or befog him with intricate legal technicalities. In 1817 John Pinnick became his Associate on the bench, *vice* Chambers, and in 1818 Samuel Cobb also became his Associate, *vice* Pinnick, resigned.

EARLY PRACTITIONERS AT THE ORANGE BAR.

The earliest attorneys at the Orange Bar were Alexander Dunn, John F. Ross, John H. Thompson, Alexander A. Meek, Henry Stephens, J. R. E. Goodlett, Ebenezer McDonald, Charles Dewey, E. P. Stowes, David Raymond, Henry Hurst, William Hendricks, H. H. Moore, Davis Floyd, William R. Bobbett, Reuben Kidder, and a few others. These men were the flower of the bar of southeastern Indiana in early years. The most of them were men of great professional strength, old practitioners, learned in the law, skillful in practice, with high natural talent and character. Half of them became Judges of their Judicial Districts. There is scarcely a case in the Supreme Court Reports of earlier years from southeastern Indiana that was not argued, pro or con, by one or more of these attorneys. Those who more particularly practiced before the Orange Bar were Stephens, Goodlett, Dewey, Ross, Thompson, Meek, Dunn, Moore, and Hurst. Stephens was a man of unusual talent and culture. His advice was sought in nearly all the cases involving life or large property interests. Goodlett was not a brilliant practitioner. He was phlegmatic and deliberate and a good counselor, but lacked that readiness and rapidity essential to success before a jury. Ross was pre-eminently a jury lawyer. He was bright, apt, adroit, technical, persuasive, plausible, a good story-teller and conversationalist, but was not a profound student of the principles of law. He became Judge of the Second Judicial District then comprising the county of Orange. Many of the cases appealed from his judgment to the Supreme

Court were reversed upon well established principles of law or equity. He was a better advocate than a judge. But little can be learned of the professional character of Meek, Dunn, or Hurst. The latter is remembered as a man of great power in the court room. He possessed the highest personal magnetism and natural fitness for his profession, either on the bench or bar, not surpassed in southern Indiana. Meek was a worker. He was slow, but went to the bottom of his cases, but lacked dash, celerity and audacity. Goodlett lived in Paoli for a few years, and was counsel in many of the cases during the decade of the twenties and thirties.

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF MOORE, THOMPSON AND DEWEY.

One of the brightest lawyers of southern Indiana at that period, who lived for a time at Paoli, was Henry H. Moore. He was well educated, and was a prominent member of the Whig party. He became a candidate for Congress and for the Governorship, but was beaten in both races. He was a natural orator, and full of fiery energy. At the bar he excelled as a pleader. He was brilliant rather than profound; was quick at retort, adroit in debate, poetic in fancy, magnetic in manner, and was therefore a jury lawyer of the highest order. His papers, some of which may yet be seen among the county records, show care in preparation. John H. Thompson, who was at first attorney before the Orange bar, but afterward for many years as Judge of the District Circuit Court, was an excellent judge of the application of the principles of law or equity to the case in hand, and was rarely ever reversed in the Supreme Court. It took a skillful lawyer to conceal from him in the depths of conflicting evidence and argument the actual principles involved. He unraveled the web or skein of the most complex or baffling case, and presented the legal and equitable points with a deliberate accuracy surprising to the lawyers. He was well educated, slow, deliberate, auburn-haired, tall, aristocratic, wore a wig, and was rather a poor pleader, as he lacked language, wit and forensic power. Politically, he was a Whig, but took little or no active interest in politics. Charles Dewey was in many respects the ablest lawyer ever a resident of the county or of southern Indiana. He was a hard student, and, to gain his point with the court, would, if necessary, cite scores of cases from all parts of the world, and in all times, involving the principles the application of which he sought. He was, therefore, a profound counselor. If his client's case possessed legal or equitable merits he knew it. His papers were models of strength, skill, pith and perspicuity. His judgment was excellent, his personal and professional character above calumny, his knowledge of the law deep and ready. He was a large man, of fine physique, was solid and deep in debate rather than flashy and oily, but gave sufficient rhetorical color to his arguments to render them interest-

ing to the dullest listener. He never failed to gain the entire attention of court and jury. He was dignified without stiffness, sociable without familiarity, sarcastic without bitterness, and, though an ardent Whig, applied himself solely and assiduously to the practice of the law. He removed to Clarke County about 1836-37.

SUNDRY EARLY COURT ITEMS.

In 1818 and 1819 Hugh S. Ross, James R. Higgins, John N. Dunbar, Samuel Liggett, Jeremiah Bowland, Robert Holly, Henry A. Coward and others were admitted to practice at the Orange bar. At the March term, 1820, Wright Sanders was tried for murder. The details of this case cannot be given. The trial ran through several days and terms, and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter, the punishment being a fine of \$50, imprisonment in the county jail one hour, and three stripes on the bare back. At this time the docket was quite full with cases of covenant, trover, assault and battery, foreign attachment, appeal, debt, case, trespass on the case, larceny, divorce, ejectment, murder, assumpsit, bastardy, adultery, slander, passing counterfeit money, nuisance, perjury, forgery, etc., etc. Jonathan Doty became President Judge in 1821, and Jacob Call in 1822. R. C. Dewey and Daniel J. Caswell, attorneys, were admitted to practice in 1821. Henry Hurst was Prosecuting Attorney in 1822. John R. Porter became President Judge in 1824; Thomas Vandever and John H. Campbell being his Associates. In 1825 John Law was Prosecuting Attorney, and John Miles was admitted to the bar. Many cases during these years were for assault and battery, with intent to commit murder, and owing to the prevailing custom of fighting cannot be wondered at. It was often the case that excellent men were thus indicted. At the February term, 1826, Jacob Cooper and Hiram Cooper were tried on this charge, both being convicted of assault and battery, and the latter of the intent to murder as well. He was fined \$25 and costs. John Law prosecuted the pleas of the State; Dewey defended. Isaac Wells was the one killed. He was beaten so with a club that he afterward died from the effect. His own aggressive acts only prevented the jury from fixing a heavier penalty on the Coopers.

THE PORTER-HOGGATT CONTROVERSY.

In 1822 John R. Porter, attorney, who had been serving William Hoggatt as Deputy Clerk of the county, appeared in the county in printed hand-bills with affidavits from several persons to the effect that Hoggatt was guilty of malfeasance in office. Specific charges were made that he had misappropriated court funds to his own use. He answered in an open printed letter to the public, with affidavits of persons whom the complaint had charged were injured, showing that the charges were unjust, false, etc., but the matter remained in doubt and no lawsuits resulted. Under the authority of the Circuit Court an investigation was

held, but with no damaging result to Hoggatt. Soon afterward Judge Call examined the Clerk's office, and made the following report:

STATE OF INDIANA, }
ORANGE COUNTY. } ss.

October Term, 1822, Third Day of Term.

Having this day concluded the examination of the Clerk's office of said county, I report that I found all things in good order.

J. CALL, *President Judge First Judicial Circuit.*

THE BOLLS-GILLILAND MURDER CASE.

On the 30th of December, 1826, a short distance west of Paoli, Benjamin Bolls and John Gilliland became engaged in a fight, during which the former drew a knife and stabbed the latter in the groin, inflicting a wound about two inches long by two inches deep, from the effects of which Gilliland died in a few minutes. Bolls was indicted, and the case came up for trial at the February term, 1827. After an exciting trial the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, but upon a technical point a new trial was secured, and the case was continued until the July term, 1827. At this time the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter and fixed the punishment at sixteen years in the penitentiary, and a fine of \$1 and costs. Soon after this, for some reason unknown, Bolls was pardoned by the Governor. John Law was Prosecutor, John R. Porter, Judge, and it is probable that Dewey was attorney for Bolls. Altogether the trial lasted eight days, and seems to have been hotly contested.

COURT OFFICERS AND ATTORNEYS.

In February, 1827, Albert S. White, Henry Collins, James Collins, William H. Hurst and Henry S. Henely were admitted to practice. Numerous cases of horse stealing and burglary came up about this time. On the motion of Charles Dewey, Isaac Howk was appointed Special Prosecutor for the February term, 1829, Law being absent. Eben D. Edson and Benjamin Hurst were admitted to practice in 1829. John F. Ross became President Judge in 1830, vice Porter. John H. Campbell and Joseph Hostetler were his Associates. William Hoggatt, County Clerk, died, and in December, 1830, James Collins was appointed to succeed him, but not qualifying he was superseded by John McVey, who for many years officiated in that capacity. In 1831 Jacob Moulder succeeded Campbell as Associate Judge.

THE HUMSTON-DOUGHERTY SUPREME COURT CASE.

In 1829 the first case was taken from Orange County to the Supreme Court, and was in substance as follows:

John Dougherty was the owner of a certificate for a quarter section of land on which one-fourth of the purchase money had been paid. He sold fifty acres* of this quarter section to Edward Humston, giving his

*This land was on Section 23, Township 2 north, Range 1 east.

bond in the sum of \$500 conditioned to convey such fifty acres as soon as the title for the same was received from the United States. Humston then gave his notes to Dougherty for \$50, payable in sawing, and afterward paid the notes. He also executed to Dougherty his bond to pay into the land office the sum necessary to clear it out of the office, but before this could be done Dougherty relinquished half of the quarter section and obtained a patent for the remainder in his own name. Humston took possession of the fifty acres and enclosed it with a fence. George Dougherty, son of John Dougherty, then procured from his father an assignment of the certificate and soon after a title to the fifty acres. He then expelled Mr. Humston from the land. Judge John F. Ross decided that Humston should have a conveyance for the fifty acres of land, provided he paid to the Clerk's office the sum of \$20 for the benefit of George Dougherty, and appointed a Commissioner to execute the conveyance. The trial was a long one, lasting several days, and many witnesses were examined. John H. Farnham was the attorney for Humston, and Charles Dewey for George Dougherty. The latter appealed the cause to the Supreme Court and secured a reversal on the ground that, as the cause was in chancery, Humston not having paid all the purchase money for the land title, was not entitled to an equity of conveyance. This case elicited much interest at the time by reason of its importance, and the fact that it was the first case appealed from Orange County to the Supreme Court.

THE BOWLES-NEWBY SUPREME COURT CASE.

In 1830 the second case, as follows, was taken to the Supreme Court: William A. Bowles entered into a contract with Joseph Potts and John Parvin, owners of a brick-kiln, at Paoli, to deliver to him (Bowles) 70,000 bricks on or before May 1, 1829, and in consideration gave his note for \$210, payable to Potts in twelve months, dated October 30, 1828. The bricks were not delivered, and suit was brought by Edward Newby, assignee of James Potts, upon the note when due; but Bowles pleaded failure of consideration, and to this plea was a demurrer which was sustained by Judge Ross. The Judge accepted the argument of Charles Dewey, attorney for Newby, that the true consideration of the note for the money was not the actual delivery of the bricks but the undertaking to deliver them, that being the construction of the plea and so understood. The case was strongly argued in the Orange Circuit Court by Dewey and Isaac Howk, attorney for Bowles. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of Judge Ross upon this ground: "The time for the delivery of these bricks in this case being prior to the time for the payment of the money shows clearly that it was the understanding of both parties that the delivery of the bricks should precede the payment of the purchase money, and no person can compel another to perform his part of the contract

until he himself has performed what he stipulated to do as the consideration of the other promise. * * * The principle is that where a promise is the consideration, a failure to perform that promise is a failure of consideration. 1 Pet. Rep, 465, Ld. Raym. 666; 1 Saund., 352 n. After being remanded the case became so complicated that it cannot now be followed without the papers, which are missing.

THE LINDLEY-CRAVENS SUPREME COURT CASE.

The third case, as follows, went to the Supreme Court in 1831: Jonathan Lindley, County Agent, sold at auction to John Austin three lots in Paoli, and gave him a title bond as follows:

INDIANA TERRITORY, }
Orange County. } ss.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Jonathan Lindley, lawful Agent for the town of Paoli, am held and firmly bound unto John Austin in the penal sum of \$157.50, to which payment I bind myself, my heirs, and every of them, to be made and done. Witness my hand and seal April 9, 1816. The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bounden Jonathan Lindley doth make a deed unto John Austin for Lots No. 78, 21 and 28, in the town of Paoli, as soon as he can obtain a deed for the same, in failure thereof the above obligation to stand in full force and virtue in law, the date above written.

JONATHAN LINDLEY. [SEAL.]

Payment was properly made for the lots by Austin and afterward he received a deed for two of them from Lindley, endorsing a receipt for such deed on the title bond. Austin then assigned the bond as to the third lot to William Cravens, who soon died, his administratrix being Jane Cravens. Jonathan Lindley also died, his executor being William Lindley. Jane Cravens as administratrix brought suit on the title bond against William Lindley, executor of Jonathan Lindley, and recovered a judgment before Judge Ross. Several important questions came up on trial; John H. Farnham was attorney for Lindley and — for Jane Cravens. It was alleged that Jonathan Lindley through mistake permitted the word "heirs" to appear in the title bond instead of the words "successors in office," and also that it was well known that Lindley conveyed the land in his official character and that his personal property should not be subject to execution under the judgment. William Lindley prayed the court for an injunction on the judgment and general relief, to which there was a demurrer which was sustained and the injunction which had been temporarily granted in vacation was dissolved. The Supreme Court held that the judgment should be reversed and remanded to the Orange Circuit Court, and leave given the complainant to amend his bill, the error of the lower court being that upon sustaining the demurrer to the bill, the cause was not permitted to stand over for a reasonable time for the complainant to amend his bill. The Supreme Court also decided that the complainant's relief was to have the mistake in the title bond corrected in a court of chancery, by which act the county of Orange, and not the complainant,

would become liable to Jane Cravens. It was also settled that the mistake in the title bond could not be pleaded in an action at law, but could only be in chancery, the ruling of the lower court on that point being correct. John H. Farnham was attorney for Lindley, and Charles Dewey for Jane Cravens. This was one of the hardest fought trials of early years.

ADDITIONAL COURT OFFICERS AND ATTORNEYS.

In March, 1831, George Lear was sent to the penitentiary for two years for forgery. James Scott was admitted to practice in 1831. James Clark became Associate Judge in 1833, *vice* Hostetler, resigned. H. P. Thornton had been admitted to practice several years before 1833, as had also Arthur J. Simpson. The leading practitioners at this time were Dewey, Thompson, Simpson, Thornton and Goodlet. Charles Dewey became Prosecuting Attorney in 1834. Richard W. Thompson was admitted to practice in 1834; Elijah Bell in 1836, John W. Payne, 1836; John A. Breckenridge, 1836; William A. Porter, 1836; John Baker, 1837; Thomas J. Barnett, 1838; Thomas J. Throop; Harris Flanagan, 1838; George G. Dunn, 1839; John Kingsbury, 1839. John H. Thompson became President Judge in 1834, with Jacob Moulder and James Clark, Associates. In 1836, William Case succeeded Clark. A. J. Simpson and John Baker were appointed Masters in Chancery in 1838. Michael Mavity became Associate Judge in 1838, *vice* Moulder. John W. Payne became Prosecuting Attorney in 1839, *vice* Charles Dewey.

SUNDRY CRIMINAL CASES.

On the 10th of August, 1833, Daniel Weaver and Peter Lindley, colored men, residents of the county, became involved in a fight during which the former stabbed the latter in the back between the shoulder blades with a knife to the depth of four inches, causing his death. Weaver was arrested and tried for manslaughter, John Law, prosecuting, and Thompson defending, but the jury disagreed. Upon the second trial which was fought with great stubbornness, Weaver was found guilty of manslaughter, his punishment being three years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$5 and costs. In March, 1835, Lewis Peyton who had been arraigned for horse stealing, plead guilty and was sentenced by Judge Thompson to the penitentiary for two years and fined \$5 and costs, and disfranchised two years. There were many cases in court during these years for selling goods without a license. In 1837 Peyton Cornell was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and fined \$1 and costs. In 1838 John W. Johnson was found guilty of grand larceny and sentenced to State's prison for two years, and fined \$1 and costs. His attorneys were Thomas J. Throop and Arthur J. Simpson. The prosecutor was Charles Dewey. In 1839 William Kelley was convicted of grand larceny and sent to the

penitentiary by Judge Thompson for two years, fined \$1 and costs and disfranchised five years. His attorney was John Kingsbury. During the decade of the thirties there were several important cases involving large property interests. Some of these were in the settlement of estates. The largest estate administered in the county in early years was that of Jonathan Lindley during the twenties.

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF PORTER, WHITE AND COLLINS.

The professional character of Judge John R. Porter somewhat resembled that of Charles Dewey. He was deep in the law, long-headed and sagacious, and was a great student, not only of his profession, but of general literature as well. In argument he was very convincing, both to court and jury. Through his addresses ran a vein of satire that always revealed the skeleton in the closet. His arguments were substantial, comprehensive and well sustained by authority, but lacked that smooth plausibility which usually misleads. He was tall, spare, fine-looking, dignified, but could descend when necessary to great depths of familiarity. He was a Whig, though rather inactive, and moved to Covington at an early day. Albert S. White, an ardent Whig and politician possessed high natural talent. He was afterward sent from Lafayette to the Lower House of Congress, and to the United States Senate. He was small, dark-complexioned, singularly honest, and was one of the most profound law students in the State. He was cool and deliberate in debate, but when warmed up became brilliant, eloquent and very effective. He was adroit, subtle, pungent, daring, an excellent judge of men, observing, perplexing, vivacious, and became the master of whatever he undertook. He possessed the remarkable power of grasping the vital points of a case, apparently by intuition. He lived for a short time at Paoli. James Collins possessed great force of character, and never deserted his client as long as there was a listening court. The law was scarcely explored deeper than he went. Authorities in point could be quoted in abundance when occasion demanded. Thoroughly reliable, he gained not only the confidence of his clients, but kindled their admiration as well, by his faithfulness, persistence, probity and deep intelligence. He was tall, auburn or dark complexioned, very successful in practice, grave, without austerity, mirthful, without buffoonery. He also was a Whig and one of the most popular practitioners.

OTHER SUPREME COURT CASES.

There were but few really important cases tried in the county during the decades of the forties and fifties. Those that lengthened out were caused more by the amounts involved than by important legal or equitable principles to be established. Men will often go to law with no case, in hope of gaining their point through technicalities, or a bewildered

jury. Cases which were appealed to the Supreme Court began to multiply during the above mentioned decades. None was of much importance; the following were the most conspicuous:

In 1842, Margaret Watson, formerly the wife of James Pearson, deceased, and now widow of B. M. Watson, deceased, filed a bill in chancery against J. G. Clendenin and others, claiming dower to a tract of land in Orange County and to several lots in Paoli. The defendants demurred alleging multifariousness, but the demurrer was overruled. The bill of the plaintiff was dismissed, finally, for want of equity. The property in question had been conveyed by James Pearson, and the real question at issue was whether Mrs. Watson's acknowledgement of such conveyances was sufficient. The Supreme Court held that as to Braxtan and Coffin, two of the defendants, the judgment of Judge Thompson must be reversed, but affirmed as to the others. James Collins was attorney for Mrs. Watson and Payne and Thornton for the defendants.

In 1844 Enoch Thompson filed a complaint before two Justices of the Peace against Henry Dougherty and William Johnson tenants, for holding over, etc., claiming \$100 damages. The plea was not guilty. Dougherty had sold the property in fee-simple to Thompson, and at the same time Thompson leased the property to Dougherty and Johnson and at the end of the term of lease was to pay \$100 conditioned that Dougherty and Johnson would surrender the premises, and also conditioned that should Dougherty pay a certain debt by that time he (D.) might retain possession of the premises and take all interest in the same. Dougherty and Johnson agreed that if the former did not pay the said certain debt in the time specified they would give up the premises. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court, holding that the claim of \$100 did not exceed the jurisdiction of the Justices, that the title to real estate was not involved in the cause, that to maintain suit it was not necessary for the plaintiff to make a tender of the \$100 to Dougherty, and that the relation between the parties was that of lessor and lessee. This case was a long one before the lower court, James Collins being attorney for Dougherty and Johnson, and H. P. Thornton for Thompson.

In 1850 J. G. Clendenin brought suit against John Frazier, Commissioner, on certificates of the New Albany and Vincennes Road, but being defeated in the lower court appealed to the Supreme Court with the following result: "In the act of 1843, providing for the issue of certificates by the Commissioner (Frazier) of the New Albany and Vincennes Road, for subscriptions in money or labor, the clause which pledges all money not otherwise appropriated accruing from the road for the redemption of such certificates, does not amount to a pledge but is only a promise on the part of the State that the certificate shall be paid out of the tolls that shall afterward accrue; and the Commissioner of said road cannot be sued (by Clendenin) on such promise."

ATTORNEYS AND PROSECUTORS.

In 1840 Andrew J. Thickston and Elias S. Terry were admitted to practice; W. D. Rossetter in 1843. In 1845 William P. Otto became President Judge, Michael Mavity and William Case being Associates. Henry Hollowell succeeded Mavity in 1846. W. E. Niblack and John S. Watts were admitted in 1846. T. B. Kinder was admitted to the bar in 1846. John Baker was appointed Master in Chancery in 1846. Lyman Leslie became District Prosecuting Attorney in 1846. Samuel Frisbie was admitted in 1846. William Case, Associate Judge, died in 1847 and John Hungate succeeded him. Jesse T. and Joseph Cox were admitted to practice about this time. T. H. Thornton had been admitted a number of years before. Lucian Barbour was admitted in 1850. George A. Bicknell became Special Prosecutor in 1850. William Morrow was admitted in 1851. C. L. Dunham had been admitted for many years. In 1852 the office of Associate Judge was abolished, W. P. Otto continuing alone. At this time the Common Pleas Court was created, and the Probate Court abolished.

CASES OF ARSON, LARCENY, RETAILING, ETC.

In March, 1848, Martin Scott was convicted of arson and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, and fined \$1 and costs. Numerous *ad quad damnum* suits were instituted about this time over the Shirley mill property, at Orangeville. In 1848, also, three or four residents of the northern part of the county were convicted of grand larceny and sentenced by Judge Otto to the penitentiary for two years; securing a new trial, they were reconvicted, and received the same sentence, and a fine of \$15 and costs, and were disfranchised five years. William Linsey was sent to the penitentiary for one year for petit larceny. John Sanford and George Jones were sentenced to the penitentiary for two years each, for grand larceny. An important case was tried in 1848 over several town lots in Paoli: Cookerly, Schell, Cooper, *et al.*, vs. Fetter, Dayhuff, Hazlewood, Dougherty, Lindley, *et al.* The trial lasted several days, and exhausted court, jurors and attorneys. In 1849 William A. Bowles was indicted for practicing without a license, but, in court, upon his own motion, had the indictment quashed. In September, 1849, Michael W. Murray was tried by a jury for challenging to fight a duel, and, upon conviction, was fined \$5 and costs, and imprisoned five minutes in the county jail. In September, 1850, Dr. W. F. Sherrod was tried for assault and battery with intent to kill Dr. W. A. Bowles, and was convicted of assault and battery without the intent, and fined \$2 and costs. The trouble resulted from some misunderstanding concerning the Mexican war, in which both men participated. Early in the fifties John A. Lane and W. A. Bowles became engaged in several suits of trespass, etc. About this time the leading lawyers at the Orange bar were Simpson,

Thornton, Baker, Collins and Cox. During the fifties numerous suits were begun by the New Albany & Salem Railroad Company against residents in the northeastern part of the county, to compel the payment for stock subscribed to assist the construction of the road, usually resulting in favor of the road to the amount of from \$100 to \$400. Many cases were begun in 1852, and later, against John C. Bussick, *et al.*, for retailing. A. J. Simpson became Prosecuting Attorney in the fall of 1852. In 1853 George A. Bicknell became Judge of the District Circuit Court. In 1852 William Langford was sentenced, upon conviction, to the penitentiary for two years for grand larceny. Many cases of counterfeiting and horse-stealing came up during the forties and fifties. There was an organized band of these criminals in this and adjoining counties, and several years elapsed before they were rooted out. An important case was the one by John A. Lane against Bowles, *et al.*, concerning the French Lick Springs.

CHARACTER OF JUDGE SIMPSON.

Arthur J. Simpson practiced at the Orange bar for nearly fifty years, and stood at the head of his profession. He possessed more cunning and adroitness than any other resident attorney, unless John Baker be excepted. He was unusually energetic, a hard worker, and "died in the harness," being stricken down while addressing the court in 1881, in the case, the Methodist Episcopal Church *vs.* Benjamin Stinson. His tenacity and perseverance were remarkable, and contributed to his abundant success. He was plausible, excitable, indefatigable, subtle, fearless and entertaining, and was one of the most industrious of the resident attorneys. He was a Whig, and was well known and well respected. At his death the following action was taken by the court here and the attorneys:

WHEREAS, In the merciful providence of an all-wise Creator, our father in the profession, Arthur J. Simpson, has been permitted to live to the ripe old age of eighty-five years, about fifty of which he spent in our midst a member of this bar. In the inscrutable providence of that same omnipotent power, he has been called to a final account of his stewardship here on earth, by which the ties that here so long bound us have been gently severed, and we are left to deplore our loss. Therefore,

Resolved, That with great pleasure our minds revert to our past associations with the deceased during the period of our respective acquaintance and relations with him, both personal and professional, and deeply deplore the great loss we in his death have sustained, both as a citizen and member of the bar.

Resolved, That the same pleasant emotions entertained by the members of the bar in reverting to the past, and the same profound sorrow at their great loss in the present deep affliction which his death produces, is fully appreciated and shared in by the community in which he has so long lived an active, energetic and worthy member.

Resolved, That while we realize that our loss and that of this community falls heavily on us and the community generally, we also realize that those connected with him by the endearing ties of consanguinity and affinity, must and do more keenly feel the weight of this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That we do most heartily sympathize and condole with his afflicted

family, in all the relations thereof, in their sad bereavement, and as a token thereof we will ask the Orange Circuit Court to cause the proceedings of this meeting to be entered on the records thereof, together with such eulogies as may be presented at the time, as testimonials of esteem and regard; and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and furnished each of the papers published in this county for publication, with a request that their exchanges publish the same.

JOHN BAKER,
WILLIAM FARRELL,
THOS. B. BUSKIRK, } *Committee.*

In a brief pointed speech Abraham Noblitt moved their adoption, and was seconded in an able eulogy by John L. Megenity. Brief remarks were made by Messrs. Mavity, Martin, Farrell and Buskirk, and by Rev. Wright Sanders, who was present; thereupon, the motion being put, the resolutions were adopted. On motion of William Farrell, seconded by William H. Martin, the Sheriff was directed to drape the court room in mourning, and leave the same draped for the period of six months.

FRANCIS WILSON, *Chairman.*
W. H. MARTIN, *Secretary.*

SUNDRY COURT ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In 1854 D. W. Lafayette became Prosecuting Attorney. In 1853 James B. Stewart, in eighteen suits against him on *scire facias*, was required to pay \$900, but the judgments were remitted by Gov. Wright. Samuel W. Short served as Prosecuting Attorney in 1853, and Thomas M. Brown in 1856-57. In 1857 a young man of the county was sentenced seven years to the penitentiary for rape. Robert M. Weir took the office of Prosecuting Attorney in 1859. In this year Joseph Bostwick was sent to the penitentiary for two years for grand larceny. Milton S. Mavity was admitted to practice September 5, 1859. James N. Riley was admitted in 1860. Francis Wilson was admitted March 10, 1860. Numerous cases of retailing were tried about this date. C. H. McCarty was admitted in 1860, also George W. Wiltse. John Schultz was sent to the penitentiary for two years, was fined \$5 and costs, and disfranchised five years. John R. Simpson was admitted to practice in 1861. At this time A. B. Carlton became Prosecuting Attorney. A. M. Black was admitted in 1861.

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF BAKER, PAYNE AND THROOP.

John Baker possessed deeper cunning than any other attorney ever a resident of the county. He was not well educated, being wholly self-made, and had studied under Mr. Simpson, from whom he obtained his early tactics. He had fine natural ability, was deep minded, and this fact, coupled with his singular cunning, made him eminent in his profession. His penetration and comprehension made him an excellent real estate counselor, and his craft and skill gave him success where the merits of his case were obscure or altogether missing. Clients with improper claims, unjust demands, with little or no law or equity for them, went to him, and were often repaid by far greater success than they had hoped. He practiced about fifteen years in Orange County, and

during that period edited a small newspaper for a short time early in the fifties at Orleans. He is yet living in Vincennes. John W. Payne, who lived at Corydon and enjoyed a large practice in Orange County, was in many essential respects just the reverse of Baker. He was tall, slender, auburn-haired, possessed a fine brain and a good education, and was, perhaps, the most high-minded and conscientious lawyer of southern Indiana. A client pressing an unjust claim was discountenanced by him. He was neither tricky nor unscrupulous. The moral sentiments predominated. He was deep, skillful and thoroughly reliable, plausible, graceful, eloquent, and a jury lawyer of great power. Men saw from his manner that he could be depended upon. He was one of the ablest men of his day in the south end of the State. He was a Whig. Thomas J. Throop, also a Whig, was tall, rather fleshy, smooth-faced, rather dark complexioned, and had the nervous bilious temperament. His brain was large, and his judgment rarely excelled. His mind was judicial. He was successful in practice. He was plausible and effective with a jury, and was one of the best advocates, possessing wit, mirth and conversational powers of a high order. He was a good citizen, moral, upright and enterprising. He lived many years in the county, and enjoyed a large practice and the respect of all who knew him.

SLAVERY IN ORANGE COUNTY.

In 1858 W. A. Bowles was indicted for bringing seven slaves into Indiana and maintaining them there, in violation of the Constitution, in a state of slavery. He pleaded that the slaves were the property of his wife, and were only temporarily at the French Lick Springs, having been brought from Louisville for a short time for their health. The case went against him, however, he being fined \$40 in the Common Pleas Court; but he appealed to the Supreme Court. There were seven separate indictments for the seven negroes, only one, as a precedent, being tried. While the case was pending in the Supreme Court Dr. Bowles appeared in court and announced, in answer to charges on the other indictments, that should the Supreme Court decide adversely to him he would plead guilty to the other six indictments. Proceedings on these indictments were then deferred until the decision of the Supreme Court was received, which decision being against him he accordingly plead guilty to the indictments and was fined a nominal sum and costs. This case attracted much interest at the time, as a revolution on the subject of slavery was ensuing. The hostile attitude of the North and the South, the Kansas war, the John Brown insurrection and the Dred Scott case, gave prominence to the Bowles case. Severe comments were made by the *New York Tribune* on the conduct of Dr. Bowles in endeavoring to establish slavery on the soil of Indiana. Other papers, far and near, commented on the case, making much more out of it than facts warranted.

CHARACTER OF THORNTON, THE COXES, ET AL.

Thomas V. Thornton, son of H. P., was Deputy Clerk under John McVey, and while thus engaged studied law. He was tall, dark, slender, aristocratic, pompous, walked with a cane and a cigar, was well-educated, a good lawyer, a better counselor than an advocate and was cunning without unscrupulousness. He was County Clerk for fourteen years, though a Whig, but was turned out early in the forties, chiefly by the efforts of Comingore, Albert, et al., who determined that none but a Democrat in a Democratic county should occupy that office. Harris Flanagan lived for a short time early at Paoli. He was a fiery Irish advocate and soon moved to the northern part of the State. T. B. Kinder practiced a short time before he went to the Mexican war. Jesse T. and Joseph Cox lived and practiced law at Paoli. They were quite successful in law, but their immoral proclivities were too preponderant for general popularity. Thomas Collins was admitted to the bar during the fifties. He was a good student, able of brain, plausible, effective, deep, even when a young man, but far more so in maturer years. He became Judge of the Jackson County District. A. M. Black also practiced law, but did not get far beyond probate matters. In this branch he became experienced, and secured a fair practice. Gideon Putnam, Thomas Clark, Simeon K. Wolf, G. W. Friedly and many other attorneys of surrounding counties practiced here.

THE HAMPTON-HENLEY MURDER.

In 1860 a murder occurred in Northeast Township, the circumstances being, briefly, as follows: John Hampton, a young unmarried man, had been paying his address to a young lady about whom the murdered man, Henley, had made observations, which roused Hampton to the determination to kill him at the first opportunity. He accordingly procured a shot-gun, and without any effort of secrecy sought Henley and coolly shot him dead. He was indicted for murder, and convicted of that crime in the first degree, his attorney being James Collins, the prosecutor being R. M. Weir. The trial took place in Floyd County upon a change of venue, and resulted in conviction as above stated, and a sentence of imprisonment in State's prison for life. It was there, after the lapse of about four months, that Hampton died. Other attorneys than those mentioned assisted in the case.

THE M' CART MURDER CASE.

In 1864, when the Twenty-fourth Regiment was at home on veteran furlough, a murder occurred in Orleans, which was soon followed by another. Considerable trouble had occurred during a portion of one day between a squad of soldiers and several men at Orleans, of whom John McCart was perhaps the principal. As the soldiers boarded the train to go to Mitchell, McCart made some remark, which so roused one of them,

named Parish, that he jumped from the train and came back, and in the encounter which followed was stabbed by McCart and soon died from the effects of the wound. The comrades of the soldier were wired the news, and all, to the number of about twenty, came back by the next train, no doubt to wreak vengeance upon McCart, who was found by them in a store in Orleans. They attacked him, striking him so with clubs and otherwise that death resulted. When the boys came back from the army some half dozen of them were indicted for killing McCart, the prosecution of only two, Columbus Brown and John F. Moore, coming to trial. Both were tried and acquitted and further action on the remaining indictments was dropped.

ATTORNEYS ADMITTED TO THE ORANGE BAR.

The order books of the Orange Circuit Court having been misplaced or stolen from the office, matters contained therein cannot be set forth in these pages, save what can be learned from the recollection of attorneys and others. The years missing are from 1861 to 1869. During that period William Farrell, J. W. Tucker, D. A. Kochenour, David Alspaugh, John W. Payne, Thomas B. Buskirk and others were admitted to practice, Farrell and Buskirk in 1868. In 1870 W. R. Harris, W. J. Stone, W. H. Martin, M. W. Elrod, William Throop and Thomas Hunt were admitted to practice. In 1871 R. J. Shaw, Joseph P. Throop and S. R. Tegarden were admitted. J. R. McMahan and W. T. Spicely were admitted in 1873; D. J. Overmyer and Nathaniel Hitch in 1874; W. A. Bell, S. J. Whitten, J. W. Sulenger, J. H. McMickle and W. H. Talbot in 1875; W. J. Frazer, W. E. Hendricks, Abraham Noblitt and E. J. Wilson in 1876; John Alexander, J. F. Dillon, E. W. Black, C. H. Burton, J. D. Carter, C. H. Dillon, John J. Lingle in 1877; George A. Buskirk, Alvin Campbell, Cornelius Curry and John R. East in 1878; S. O. Foster in 1879; J. E. Baker, John Dougherty and John A. Zaring in 1880; Moses F. Dunn, W. R. Gardner, J. H. Willard, Robert Palmer. Among the later Prosecuting Attorneys have been Carlton, Weir, Brown, Shaw, Pittman, Tucker, East, Myers, Mavity, Duncan and the present incumbent of that office, Mr. Henley. Judge E. D. Pearson, who served from 1873 to 1879, is yet living at Bedford. His ability as a jurist and his eminence as an attorney are recognized throughout the district. His successor, Judge Francis Wilson, is singularly gifted in his profession and has risen by remarkable strides past old practitioners to his present eminence and popularity. His qualifications for the judgeship meet with the warmest recognition from the attorneys who practice before him, and from the Supreme Court, which rejudges his judgments upon appeal. As a pleader and a counselor he outstripped many of his competitors. It is said that the speech which particularly made him famous was the one delivered in prosecuting William Sanders for the murder of the Woodwards. Judge Wilson resides at Bedford.

THE MURDER OF HENRY WIRES.

Soon after the war, about the year 1866, Henry Wires was murdered in Northeast Township, under about the following circumstances: The murdered man and Ambrose Parish were young men, and both were paying their attentions to the same girl. They became jealous of each other, and consequently very bitter, until finally Parish attacked Wires with a knife and stabbed him so severely that he soon died from the effects. Parish was indicted for the murder, tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, the trial coming up on a change of venue to New Albany. At the expiration of ten years, Parish was reprieved by the Governor.

THE WATKINS-FOSTER MURDER.

In about 1868 William Watkins killed one Foster in Jackson Township, under the following circumstances: Foster had accused Watkins of larceny, and had followed the latter and repeated the charge, even when Watkins had begun to move his family from the township. On the day of the murder Foster pursued Watkins with a blacksnake whip, declaring that he intended to give him a horsewhipping. Watkins entered a blacksmith-shop, and while there was approached by Foster, who was prepared to put his threat into execution. The attack was made, when Watkins caught up an ax and cut Foster down. He then, while Foster was prostrate and helpless, literally chopped him open with the ax. He was arrested and indicted, and the trial came on in 1871. The strong fact against Watkins was his act of chopping Foster in pieces after the attack of the latter was effectually repelled. The jury was so instructed that they returned the following verdict: We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, and we assess his punishment at imprisonment for life in State's prison." The efforts of the defendant's counsel to secure a new trial resulted in failure, and the court sentenced Watkins to the penitentiary for life. Some time after this, for reasons unknown to the writer, Watkins was pardoned by the Governor. The prosecution in this case was conducted by Robert M. Shaw and Francis Wilson, and the defense by A. B. Carlton, William Farrell and Arthur J. Simpson.

CHARACTERS OF JUDGES OTTO AND BICKNELL.

William P. Otto, who succeeded John H. Thompson as Judge of the Orange Circuit Court, was politically a Whig, and was a resident of New Albany. He possessed the oratorical temperament of sanguin-nervous. He was dignified in court and elsewhere, and lacked somewhat in cordial sociability. He possessed a good judicial mind, and gave close attention to the evidence, and usually gave satisfaction to the opposing attorneys by his rulings. He was technical, but perhaps not more so than was demanded from the responsibility of his official position. His brain

was of the highest type, and though he rarely practiced here, he was known to be an advocate of marked brilliancy. He was succeeded by George A. Bicknell, a Democrat, and a man of even higher talent than he possessed. Bicknell was also sanguine-nervous in temperament, and a stump orator of great fervency and fire. He exhibited higher social qualities than Judge Otto, and even greater culture and natural qualifications for his judgeship. His knowledge of legal principles was comprehensive and profound, and his mind was trained by years of hard study to the severest logic. His decisions stood well the examinations of the Supreme Court. Bicknell resided at New Albany, was in Congress, it is said, and is now one of the Assistant Supreme Judges. He served as Judge longer than any other man.

THE BOWLES DIVORCE CASE.

In August, 1868, Eliza Bowles instituted proceedings for a divorce from her husband, William A. Bowles, in the Orange County Circuit Court, upon various charges of improper conduct, and to secure such alimony as the jury might award, her counsel being Messrs. Buskirk, McNutt, Montgomery and Grubbs. The case was begun before Judge Bicknell, but as the defendant asked for a change of venue, upon the ground that the court was biased, Judge Deiana R. Eckles was specially selected to hear the case. The trial began on the 1st of December, 1868, and continued from day to day until the 7th of the month, when the jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find for the plaintiff, that she is entitled to a divorce, and that she have and recover of the defendant the sum of \$25,000 alimony." The suit thus far had been stubbornly fought by counsel, and no sooner was the verdict received than every possible pretext to evade or annul it was resorted to, but without avail. It is unnecessary to recite the facts brought out on the trial, as the heavy alimony indicates the tendency of the evidence in the minds of the jury. The real and personal estate of W. A. Bowles was found by the jury to be worth from \$75,000 to \$80,000. The court ordered that the payment of the alimony should be by installments, at stated intervals, and should the defendant fail to so make the payments, his estate was to be levied upon and sold to satisfy the judgment for alimony. When all hope for his case was gone in the Orange County Circuit Court, the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, but was beaten there also. The defendant failed to pay according to the order of the court, and the interest, costs, etc., raised the amount to be taken from his estate to nearly \$40,000. Mrs. Bowles soon died, her claims and property became doubtful and scattered, and what finally became of her estate would be difficult to indicate. This was the most noteworthy case of the kind ever in southern Indiana. The attorneys distinguished themselves in their speeches and their management of the case. The

attorneys of Mr. Bowles were T. L. Brown, A. B. Carlton, and T. B. and J. W. Buskirk.

THE MURDER OF THE WOODWARDS.

On the 18th of June, 1866, a bloody murder occurred in the western part of the county. About 2 o'clock at night one or more persons went to the residence of David Woodward, and when he appeared at the door in answer to their call, he was struck in the face with an ax and instantly killed. The murderer or murderers then entered the house and stabbed the wife and sister of the murdered man, so that they died, and also severely stabbed his mother, from the effects of which she never recovered, though she lived several years. William Sanders was arrested, charged with the crime, and waiving examination was sent to jail until his trial came off at Bedford on a change of venue. His counsel were Judges Mavity and Simpson and Dan Voorhees, while the prosecution was conducted by Francis Wilson and Thomas M. Brown, the Prosecuting Attorney. It was in this case that Judge Wilson delivered the strongest speech of his life up to that time. His speech was a masterpiece, four hours in length, but the jury hung, and the prisoner was discharged on bail. He soon disappeared, forfeiting his bail, though nothing was recovered on the bond. Two or three others were indicted, but not brought to trial. Some time afterward William Cutsinger made a confession, implicating one McKinney with the murder, but upon being brought into court he stated that he had been hired by William Sanders to make such confession, and was to receive \$1,300 for so doing. McKinney managed to avert the course of law from himself. Some time after this, or about the same time, Cutsinger disappeared, and has not been seen since, and the opinion prevails that he was silenced or disposed of in some manner. The current belief to the present is that William Sanders is the guilty person, and that he may have had accomplices in this most bloody of all murders ever occurring in the county.

THE PROBATE COURT.

The first will admitted to probate, was in June, 1876, and was that of James Baker, with Hugh Holmes, executor. The second was that of Robert Holaday, in November, 1816, with Robert and Henry Holaday, executors. The third was William Goody's, the fourth William Wells', the fifth David Johnson's and the sixth Michael Burgar's. The first letters of administration were granted Joel Charles, on the estate of Robert Brown (deceased) May, 1816. The largest will admitted to probate in early if not at any period in the county, was that of Jonathan Lindley, in April, 1828. He had owned many tracts of land scattered over the country, not only in Orange but in other counties, and when all this came to be itemized in the specific statements of a last will and testament, considerable space was required on the court records. The

records seem to show that the county probate matter was done by the Associate Judges of the Circuit Court. Thomas Vandever became Probate Judge in 1829, and served until he was succeeded by Burton Southern in 1835. Samuel Wible succeeded Southern in 1840. William Cathcart took Wible's place in 1847, and served until the office was abolished in 1852. At this time probate matters were transferred to a new court.

THE COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The first term opened February 14, 1853, with William Morrow in attendance as Judge. The first act was to admit Jonathan Payne and D. W. Lafallete to practice. The first case called, was John M. Reily, *vs.* Joshua Lewis, trespass on the case. This was dismissed on the motion of the plaintiff, at his costs. The next was an action of debt by Jere Wilson *vs.* Zachariah Tate, A. J. Simpson representing the plaintiff, and John Baker the defendant. The plaintiff recovered a judgment of \$211 and costs. In the next case, Charles Magnaine and Paul Villier recovered a judgment against Z. Tate for \$803 and costs, the same attorneys conducting the case. The next case was the State, *vs.* James King for assault and battery, with intent to murder. He was sent to the penitentiary for two years. This court was abolished in 1873, when its jurisdiction was transferred to the Circuit Court.

THE MURDER OF THOMAS MOODY.

This case, in all its bearings, was one of the most important ever in Orange County, and grew out of troubles which arose between families living in Lawrence County. Briefly, the facts were about as follows: An old man named Toliver, a widower with a family of grown children, married an elderly maiden sister of Thomas Moody, she having three brothers. Soon after this Toliver was killed in a runaway accident, and at the sale of his property in the settlement of his estate, Burt Jones, one of his heirs, had a fight with Thomas Moody over the questions of disposal of the property. Moody's sister, the widow of Toliver, was accused of theft, and in slander suits which resulted she obtained judgment for \$1,500, which amount was collected. In these slander suits Daniel Voorhees, Frank Wilson and others represented the Moodys, and Buskirk, Tucker, Gordon, Lamb and others represented the Joneses and Tolivers. Some time after this, one night a small mob attacked the Moodys at their home, throwing torpedoes and other explosive and dangerous missiles into the room where the family were, and in the efforts of the latter to escape Thomas Moody was shot through the body, from the effects of which he in time recovered. Soon after this the Moodys removed to Orleans, which brought future developments of the case within the jurisdiction of Orange County. Thomas Moody became satisfied that his enemies would not permit him to live long, and so stated to many with whom he talked. One evening in March, 1875, when return-

ing to his home from up town, being somewhat later than usual, he was shot, as he entered his door, by some one and instantly killed. Two loads from a shotgun were emptied into his back, hip and side. This crime created much excitement, though not unexpected. The County Commissioners offered \$1,000 reward for the murderers, the Moodys offered \$3,000 and the Governor offered \$600—in all, a reward of \$4,600. After a time A. B. Jones, Eli Lowery and Cole Smart were arrested upon affidavit, charged with the murder, and in the trial before Justice Stinson a week was consumed in giving the State's evidence. The defense rested without showing their hand, but the Justice bound Jones and Lowery over in the sum of \$20,000 each for their appearance at the Circuit Court, and released Smart. Jones readily gave the necessary bail, but Lowery did not and was sent to jail. Here it was that Lowery turned State's evidence, implicating A. B. Jones, P. M. Toliver and Thomas Toliver and perhaps others. A. B. Jones, Lee Jones, Eli Lowery, M. P. Toliver and Thomas Toliver were then indicted and put in the Paoli jail. While here, in the summer of 1876, the prisoners were attacked by a party of men, presumably from their neighborhood, but, having obtained revolvers in some unaccountable manner, they fired upon their assailants, who were driven off with some wounds, it is asserted. The prisoners were tried at Bloomington, the case of the State *vs.* A. B. Jones coming up first. He was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for life. Lee Jones received the same sentence, as did also Eli Lowery. In the case of Thomas Toliver the jury hung over an alibi, which had been pretty well proved, and afterward the further prosecution of his case was dropped. The jury also hung in the case of M. P. Toliver, and while thus hanging, the accused decamped for parts unknown, forfeiting his bond, from which nothing was realized by the State. The reward offered, as stated above, was paid to Harry B. Ward (detective), S. R. Tegarden, E. D. Millis and Charles H. Keeth. In this case the State's Attorneys in the various stages of the suit were: Friedly, T. B. Buskirk, Wilson, Dunn, John Buskirk, Putnam, Mavity, *et. al.*; and the counsel for the defense: Gordon, Tucker, Burton, McNutt, *et. al.* The contest was closely studied and fought. The parties concerned were wealthy, and could and did pay large attorneys' fees. Thomas B. Buskirk distinguished himself in the prosecution of the murderers of Thomas Moody, and gained the commencement of that popularity which has continued with increasing strength until the present.

THE SEYBOLD MURDER SUIT.

In 1874 a young man named Andrew Seybold was killed at the Springs under about the following circumstances: Peter Mosier and William Tindall were being entertained there by two young ladies, and while thus engaged were thrown at with sticks or stones by several boys. They ran out to resent the insult, and coming upon young Seybold,

Mosier struck him violently over the head with a heavy stick, from the effects of which he died that night or the next day. Tindall left the Springs without knowing the result of the injury to Seybold, and incautiously stated publicly that he (Tindall) had hit Seybold a hard blow. Mosier remained at the Springs, and upon learning that his blow upon Seybold would prove fatal, hastily left the county, going no one knew whither. Tindall was arrested, tried and convicted mainly upon his own incautious statements, and sent to the penitentiary for two years for the crime in reality committed by Mosier. The whereabouts of the latter are unknown.

THE BOUNTY CASES.

Under the call of October, 1863, for volunteers, the County Commissioners offered a bounty of \$100 for each man necessary to clear the county quota of 186 men. That number was actually raised and mustered in to the credit of the county, and the bounty was paid to the soldiers or their families. A few years ago a number of veterans who re-enlisted to the credit of the county under the above call brought suit in the Circuit Court to collect the bounty they had not received, but which had been paid to others who had been mustered in after such veterans had re-enlisted, and had been credited to the county under the call. They took the position that the bounty belonged to the first 186 men credited to the county under the call, and urged that the bounty rightfully belonging to them by priority of enlistment had been wrongfully paid to volunteers mustered in after they had been. One or more suits were instituted as a precedent, and taken, it is said, to the Supreme Court, where the claims of the veterans were defeated, if the writer mistakes not, by the statute of limitations. At all events the veterans failed to secure their bounty.

THE HOMICIDE OF JAMES TYLER.

In July, 1884, Warren Foster, of Paoli, with a revolver, shot and almost instantly killed James Tyler, of Orleans, at the latter place. He was brought to a speedy trial upon a writ of habeas corpus and was easily acquitted in a few hours. The Coroner's jury had previously brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide. It was shown by the evidence that Tyler, without provocation, had publicly threatened to give Foster a severe beating, had followed him for that purpose, had climbed into the hack driven by Foster to administer the castigation, that Foster had commanded him to leave threatening to defend himself by shooting in case of attack; that Tyler had persisted deliberately, that Foster had fired over his head to warn him to cease the attack, and had finally shot him through the heart when it was found that Tyler was not to be turned aside. Foster bore such a good reputation and Tyler such a bad one, that public opinion, when familiar with the details, promptly acquitted the former, and the court in turn did likewise. This was a remarkable case of self-defense.

CHAPTER VI.

PAOLI—THE ORIGINAL PLAT—THE EARLIEST RESIDENT FAMILIES—FIRST BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—MANUFACTURES—PORK PACKING, ETC.—MERCHANTS, EARLY AND LATE—THE BANK OF PAOLI—INCORPORATION—ACTS AND OFFICERS—ORDINANCES, ETC.—SECRET SOCIETIES—NEWSPAPERS—ORLEANS—THE PLAT—FIRST INHABITANTS AND MERCHANTS—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—INCORPORATION AND OFFICERS—THE SCHOOL BONDS—SECRET SOCIETIES—THE PRESS—THE RAILROAD—THE FAIR—NEWTON STEWART—UNIONVILLE—PITTSBURG—ORANGEVILLE—VALEENE—LANCASTER—FRENCH LICK—NEW PROSPECT—CHAMBERSBURG—MILLERSBURG.

IT is erroneously thought that the town of Paoli was originally laid out by Jonathan Lindley on land belonging to himself the year before the county of Orange was created, though this is a mistake quite natural and is readily understood when the facts are known. The land upon which the original town was laid out—the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 1 north, Range 1 west—was purchased from the Government by Thomas Lindley May 27, 1815, and the northwest and southwest quarters of the same section were purchased by Thomas Hopper, September 12, 1811. Early in 1816 the county of Orange came into existence under an act of the Legislature (see elsewhere) which appointed five Commissioners to visit the county, examine all the eligible sites, and permanently fix the seat of justice. This was done, the Commissioners fixing upon the northeast quarter of Section 1, above mentioned, on the land of Thomas Lindley. As they wanted more land than the northeast quarter, they also selected a tract of seventy acres on the east side of the northwest quarter of the same section, owned by Thomas Hopper. It became necessary for the Commissioners to secure the transfer of the title of this land to the county, and accordingly they bought of Thomas Lindley all of the northeast quarter—160 acres—for \$1,000, and seventy acres of Thomas Hopper on the northwest quarter for \$500, or a total of 230 acres for \$1,500 bought for county purposes. At the time this land was conveyed to the county, certificates of sale were made out, and Lindley and Hopper were required to enter into bond with good and sufficient security to complete the conveyance by deed to the county. Lindley did this April 23, 1817, and Hopper April 22, 1817, or about one year after the sale of the land, and over a year after the creation of the county and the establishment of Paoli as the seat of justice. For some reason unknown to the writer, Lindley received only \$800 for his land, though Hopper received \$500, the amount named in the certificate and the deed.

It is thought that Lindley received several lots in Paoli in lieu of the other \$200.

The reason why Jonathan Lindley came in for so much credit and prominence in the affairs of the town now follows. At the first meeting of the County Board in the early spring of 1816 Jonathan Lindley was appointed County Agent, with full authority to have the county seat laid out into lots, and to transact all business concerning the land bought as above mentioned for county purposes. In his official capacity as County Agent he made out every deed to lot buyers, sold every lot, received the proceeds, whether in the form of money or negotiable or other paper, and on the other hand received the deeds in his own name, but in his official capacity, of the land purchased of Thomas Lindley and Thomas Hopper by the Locating Commissioners. In other words, he bought this land as County Agent, but as a matter of fact did not own it himself at all. By virtue of his office, and under the direction of the County Board, he laid out 223 lots in April, 1816, a plat of the new town of Paoli being made on a large sheet of paper and copied into "Deed Record A," in the Recorder's Office. The first sale of lots, which occurred in April, 1816, aggregated proceeds to the amount of \$6,423. Lots sold for as high as \$300, and many of the settlers living in the vicinity of the town became buyers. The fact that all the transfers of these lots were made by Jonathan Lindley, and the further fact that he laid out the town as County Agent, gave rise to the present prevailing belief that he laid out the town originally on his own land.

THE EARLIEST RESIDENT FAMILIES.

Although many lots were sold at the first and subsequent sales, the growth of the town was slow, owing to the fact that many of the lots were bought for purposes of speculation. Among the earliest families to locate in the town were those of James Pearson, John Pickard, John Brown, William Hoggatt, Daniel Dunihue, Jesse Towel, James Sutton, Zachariah Lindley, Jacob Dishon, Joshua Nichols, Mark Trueblood, William Runnells, Jonathan Jones, Thomas Fulton, Jonathan Lindley, Ebenezer Doan, and a little later John McVey, Thomas Lindley, James Clark, Maj. Charles Dewey, Alexander Kearby, John Patton, Dr. Allen, Ephraim Doan, Abraham Bosley, Duncan Darrock, Jonathan Braxtan, John G. Clendenin, Thomas F. Chapman, Enoch Blanchard, Thomas Stephens, Josiah Hazlewood, Daniel Dayhuff, Robert Liggett, Joseph Potts, Joseph Strain, Robert Paterson, Zachariah Moorman, Edmund Newby, J. T. Throop, John Dawson, J. Johnson, Hiram Braxtan, Gabriel Baldwin, Alfred Athon, B. Johnson, Thomas Coffin, William A. Bowles, F. Liggett, Thomas J. Brooks, Solomon Bryant, William Freeman, James Collins, Matthias Lemon, David Adams, Abraham Osborn, Elijah Atkinson and several others. The above list comprises all the leading families, but few, of the town prior to 1830.

EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS.

So far as can be learned, James Pearson was the first to sell goods in Paoli. He obtained his license in 1816 within a few months after the lots were laid out and sold, so that if any one preceded him it was only by a very short time. It is asserted that James Russell sold goods in the town in 1816, but of this nothing trustworthy could be learned. Mark Trueblood opened a tavern in 1817, but James Pearson was the first tavern-keeper as well as the first store-keeper and liquor-seller. John Brown was the "stray keeper" in 1848. Daniel Dunihue opened a tavern and bar in 1818, as did also William Runnells. Samuel Chambers began selling goods in 1822, and Thomas F. Chapman, Robert Liggett and John G. Clendenin about the same time, or in 1823. Edmund Newby and John Dawson opened separate stores in 1824. Hiram Braxtan brought in a store in about 1825. At this time the leading merchants were Chapman, Pearson, Clendenin, Braxtan, Dawson, Newby and Liggett. They all had small stores of general merchandise, such as was needed in the woods at that day. Nearly all, if not all, kept liquor on their counters for their patrons. Abigail Chapman was in business in 1826, and Joseph Potts started a store at that date. Ephraim Doan engaged in merchandising in 1828, as did Wible and Lingle. William A. Bowles opened a liquor store in 1828. Thomas J. Brooks & Co. brought in about \$2,000 worth of goods in 1829. J. & B. Johnson also opened a good general store. Matthias Lemon was one of the tavern-keepers at this time. Solomon Bryant and William Freeman were selling liquor. Liggett kept tavern. David Adams began with a store in 1830; Doan & Hagan did likewise about the same time. Patrick Dougherty opened a tavern in 1831. H. M. Kennedy commenced selling liquor in 1831, as did also Alexander Morris. Alexander Moulder opened a store in 1832. Bowles & Morris formed a partnership in the liquor business in 1832. Ephraim Doan was tavern-keeper in 1833. The merchants at this time were Newby, Braxtan, the Johnsons, Adams, Clendenin, Moulder. Isaac H. Pierce sold liquor in 1833; also Josiah Hazlewood. In 1834 Abner W. Wilson, Joseph Johnson, Jonathan Lindley, Josiah Hazlewood, Isaac H. Pierce, and perhaps others had liquor shops in town. So much drunkenness resulted from this that the great majority of the citizens of the town petitioned the County Board not to grant any more liquor licenses, but the Commissioners refused the prayer of the petitioners and continued to issue licenses, for \$50 per year. This was a source of revenue which they could not well do without, they doubtless thought. The town had a newspaper at this time. Alexander and William Moulder had a large store in 1834. William Lindley and Abraham White in partnership opened a fine general store in 1834. Bowles, Dixon, White and Windom were the resident physicians. Campbell & Simpson were in the mercantile business in 1835, and William Braxtan also. Alexander Moulder

engaged in the liquor business in 1837. If one man could have obtained a monopoly on the liquor business then, he could have made his fortune in a few years. John T. Throop had a store in 1838. In 1839-40 the merchants were: J. H. Campbell, Lindley & White, J. G. Clendenin, Zachariah Moorman, John T. Throop, Polson, McGuire & Co., J. T. Moxley, Hiram Braxtan, Henry Jordan, and perhaps others. Mrs. Meriam kept the old "Mansion House." Mrs. Ruth Bray was milliner and mantuamaker. Pat Dougherty and Grigsby & Albert were tailors. S. Campbell, Jr., sold saddles and harness. Henry Miller and W. E. Liston conducted cabinet shops. A. Davis owned a small store. Campbell & Simpson had drugs. Peter Cornwell and William Marshall were hatters. Col. John Murray kept the hotel "Union Hall," in which was the customary bar; he also kept a feed stable. Z. Moorman sold drugs. Payne, Guyer and McGargy were shoemakers. The above were the leading merchants, liquor dealers, hotel-keepers, etc., before 1840.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

Ephraim Doan was a hatter; so were John Dawson and Thomas Stevens. These men began late in the twenties to manufacture fine fur hats from the fur of coon, otter, mink, beaver, etc. It is said that this industry at its most prosperous period in the town turned out over 500 hats in one year and that each sold for from \$5 to \$12. Dawson at first worked for Doan, but later opened an establishment of his own. These establishments supplied a large section of country with hats which would often last ten or twelve years. In about 1828 David Adams, who had before taught several terms of school in the town, erected a small building and began the manufacture of black salts. He bought large quantities of wood ashes from the surrounding country, would often go to the huge log heaps after the same had been converted into ashes and load his wagon and take the ashes to town, paying from 3 cents to 7 cents per bushel in money at first, but later, after he had started his store, giving goods in exchange for ashes. He hauled the salts to Louisville and brought back loads of goods to be given to his patrons; or sometimes he shipped the salts by flat-boat down the streams to Southern markets, where his goods were purchased. William Lynch manufactured plows. William H. Hudelson says that the first plow he ever owned he obtained from Lynch in 1831, by trading ashes to Adams, and then with the proceeds buying the plow of Lynch. Alexander Moulder was also a hatter in Paoli late in the thirties. His father, Jacob Moulder, who lived about three miles east, was one of the first wheelwrights in the county, and for years furnished the settlers for miles around with large and small wheels and all the articles necessary for spinning and weaving. Early in the thirties John T. Throop and Zachariah Moorman manufactured an improved wheat fan, which they peddled in wagons throughout

the surrounding country, charging \$25 each. Thomas Coffin was a saddler and harness-maker. Josiah Hazlewood was an excellent blacksmith. Thomas Lindley owned a small water grist-mill near Mavity's. John Brown was also a miller, his building standing as early as 1822 near the fair ground. It was a tread-mill operated by both horses and oxen.

After a few years he and Abe Osborn built a grist-mill on Lost River. Old Man Stevens, father of Thomas Stevens, was a Methodist minister, who often preached for the society at Paoli. James Clark was a tanner, and manufactured a considerable quantity of leather, which he sold mostly at Louisville; he made considerable buck-skin also. He had about twelve vats, and about five or six hands. It is said that the hatters of Paoli employed a total of ten men to carry on that industry. Jesse Towel, who lived about where Abraham Noblitt now lives, owned a saw-mill on Lick Creek, which supplied the town with poplar, walnut and oak or other lumber. The liquor sold in the town was brought mainly from Louisville, though Bosley, Pinnick, *et al.*, who owned distilleries in the county, furnished considerable. The home distillers furnished a good market for corn and rye. If they did no better they would manufacture grain into liquor on shares, but quite often they would buy the grain. Early in the twenties W. H. Hudelson, then a small boy, was sent by his father with about fifteen bushels of rye, for which a market could not be found, to Bosley's distillery, near Chambersburg, and the proprietor agreed to make the grain into whisky on shares, and accordingly did. There were several kegs of it, all of them being traded off except one. One of the Clouds owned and operated a combined saw and grist-mill down the creek from Paoli at an early day, It was well patronized. Clark's tannery was started as early as 1824, and soon afterward two others were started by Mr. Peck and Jere Merritt. All three ran quite extensively during the remainder of the twenties and all of the thirties. This was an important industry, as large quantities of hides were tanned and shipped to Louisville. They were discontinued early in the forties. Late in the forties Thomas N. Braxtan began to manufacture a considerable quantity of oilstones, whetstones, etc., which became famous all over the country for their excellence, and were shipped to England, where they found a ready market, being in great demand. He continued this business for many years, even to within a short time ago. He employed five to ten hands.

THE EARLY LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN TRADE.

As early as 1825 T. F. Chapman began to buy grain of the farmers and ship the same by wagon to Leavenworth, for transportation down the river. About the same time, also, he began to buy live hogs, which were driven to Leavenworth, where they were slaughtered and packed. William Lindley engaged in the same business, though he made a

specialty, rather, of the horse and cattle trade. He bought droves of three-year-old steers for an average of \$10 per head, and drove them in herds of several hundred to Ohio, where there were extensive markets for them for some reason. He also bought droves of horses and had them driven through to Philadelphia and New York, where they were shipped to Cuba to be used on the large sugar plantations there. Dr. Reed also engaged in buying cattle and hogs, which he drove to Leavenworth, and sold to the large packers there. It is probable that Chapman packed the first pork at Paoli. Dr. Reed and T. V. Thornton seem to have been in partnership in 1833-34, and later in the buying of hogs and the packing of pork. They slaughtered and packed as high as 100 hogs in one season. It was about 1835-36, that Clendenin and Moorman began buying, slaughtering, packing and shipping hogs. Each erected a good substantial and rather large building in the town on Lick Creek, where he gave employment to ten or twelve men during the packing season—from November to March. Together, these men slaughtered as high as 500 hogs in one season. Then in the spring, after the roads became good, the pork was hauled to the Louisville market. Clendenin's packing house was destroyed with fire in 1840, but Moorman continued several years later. Late in the twenties and during the thirties the above men flat-boated the products of the farm—corn, wheat, rye, oats, flour, pork, skins, etc., to the Southern markets. Lick Creek was then a "navigable stream." James Pearson bought herds of horses and drove them to market at an early day. He was perhaps the earliest buyer of live stock in the town, and Chapman and William Lindley next.

OTHER MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

In about 1833 Campbell & Simpson erected the necessary buildings, equipped with suitable machinery, and began to card wool. At the same time or a little later they erected an oil-mill, and manufactured linseed oil, buying the flaxseed throughout the surrounding country. As every family raised flax in those days, the industry was common and profitable. About 1835 the Johnsons built the King grist-mill, which they operated until about the year 1850, when they sold out to John Fraser, who made some improvements, and in about 1855 sold out to the Truebloods, who remodeled the mill and made it much more valuable. At the same time, also, the Truebloods, Alfred and Hiram, began to pack pork and to keep store in the Andrews building. They also began the manufacture of cigars, buying large quantities of tobacco throughout the surrounding country. Alfred Trueblood was the active brother. He was venturesome and enterprising, and made a comfortable fortune at the various pursuits mentioned. The brothers had \$30,000 worth of capital invested, and had during the busy seasons not less than thirty hired men. They packed 2,000 hogs during each season, and constituted the business life of

the town, and gave activity to all other branches of business. Under them the grist-mill became useful and valuable. They made hundreds of thousands of cigars, and shipped tobacco in the leaf packed in huge hogsheads, in considerable quantity. Their store did a mammoth business. Reverses at last fell upon the brothers. Several of their consignments to New York houses were wrecked on the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic, entailing heavy losses, and their speculations and purchases became reckless, until at length, just before the last war, they were compelled to suspend business with heavy liabilities—\$10,000 more than their assets, it is said. The grist-mill went to John C. Albert, and just at the close of the war to King & Stucker, who rebuilt it and made it first-class. These men yet own and conduct it. They also started a woolen factory in an addition built to the mill, and for many years manufactured jeans, flannels, satinets, yarns, etc., of an excellent quality and in considerable quantity. This factory is yet in operating order, though its use is reduced to carding only. During this period, also, these men bought large quantities of wool.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE FORTIES.

The leading business men during the decade of the forties were: White & Moorman, H. T. Moxley, William and Jonathan Lindley, Lindley & Hazlewood, Hiram Braxtan, J. G. Clendenin, Henry Jordon, W. A. Bowles, Polson & Co., William Cox, John, Samuel and William Wise, Charles H. Moore, E. Coffin & Co., Matthew Trueblood, Grigsby & Albert, F. Bartl, James Cosgrove, Wilford Hoggatt, Henry White, J. N. Springer, A. J. Simpson (wool-carder), W. W. Murray, Wible & Rigney, Newby & Braxtan, Z. Tate & Sons, and others. The doctors were: W. A. Bowles, W. F. Sherrod, R. R. Town, W. W. Dougherty, *et al.* It is said that William Hoggatt was the first Postmaster, and his widow the second. Patrick Dougherty served as Postmaster from June, 1836, to June, 1866, a period of thirty consecutive years. Titus, Anderson & Co. exhibited a circus and menagerie in Paoli in 1841.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE FIFTIES.

The leading business men of the decade of the fifties were: Gary & Young, tailors; W. Hoechstiller, jeweler; R. C. Alderson, house-painter; White & Trueblood, drugs; Wilford Hoggatt, wagons and plows; S. P. Wicks, merchandise; H. T. Moxley, merchandise; Wible & Rigney, merchandise; Henry Miller, cabinet; J. E. Sage, merchandise; J. E. Buerk, shoemaker; M. N. Messick, cabinet; Hoggatt & Miller, plows, wagons, etc.; E. Hearch, clothing; Dr. H. F. Barnes, Newby & Braxtan, merchandise; Dillinger & Wells, merchandise; Charles Haury, jeweler; Jackson & Polson, hardware; Gottlieb Belzer, clothing; Alfred & Hiram Trueblood, merchandise, cigars, millers, pork-packers; Dr. W. C. Williamson, Dr. S. Dill, Dr. Voyles; White & Woodford, merchandise; E. Doan, cabinet;

W. A. Jackson, ironware; William Hoppe, boots and shoes; Hiram Lindley, drugs; Sarah J. Averell, milliner; J. C. Smith, jeweler, C. Lomax, Daguerreotype artist, and others.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE SIXTIES.

During the decade of the sixties the business men were: Graham & Lomax, boots and shoes; J. W. Payne, merchandise; J. G. Edmundson, merchandise; J. & H. Lindley, drugs; H. T. Moxley, Sebastian Kuri, boots and shoes; T. N. Braxtan, merchandise; J. C. & B. M. Lingle, saddles and harness; White & Woodford, merchandise; W. H. Jackson, hardware; A. Trueblood & Bro., Dr. J. N. Riley, Pro & Allen, wagons and plows; Ebling and Irwin, tailors; P. L. Warrall, cabinet; Cogswell & Pro, groceries; E. H. Comingore, groceries; Hamman, King & Co., millers; Bowles & Hunt, drugs; Dr. L. S. Bowles, James Warrell, saddles and harness; Andrew J. Rhodes, furniture, and others. The population of Paoli in 1820 was about 80; in 1830 was 300; in 1840 was 450; in 1850 was 500; in 1860 was 550; in 1870 was 700; in 1880 was about 750, and in 1884 was about 800.

SUNDRY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first temperance movement in Paoli was in 1833-34, when, as stated above, a petition was presented to the County Board, asking that no more licenses be granted for the sale of liquor. The leaders of this movement were A. J. Simpson, David Hudelson, Mr. Scantland, Mr. Springer, *et al.* They failed to accomplish their object, but effected organization which had results in after years. The completion of the New Albany and Paoli Turnpike in 1839, and the establishment of the *True American* by Henry Comingore the same year, were important factors in the future growth of Paoli and Orange County. Business at the county seat almost doubled, and it is said that soon afterward the town had as great a population as at present, though this must be a mistake. Daily stages ran out on the pike, giving the town quick communication with the outer world—quick for that day, but woefully slow for the present. In 1856 a fine saxe-horn band was organized at Paoli and instructed by Mr. Eckert, teacher; at the conclusion of his course of instruction his class gave a public exhibition of their success. The efforts made by Paoli to get a railroad early in the fifties are narrated elsewhere. The Postmasters of Paoli have been William Hoggatt, Mrs. William Hoggatt *

* Patrick Dougherty from 1836 to 1866; H. T. Moxley 1866 to 1870; Mr. Knapp 1870 to 1872; A. J. Rhodes 1872 to 1881; J. P. Throop 1881—.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Late in the forties and early in the fifties the evil effects of the prevailing intemperate use of ardent spirits was strongly felt, not only in

Orange County but throughout all the West, if not the United States. People began to find out that alcohol was not one of the necessities of life, as had been previously and erroneously thought by many. Drunkards became alarmingly numerous, but owing to the prevailing custom and the tendency of public thought to overlook the evil, the sorrowful homes were likewise disregarded. During the decade of the forties the truth came out visible to the masses, and temperance organizations sprang up in all directions like mushrooms from a hot-bed. In March, 1850, a public meeting in the interest of the temperance movement was held at Paoli. Dr. W. W. Dougherty was made Chairman of the meeting, and J. C. Thornton appointed Secretary. John Baker, Z. W. Coffin and W. W. Murray were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws similar to that of the Washingtonians and the Temperance Union, their report with some changes, the object of the Paoli Temperance Association, "being to remove the evil effects of intemperance." The following permanent officers were elected: John Baker, President; Bennett Grigsby, Vice-President; J. C. Thornton, Secretary; Benjamin McCann, Treasurer; James Abernathy, Auditor.

THE BANK OF PAOLI.

This institution began business in 1854 with a capital stock of \$50,000 based upon Louisiana six per cent bonds, and the combined real and personal effects of the stockholders was declared to be worth over half a million of dollars. The doors were first thrown open December 16, 1854, with the following officers in attendance: James M. Hains, of New Albany, President; Elijah Sabin, of New Albany, Cashier; Zeno W. Coffin, Teller; A. J. Simpson, Cornelius White, James M. Hains, George Lyman and Elijah Sabin, Directors. It was officially announced that six per cent interest would be paid on deposits of six months' duration or over. The paper of the bank began to appear, and at first was received with some fear and at a slight discount, but soon it went up to par and became current in exchanges. The following are the articles of association, and the names of the original stockholders with the number of shares held by each:

"The undersigned associate themselves together for the purpose of establishing an office of discount, deposit and circulation, to be known as the Bank of Paoli, under the general banking law of the State of Indiana, approved May 28, 1852, and as such used in its dealings and located in Paoli, Orange County, Ind. The capital stock is \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. This association shall commence on the 1st day of December, 1854, and terminate on the 1st day of December, 1874." The names of, places of residence of, and number of shares held by each person are as follows:

Z. W. Coffin.....	20	Paoli.....	\$ 2,000
A. J. Simpson.....	15	Paoli.....	1,500
Cornelius White.....	1	Paoli.....	100
W. C. DePauw.....	50	Salem.....	5,000
Elijah Sabin.....	177	New Albany.....	17,700
J. M. Hains.....	100	New Albany.....	10,000
J. J. Brown.....	50	New Albany.....	5,000
Phillip Lindsey.....	10	New Albany.....	1,000
Mary A. Lindsey.....	50	New Albany.....	5,000
George Lyman.....	10	New Albany.....	1,000
Martha Frisbie.....	10	Milltown.....	1,000
Samuel Stalcup.....	5	Valeene.....	500
Maria J. Woodford.....	2	Paoli.....	200

As the years passed numerous changes were made in the officers and stockholders. In July, 1856, the officers were as follows: J. M. Hains, President; A. M. Black, Cashier; Z. W. Coffin, Teller; J. M. Hains, A. M. Black, C. White, Jacob Hungary and M. C. Kerr, Directors. Among the new stockholders were M. C. Kerr, A. M. Black, R. S. and Libeas Frisbie, Jacob Hungary, P. S. Kentner, S. H. Owen, W. T. Otto, C. A. Reineking, W. A. Winger, Esther Walker and J. G. Williamson. The following is the financial statement of the bank for the six months preceding the first Monday of July, 1857:

RESOURCES.		
Bills receivable.....		\$ 81,939.27
State bonds.....		72,000.00
State bonds on hand.....		7,000.00
Furniture.....		1,002.27
Profit and loss.....		91.00
Expense.....		977.49
Due from banks and bankers.....		62,994.57
Cash, gold.....	\$ 7,150.00	
Silver.....	4,198.43	
Bank notes.....	11,859.00	23,207.43
Total.....		<u>\$249,232.03</u>

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock.....		\$ 50,000.00
Circulation.....		59,959.00
Discount of State bonds.....		5,527.00
Deposits on certificates.....	\$67,422.82	
Deposits casual.....	13,151.47	80,574.29
Banks and bankers.....		43,778.00
Surplus fund.....		602.37
Interest.....		1,452.10
Discount.....		1,449.30
Discount and exchange.....		4,550.28
Premium.....		1,339.69
Total.....		<u>\$249,232.03</u>

This statement represents the usual condition of the bank. John C. Albert gradually secured the stock until he owned a controlling interest.

He steadily assumed the liabilities also, paying its debts and buying its stock, until the institution belonged to him. The issues continued to circulate at par, during and long after the war, indeed until after the expiration of the charter, December 1, 1874. Every dollar was redeemed, but the vicissitudes through which the bank went, the efforts made by the proprietor to meet his obligations and successfully compete with the National banking system, would have disheartened the majority of men. It wound up its business soon after the charter expired, having redeemed all its obligations. Since then Paoli has had no bank.

THE FIRST INCORPORATION OF PAOLI.

In May, 1840, in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 17, 1838, relating to the incorporation of towns, Leonard Green, A. J. Simpson and others petitioned the County Board to order an election to decide the question of whether Paoli should be incorporated. This was done and the election which occurred May 30, 1840, was in favor of investing the town with municipal powers. The first Trustees were Zachariah Moorman, Arthur J. Simpson, Hiram Braxtan, Abraham Wolfington and Thomas J. Throop. Hiram Braxtan was elected President of the Board, and T. J. Throop, Clerk. In subsequent meetings a full series of town ordinances was adopted. One imposed a tax upon dogs, and another prohibited the sale of playing cards. After about a year the municipal government was abandoned by mutual consent. W. H. Hudson says a tall wagon-maker of the town, now a resident of Indianapolis, attacked Braxtan, the President of the Board, for some fine imposed, and gave him a severe beating, which act caused the total relinquishment of the town government.

THE SECOND INCORPORATION OF PAOLI.

On the 20th of July, 1869, a meeting of the citizens of Paoli was held at the court house to take steps to incorporate the town. A. J. Simpson was called to the chair and H. H. Polson and A. J. Rhodes appointed Secretaries. Several speeches were made all favoring the project. W. J. Hollingsworth, J. M. Andrew and J. W. Payne were appointed a Committee to survey the town, ascertain its population and otherwise comply with the necessary legal requirements. The Committee reported the following for incorporation: "Beginning on the meridian line at the north-east of Section 1, Township 1 north, Range 1 west, thence north 60 rods, thence west through Section 30, Township 2 north, Range 1 west, 320 rods to the line dividing Sections 35 and 36, thence south 60 rods to the line dividing Sections 36, Township 2 north, Range 1 west, thence south on said line to Lick Creek, thence up the same to the southwest corner of Lot 226, thence east to the Meridian line, thence north to the place of beginning." This was the third official survey of the town, the first having been made by the County Agent in 1816, and the second by

John Frazer in 1861-62. It was found at this time, 1869, that Paoli had a population of 584. An election to determine the question of incorporation was ordered held on the 25th of September, 1869, and although there was considerable opposition, the result was favorable by a fair majority, and in December the town was duly declared incorporated by the County Board. The following were the first officers elected: Luke B. Cogswell, Thomas Ireland and Robert King, Trustees; T. B. Buskirk, Clerk; B. D. Riley, Treasurer; Jeremiah Hobson, Marshal; Hiram Lindley, Assessor. The first meeting of the Town Board was held at the office of T. B. Buskirk, January 22, 1870, and Robert King was elected President of the Board. The first act was the adoption of a long series of town ordinances, similar to those of other towns. These ordinances were reported January 29, 1870, at which time they were discussed and adopted. After this, from time to time, other and sundry rules and regulations were also adopted.

ADDITIONAL ACTS OF THE TOWN BOARD.

On the 7th of April, 1870, A. J. Rhodes, H. H. Polson and A. Noblitt were elected School Trustees. By April 30 nine arrests had been made by the Marshal, and the Treasurer reported the receipt of \$43.80 for licenses, of which \$4.50 had been expended. The officers elected in May, 1870, were: Thomas Ireland, W. K. Andrew and Hiram Lindley, Trustees; Joseph Cox, Clerk; Jeremiah Hobson, Assessor; John Jones, Marshal; B. D. Riley, Treasurer. Joseph Cox was appointed Town Attorney, and John C. Albert, Street Commissioner. The School Trustees appointed as above stated, not having qualified, A. J. Rhodes, L. B. Cogswell and Lewis S. Bowles were appointed. The attorney was directed to procure a corporate seal with the words, "Paoli Corporation Seal, Indiana." A tax of 20 cents on each \$100 valuation, and 50 cents on each poll was ordered levied for 1870, but this was soon repealed, 20 cents on each \$100 valuation, and 25 cents on each poll being substituted. At this time the meetings of the Town Board were held at the office of Joseph Cox. In April, 1871, J. C. Albert, Street Commissioner, reported receipts \$186.90, and expenses \$196.56. In May John Jones, Marshal, reported fifty-two arrests for the year. The Assessor's report showed a levy of \$138.824 on personal property; there were seventy-seven polls; \$42 on male dogs; \$2 on female dogs. The School Trustees reported on hand about \$1,100, besides \$1,000 from the sale of the seminary.

SCHOOL BONDS, OTHER OFFICERS, ETC.

At the meeting of May 6, 1871, the School Trustees recommended the building of a schoolhouse which should cost about \$10,000. They had on hand about \$2,100, and advised the sale of \$8,000 worth of corporate bonds to cover the cost. The Town Board carefully considered the mat-

ter, and finally made the following order: "Be it ordered by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Paoli that there be issued bonds with proper coupons thereto attached to the amount of \$8,000, \$4,000 of said bonds to be issued as soon as can be done conveniently, bearing ten per cent interest per annum from the date of sale of said bonds until paid, said interest to be paid annually, for the purpose of building a schoolhouse for the use of the citizens of said town; the said bonds to be issued in bills of \$100 each, to run for five years, but redeemable sooner at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees; the other \$4,000 of bonds to be issued at such time or times as the Board of Trustees may deem proper on the above terms, but to run eight years, and be redeemable sooner at the pleasure of said Trustees." In accordance with this order work on the project was begun. The town officers elected May, 1871, were: Thomas Ireland, W. R. Andrew and Hiram Lindley, Trustees; J. Hobson, Marshal and Assessor; John W. Payne, Clerk; B. D. Riley, Treasurer. The Assessor exhibited the following assessment: Value of total personal property, \$138,834.77; value of total real property, \$166,532. In addition to the usual tax 20 cents on each \$100 valuation and 25 cents on each poll were ordered levied for school purposes. J. Hobson became Street Commissioner in 1871. The Treasurer reported for the fiscal year 1870-71: receipts, \$329.45; expenses, \$284.91. The order for a seal was revoked, and a new one issued in June, 1871. In August the School Trustees reported that they had advertised for bids for the construction of a schoolhouse, and in response had received three, which were opened and examined July 15, and the contract was awarded to John A. Mickey, the lowest responsible bidder, for \$13,900, or \$3,900 more than was expected. The School Trustees, therefore, asked the approval of the Town Trustees, and that an additional \$4,000 of bonds might be issued, which requests were complied with. The officers for 1872-73 were: W. K. Andrews, Thomas Ireland and Hiram Lindley, Trustees; B. D. Riley, Treasurer; Jeremiah Hobson, Marshal; J. W. Payne, Clerk. The receipts for 1871-72 were \$810.09, and the expenditures \$586.67; receipts from the sale of \$4,000 worth of school bonds, \$3,814. The tax for schoolhouse purposes was raised to 50 cents on each \$100 valuation, and \$1 on each poll. On the 2d of August, 1871, an additional \$4,000 worth of bonds were ordered sold. In June, 1872, it was found that of the \$12,000 of town bonds issued \$7,500 remained on hand unsold. These were destroyed by order of the Board, and \$7,500 bonds of the denomination of \$500 each, bearing ten per cent interest, payable semi-annually, \$1,500 payable in seven years, \$3,000 payable in ten years, and \$3,000 payable in twelve years, were ordered issued and sold to defray the expense of building the schoolhouse. Benjamin Stinson had negotiated the sale of the former bonds. Cogswell, Bowles and Rhodes were re-elected School Trustees for two years.

MORE OF THE BONDS, THE STREETS, ETC.

The first street opened was along the south side of Lot 241. In August, 1872, the School Trustees asked for the issue and sale of \$4,000 additional of town bonds, which was done by the Town Trustees in denomination of \$500 each with 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, the bonds to run twelve years. In April, 1873, Bowles, Rhodes and Cogswell were re-elected School Trustees. The receipts for 1872-73 were \$1,156.23, and the expenses \$1,038.21. Andrews, Ireland and Lindley were re-elected Trustees for 1873-74. Thomas Stalcup, Marshal and Street Commissioner; John W. Payne, Town Attorney; J. Hobson, Assessor; J. W. Payne, Clerk; B. D. Riley, Treasurer. In July, 1873, the town ordinances were revised, many important changes being made. In April, 1874, L. B. Cogswell was elected his own successor as School Trustee for three years. In 1874-75 Thomas Hunt, W. K. Andrew and James H. Sherrod became Town Trustees; B. D. Riley, Treasurer; J. W. Payne, Clerk and Attorney; Thomas Stalcup, Marshal, Assessor and Street Commissioner; T. B. Buskirk, School Trustee. The receipts for 1873-74 were \$476.55, and the expenses \$280.60. School fund receipts \$1,398.38; expenses, \$1,561.55. Joseph W. Comingore became Marshal, Assessor and Street Commissioner in June, 1874. In 1875-76 the Trustees were Thomas Hunt, J. F. Stucker and W. K. Andrew; Clerk and Attorney, J. W. Payne; School Trustee, L. S. Bowles; Treasurer, J. C. Albert; Assessor, etc. J. W. Comingore. The number of polls in May, 1875, was ninety-nine. The receipts for 1874-75 were \$2,053.84, and the expenses \$2,114.87. The officers of 1876-77 were Hunt, Stucker and Andrew, Trustees; John L. Megenity, Treasurer; J. W. Payne, Clerk; W. J. Hackett, Assessor, Marshal and Street Commissioner. Thomas L. Brown was elected School Trustee, in June, 1876, for three years. The receipts for 1875-76 were \$2,558.98; expenses \$2,439.71. In September, 1876, the Town Board ordered the issue of \$4,000 of bonds to take the place of those then falling due which had been issued in 1871 to be used in building the schoolhouse. The new bonds were to be of the denomination of \$100 each payable in five years with 10 per cent interest. These bonds were issued and sold, and the first \$4,000 issued of the old ones were taken up. In April, 1877, the office of Assessor was abolished. In 1877-78 the officers were Thomas Hunt, Christian Pro and Abraham Noblitt, Trustees; J. L. Megenity, Treasurer; J. W. Payne, Clerk and Attorney; W. J. Hackett, Marshal and Street Commissioner; W. F. Osborn, School Trustee for three years. The receipts for 1876-7 were \$1,855.78 and the expenses \$1,801.73. In January, 1878, B. E. Bushaw succeeded Hackett as Marshal and Street Commissioner, and William H. Martin succeeded J. W. Payne as Clerk and Attorney.

THE BONDS REFUNDED; OFFICERS, ETC.

In 1878 the sale of 6 per cent bonds was begun to obtain means to

redeem those bearing 10 per cent interest and then falling due. Bonds worth \$8,000 were accordingly issued, in denominations of \$50 and \$100 each, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, the bonds to run five years, but to be paid after one year, at the option of the Town Trustees, and to bear date May 15, 1878. The officers of 1878-79 were: J. M. Andrew, H. E. Wells and J. T. Stout, Trustees; W. H. Martin, Clerk and Attorney; Elisha Braxtan, Assessor (the office having been revived); Marshal and Street Commissioner. L. S. Bowles was elected his own successor as School Trustee. The officers for 1879-80 were: Andrew, Stout and Wells, Trustees; E. G. Wilson, Clerk and Attorney; Thomas Hunt, Treasurer; S. E. Dayhuff, Marshal and Street Commissioner; B. D. Riley, School Trustee. In July, 1879, the amount of 6 per cent bonds to refund those outstanding drawing 10 per cent interest was fixed at \$10,000, bonds to be of the denominations of from \$50 to \$500, payable in ten years, interest payable semi-annually, bonds payable after five years, at the option of the Town Board. These bonds were sold and the proceeds used in redeeming the others as they fell due. In November, 1879, a revision of the town ordinances occurred. The officers of 1880-81 were: Stout, Wells and Andrew, Trustees; Abraham Noblitt, Clerk and Attorney; W. M. Bagerly, Marshal and Street Commissioner; Thomas Hunt, Treasurer. W. H. Martin became Clerk and Attorney in December, 1880. G. W. Beswick became Marshal, etc., in February, 1881. The officers of 1881-82 were: Andrew, Stout and Wells, Trustees; E. C. Simpson, Clerk and Attorney; Thomas Hunt, Treasurer; Jacob Snider, Marshal, etc. U. H. Hon, L. S. Lindley and J. W. Hollingsworth were appointed a Board of Health. The officers of 1882-83 were: John L. Megenity, Benjamin M. Lingle and John T. Stout, Trustees; Thomas Hunt, Treasurer; W. J. Hackett, Marshal; B. D. Riley, L. S. Bowles and W. F. Osborn, School Trustees; E. C. Simpson, Clerk; A. J. Rhodes, School Trustee, June, 1882. In July Pendleton Brown became Marshal. The officers of 1883-84 were: Stout, Andrew and Megenity, Trustees; James F. Collins, Clerk; Thomas Hunt, Treasurer; Pendleton Brown, Marshal; W. F. Osborn was elected to succeed himself as School Trustee. In July, 1883, town bonds to the amount of \$4,300 were ordered issued and sold to get means to redeem old bonds of that amount which came due May 15, 1883. The new bonds were \$100 each, payable in five years, and bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. William Farrell became Town Attorney in February, 1884. The officers of 1884-85 were: Megenity, Andrew and Stout, Trustees; W. J. Hackett, Marshal; H. F. Davidson, Clerk; Thomas Hunt, Treasurer. The receipts for the fiscal year 1883-84 were \$7,080.64, and expenses were \$6,359.05.

THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

Paoli Lodge, No. 119, A. F. & A. M. was established in Paoli, in

February, 1850, a dispensation having been granted Hugh C. Wible, John Baker and H. T. Moxley, by the Grand Lodge to work until a charter could be prepared and forwarded. Within a short time George Faucett, S. D. McCann, J. T. Throop, W. T. Osborn and G. W. Coffin were duly initiated, and invested with Masonic dignity. The first meeting of the lodge was held on the 13th of February, 1850, and the first initiation—that of John T. Throop—occurred May 24, 1850. The first officers were: Hugh C. Wible, W. M.; John Baker, S. W.; H. T. Moxley, J. W.; and the remaining officers were elected as follows after they had been initiated; J. T. Throop, S. D.; W. T. Osborn, J. D.; George Faucett, Treasurer; S. D. McCann, Secretary; G. W. Coffin, Tiler. The lodge was weak at first but gradually became strong as the membership increased. The charter was received in June, 1851, and bore the date May 30, 1851. The lodge has owned no hall of its own, but has a small property saved, and at present meets in the second story of the Riley Block, on the south side of the square. Their hall is tastefully arranged. The present officers are: Christian Pro, W. M.; B. D. Riley, S. W.; William T. Hicks, J. W.; W. J. Throop, S. D.; W. H. Harrison, J. D.; Abraham Noblitt, Secretary. The present membership is large.

The early records of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Paoli are missing. From the charter it is learned that that instrument was granted by the Grand Lodge upon the application of John A. Lane, George Clark, W. C. R. Kemp, John Baker and Thomas W. Knox. It is stated that John A. Lane was the first Noble Grand. It is probable that the lodge worked under a dispensation at first, and if so was established in 1852. The charter bears date March 16, 1853, and the name, Reliance Lodge, No. 130, was adopted. The organization was fairly prosperous during its early existence, but soon after the war came on seems to have had a hiatus for about two years, owing to internal troubles. At the close of the war the meetings were fully revived, and have continued regularly until the present. The leaders of the lodge in 1855, are said to have been John A. Lane, John Frazer and George Clark. The lodge owns no hall, but meets in a rented one, in the Riley Block. It has property of some value saved from time. The present officers are as follows: M. S. Mavity, N. G.; B. M. Lingle, V. G.; George A. Buskirk, Secretary; John L. Megenity, Treasurer; A. J. Rhodes, Warden; J. H. McCarthy, Guard; William Farrell, Conductor; B. D. Riley, Host; William Farrell, M. S. Mavity and Jacob Schneider, Trustees. The present membership is about thirty-five.

In early years the Washingtonians and the Sons of Temperance had organizations in the town, and were largely attended. They continued several years, and did much good in removing the prevailing impression that alcohol was an indispensable drink. These organizations were effected during the thirties, and were revived during the forties and fifties.

In 1868 Paoli Lodge, No. 563, I. O. G. T., was instituted, and for several years flourished with a good membership. On the 12th of July, 1884, Williamson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Paoli, with a charter membership of twenty-three. The officers were installed by Spicely Lodge of Orleans, and was named for Dr. Williamson, who had resided for a short time at Paoli. He was mortally wounded at Champion Hills, while at his post. The lodge gives promise of prosperity.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

The first newspaper published in Paoli, or Orange County, made its appearance on the 5th of May, 1832, and was called "The Paoli Times." It was a small sheet, Democratic in politics, subscription price, \$1.75 per year, and was edited by William A. Bowles. After about a year and a half of irregular appearance, the issue was discontinued. About the 1st of January, 1835, the second paper was started at Paoli by Leonard Green, and was called the *Indiana Patriot*. It, also, was an insignificant sheet, compared with the present newspapers; was neutral or independent in politics, and cost \$2 per annum. How long it was issued, is uncertain, though probably about two years. In April, 1838, the third attempt was made to permanently establish a paper in Paoli. R. McGrew began issuing a Democratic paper called the *Torch Light*, and charged \$2 per year subscription. This paper died without hope of resurrection within a year. The fourth attempt to found a permanent paper at the county seat was highly successful.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

On Monday, the 27th of May, 1839, the first number of the *True American* was issued by Henry Comingore. It was a five-column folio, subscription price, \$2 per year, and made the following announcement concerning its politics: "Our politics, both of a general and local nature, shall be strictly Democratic, believing the people to be the sovereigns in National as well as State Governments. The doctrines laid down by the illustrious Jefferson, the father of Democracy in this Republic, and the universal friend of mankind, shall be carefully maintained in our paper." D. C. Dodds was publisher. The second issue was June 10. In September the paper was changed to a six-column folio, and at this time J. Mayne became connected with Mr. Comingore in a subordinate capacity. The issue at this time and later was somewhat irregular. In 1840 the publishers of the *True American* commenced issuing a small sheet called *The Mirror*. This was filled with miscellaneous literature, and was sold in connection with the *American* for 50 cents per year. It was not continued long. The subscription price of the *American* was soon dropped to \$1.50 per year, but still the editor had all he could do to make both ends meet. In August, 1840, George McKay

became associated with Mr. Comingore, but about six months later retired. In the spring of 1841 the name was slightly changed, becoming the *True American and Agricultural Register*. A full page was devoted wholly to matters of agriculture, and was made valuable to farmers in order to receive their support. The subscription list improved for a time, but the paper was again diminished to five columns, but again enlarged in December, 1841. It was during this period that the first agricultural society in the county was organized, chiefly through the influence of Mr. Comingore. In 1842 the paper was again diminished in size, and repeated calls came from the editor for produce on subscription. In 1844 J. M. Marts became associated with Mr. Comingore, and in 1845 the two started the *Bedford Sun*, at Bedford, of which James Hughes was established as editor. The *True American* was issued until January, 1846, when it was discontinued, the editor going to Jasper, where he founded a paper. While he was gone two short-lived papers made their appearance at Paoli—the *Telegraph* and the *Battery*—neither of which lived long. Cox & Payne were connected with the *Telegraph* and Riley & Baker with the *Battery*.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

On the 29th of September, 1848, Mr. Comingore having returned to Paoli, issued the first copy of *The American Eagle*, a six-column folio newspaper, Democratic in politics of course, subscription price \$1.50 per year. In June, 1854, D. O. Comingore was associated with H. Comingore in the publication of the paper, but his name disappears from the issues in January, 1856. In 1856, for a time, three or four columns of the paper were set in German. This was done by the editor to catch the German subscription, mainly in Dubois County. The issue of the paper continued until September, 1861, and was then abandoned until May, 1862, and then issued until July, 1862, and then abandoned again. It made its appearance in March, 1863, greatly reduced in size, but was suspended in August, and so remained until August, 1865, when it again came out as bright as ever. It was issued until 1874, and was then permanently abandoned, after having been issued about twenty-five years by the veteran editor, Henry Comingore; or counting the *True American* as the real commencement of the issue, Mr. Comingore conducted the sheet from 1839 to 1874, a period of about thirty-five years. It is not too much to say that in this long period no man in the county did more for the Democratic party than Mr. Comingore. He took a strong party position and maintained it to the last. During the latter part of the war he displeased the ultra element of his party by favoring the rapid enlistment of men in hopes of soon quelling the Rebellion. For this he was called by some a "weak-kneed Democrat," but time vindicated his judgment. Again, in the Greeley movement he refused, as he

stated, to leave his party and political principles and "eat crow," and for this was denounced by many of his party.

THE UNION AND THE NEWS.

In 1868 a Republican newspaper called the *Orange County Union*, was started at Paoli, the editor being Mr. Knapp. The material had been purchased by Mr. Knapp mainly in Cincinnati, the funds being furnished or rather subscribed in shares of \$10 each, by from thirty to fifty leading Republicans of the county, who felt the need of, and were determined to have a party organ. Sufficient funds to pay for the outfit were not raised, and a mortgage was executed upon the office in favor of the Cincinnati Type Foundry. The sheet was conducted with fair success until early in 1872, when the editor, who had been appointed Postmaster of Paoli, suddenly decamped, having first, by fraudulent postal orders on other offices made payable to himself, managed to rob the Postoffice Department of several hundred dollars which he collected on his departure from this portion of the State. The mortgage on the office was foreclosed, and the material was sold at Sheriff's sale to Thomas B. Buskirk, a promising young lawyer of the town, who began the issue of a bright Democratic paper called the *Paoli News*. Mr. Buskirk owned and conducted the paper from July 31, 1872, until November, 1879, and for a time had his father, John B. Buskirk as an associate. The paper during this management, secured a large circulation, and had a valuable job and advertising patronage. It was first a folio, then a quarto, then a folio, subscription \$1.50 per annum. At the last date above named the office was sold to Hon. John L. Megenity who is yet its owner and editor. It has a comfortable circulation, and a good job and advertising patronage and is the organ of the Democracy of the county.

THE REPUBLICAN.

The old *American Eagle* became defunct in 1874, and the following year, with the same office and material, J. W. Comingore began the issue of the *Paoli Republican*, a seven-column folio weekly newspaper. The paper was fairly prosperous, and was conducted by Mr. Comingore until November, 1878, when the entire office, good-will, etc., were purchased by Joseph P. Throop and Stephen Collier. The material belonged to Henry Comingore and was not sold. Throop & Collier bought the office material of the Orleans paper, and thus equipped, continued the issue of the *Republican*. In 1879, Collier sold his interest to Throop, who is now sole owner, editor and manager. At the time of purchase by Mr. Throop, the office was conducted mainly, if not exclusively in issuing the paper, but soon a valuable job and advertising patronage was secured, and is maintained until the present. The *Republican* is the organ of the county Republicans, though the *Examiner* of Orleans, takes a portion of this honor.



Polly A Huffstetter



THE GREENBACK ADVOCATE.

In 1876 Henry Comingore began the issue of *The Greenback Advocate*, the name signifying in what interest the paper was founded and conducted. A fair patronage in all departments was secured, but at the close of the second volume the issue was abandoned. The Normal School has for some time issued a small sheet in the interests of that institution and education in general.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Dry Goods—A. J. Rhodes, W. F. Osborn, J. M. Andrew, Stout Brothers. These firms also have groceries, boots and shoes, notions, etc. Drugs—L. S. Bowles, Gabbert & Hudelson, J. H. Sherrod. Furniture—B. D. Riley & Son, John R. Simpson & Sons. Grocers—E. H. McVey, King & Bro., Robert White, Braxtan Bros. Harness—B. M. Lingle. Hardware—B. D. Riley & Son. Milliners—Mrs. Rachel Williams, Boring Sisters, Mrs. L. E. King, Miss Ellen Dayhuff. Barbers—John V. Noblitt, William McCarthy. Wagon and Blacksmith Shops—Dickey & Stout, Alfred McVey and Jacob Schneider. Contractor—William Johnson. Lumber Yard—A. J. Rhodes. Shoemakers—Sebastian Kuri, W. F. Hoppe, A. H. Love. Marble Shop—Love & Carroll. Livery—Elisha Braxtan, A. J. Rhodes, T. J. Hunt. Photographer—George Coquette. Agricultural Implements—B. D. Riley & Son, Stout Bros. Jeweler—J. W. Hollingsworth. Saloons—G. W. Felkner. Tailors—W. L. Worrell, Mr. Swallow. Grist-mill—King & Stucker. Carding-mill—King & Stucker. Saw-mills—John R. Simpson Cox Brothers. Newspapers—Paoli *News*, Hon. J. L. Megenity, editor; Paoli *Republican*, Joseph P. Throop, editor. Hotels—Sherrod House, Dayhuff House, Rhodes House, Hunt House. Lawyers—T. B. Buskirk, M. S. Mavity, William Farrell, Abraham Noblitt, William Throop, Joseph P. Throop, George A. Buskirk, J. L. Megenity. Physicians—U. H. Hon, Laban Lindley. L. S. Bowles, J. H. Sherrod. Dentists—B. T. Radcliff, C. W. Pinnick. Restaurant—William Bagley.

TOWN OF ORLEANS.

The town of Orleans, in Orleans Township, claims the distinction of being the oldest laid-out town in Orange County. The original plat of the town was recorded at Salem, Ind., while Orange was a part of Washington County, and Indiana yet a Territory. It was dated March 11, 1815, and signed by William McFarland and Samuel Lewis as owners of the land, and by Samuel Alexander as Surveyor. This plat shows the original town to have six streets running east and west, named Vincennes, Main, General Coffee, Washington, Jackson and Wayne, and seven running north and south, named Cherry, Kerr, Alexander, Sugar, Congress, Lemon and Lindley. There were forty-eight full squares of eight lots

each and one tier of eight half squares, on the north side, making in all 416 lots. The following is a copy of the record:

Plan of the town of Orleans, Indiana Territory, as laid out within the county of Washington, upon the southwest quarter of Section 30, of Township 3 north, of the base line in Range 1 east, of the second principal meridian line, of the lands directed to be sold at Jeffersonville. References: Each lot in the town of Orleans, Indiana Territory, is 80x160 feet, and each street 60 feet wide, and each alley 10 feet wide. Congress Square is composed of Lots Nos. 167, 168, 169, 170, 195, 196, 197 and 198 to remain for the purpose of erecting any building for county, Territory or State, or deemed necessary by citizens of the town. The streets and alleys to remain as open and common highways forever, excepting where they pass within the limits of Congress Square where they become a part. No part of Congress Square ever to be appropriated as a burying-ground. March 11, 1815.

Test: SAMUEL ALEXANDER,
Surveyor.

WILLIAM MCFARLAND.
SAMUEL LEWIS.

Two months before this time, on the 8th of January, Gen. Jackson had achieved his famous victory over the British at New Orleans, and in honor of that event the patriotic founders and pioneers of the new town christened it Orleans. The first house on the present site of the town is said to have been built by Samuel Lewis, and as saw-mills had not yet found their way to this frontier, it was made of logs. It was used as a tavern for several years, where the wants of weary pilgrims to this Western World could be supplied, and where at night before the blazing fire they were beguiled with marvelous tales of the new country's wonders and advantages. Soon after this came John Steers, who launched the first commercial bark on this ocean wilderness. And a tiny craft it was, too. Built of logs and stocked with the pioneer's necessities, and gaudy notions to attract the occasional savages that yet lingered reluctant to quit their early hunting-ground, what a contrast this first store of Orleans presents to those of the present day. It is said that the first blacksmith was William Redfield, who came among the earliest settlers and followed his trade in all its branches, from gun-mending to horse-shoeing. The first grave at Orleans was dug in 1816, for a man named Festerman, a German, whom the icy hand of death had rudely seized. The reign of Hymen extends equally to the remote dwellers on the frontier and to the luxurious resident of the city. The first matrimonial act in the infant town was that of John B. Moyer and a Miss Misenhamer, in the year 1816, and it was an undoubted case of "love in a cottage." The first schoolhouse was a log one, built it is said, in 1823, and Mr. S. B. A. Carter was the first teacher. In this house and under this instruction many of the children were educated in the primitive manner of the time, and they afterward came to be among the best and influential citizens of their community.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

In 1817 Mr. Lewis built a small brick house and Messrs. Hardin & Kimbley erected the first frame in 1822. Being situated in a happy and

fertile district the new town grew rapidly, and for a time bid fair to be one of the principal places in southern Indiana. Merchants came with new stores and new goods, mechanics brought their skill and industry, and the professions had here their early representatives. Two men who went far toward building up the commercial interests of the town were Benjamin and Ezekiel Blackwell, two brothers, that were long among the foremost men here. As early as 1823 they were actively engaged in merchandising. William McLane conducted an early store. How different was the method of carrying on business in that day from the ways of the present. Then the hunter or farmer brought in his peltry or products of the soil, and received in exchange for them the merchant's wares. Each merchant bought all kinds of produce, and when sufficient was received they were hauled by wagon to Louisville. Now the producers sell their products to men who make a specialty of a particular kind, and get cash in return. They then go to stores and buy for cash what they want, where only that article is kept. In 1823 Benjamin Webb was doing quite an extensive mercantile trade, and in 1827 Kimbley & Moyer and Burton Sutherland were in business, the latter having one of the old-time "groceries" that bring many pleasing recollections to life's gray-haired veterans, who still haunt their boyhood's scenes and dwell with emphasis on the bygone sobriety of mankind. Another of these groceries was kept by Freeman Wright, from 1829 to 1831, and perhaps longer. Others who engaged in keeping these stores, where liquor was the order of the day, were Abner and Jeremiah Wilson and Samuel Hogen, in 1832, Thomas Busick in 1840 and several years prior, James Ware in 1839 and before, and William Teal in that year. In 1840 were Gabriel P. Busick and William Field, Thomas B. C. Taylor in 1844, and L. J. Kimbley in 1846. A considerable excitement was created in 1848, when one of the Busick men applied to the County Commissioners for a license. Several of the citizens of Orleans remonstrated, but after a hot contest a license was finally granted. Other merchants have been Moyer & Hasler, 1828-29; Henry Lingle, 1831; Charles Glover, 1834; Fulton & Bradley, 1838; Bradley & Allen, 1842; J. C. Busick, 1842; J. & J. B. Moyer, 1839; B. & J. B. Webb, 1839-40, and many others of prominence, among whom may be mentioned Col. William McLane, who afterward went to Lawrence County and became one of its foremost merchants; the firm of Walker & Richards, that succeeded Bradley & Allen, about the year 1854; Lynch Brooks and John G. Huff.

MILLS OF ORLEANS.

Samuel Lynd is said to have built the first mill in Orleans about the year 1830. It was an old style horse-mill, and was used for some time. He was instrumental in the erection of the first steam-mill, although he was not the entire owner. This continued to do the business for several

years, and was superseded by the present mill which was built about 1857 or 1858 by Eli Wright & Brothers, who, after operating it for six or seven years, sold out to Mr. John Chenoweth, the present owner and proprietor. He has frequently repaired and remodeled it so that it is now one of the best mills in the country, and equipped with all necessary modern machinery. About ten years ago a large steam grist and saw-mill was built by Mr. Newton Turley. This did a very extensive business in both grinding and sawing, and was considered one of the model mills in southern Indiana. It was totally destroyed by fire in 1883, and has not since been rebuilt.

PRESENT BUSINESS MEN.

The following is a full list of the different persons and firms with their respective businesses now in Orleans, and will give a tolerably accurate idea of the present commercial status of the town: W. L. Reed, dry goods and hardware; John D. Carter, dry goods and notions; Walker & Son, dry goods, boots and shoes, and groceries; J. B. Gifford, dry goods and groceries; C. A. Conder, J. T. King & Co. and T. R. Webb, groceries; John Gonichio, restaurant and confectionery; J. H. Bowles and David Hardman, drugs; Mrs. L. C. Alers and Miss Lizzie Webb, milliners; Cox & Taylor and John Oches, furniture; Merriman & Mallory, carriages and agricultural implements; S. J. Glover, wagon-maker; John Ficklin, William Carter and Miller Girkin, blacksmiths; Reynolds & Co., saw-mill; John Chenoweth, grist-mill and wool-carding; Salyards & Son and Albertson & Nugent, marble dealers; J. C. Hattabaugh, Charles H. Keeth and Henry Heil, boots and shoes; Oliver Turley, harness and saddles; J. H. Steers, Union Hotel; W. H. Graves, Phoenix Hotel and livery; J. Stanley, Stanley House; Newton Turley, dealer in general produce; Love Brothers, livery; W. F. Brewer, jeweler; J. Henson and M. A. Ashley, barbers; E. D. Laughlin, R. W. Lingle, B. J. Hon and May, physicians; J. J. Lingle and Thomas G. Mahan, attorneys; Emmett Harris, editor of *Examiner*.

INCORPORATION.

Orleans was incorporated as early as the year 1829, and Ezekiel Blackwell was first President of the Board of Trustees. The town was too small, however, to support these municipal expenses, and all effort at maintaining its incorporation was soon abandoned. It is said that at this time the town contained only about thirty-five houses. A second incorporation was effected in the fall of 1865, the election to decide the question of corporation or no corporation being on the 3d of October in that year, with David L. Barker, John Laswell and W. B. McDonald Judge and Inspectors. There were seventy-five votes cast in all, sixty-one for and fourteen against incorporating. On the 4th of December following the Board of County Commissioners declared it duly incorporated, and on

the 22d of the same month an election was held for officers. This resulted in electing the following persons as Trustees for the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards respectively: A. W. Gray, John Vestal, Henry Lingle, Samuel H. Glenn and Elbert Jeter. David L. Barker was elected Clerk and Treasurer, and Thomas N. Collins, Marshal and Assessor. Immediately after this the Trustees met and were sworn by James W. Webb, a Notary Public, and organized by electing Samuel H. Glenn President of the Board. They then adjourned until December 29, at which time they met and passed several important ordinances, the first one of which was "for protecting public morality, order and safety;" the second "for regulating and protecting streets, alleys, sidewalks, shade trees, etc.;" the third "regulating licenses and providing a penalty for the violation thereof." Forty printed copies of these were ordered, and on January 15, 1866, the Board met to inspect these copies and the record. The meetings of this first Board were held in the shop of David L. Barker. The first annual election was held May 8, 1866, with the following result: Trustees, Thomas Elrod, John Vestal, Henry Lingle, S. H. Glenn and G. H. Hon; Clerk and Treasurer, David L. Barker; Marshal and Assessor, Samuel Lingle. Marshal Collins reported having received \$34 on license, and the Treasurer reported having received \$30, and paid out \$69.15, leaving the town in debt to him the sum of \$39.15. At the first meeting of the new Board, May 14, 1866, a tax of 25 cents on the \$100, and 25 cents on each poll was ordered to be levied and collected "for the purpose of building a lock-up, and other contingent expenses during the ensuing year." The next record of a Board meeting was in October following, when the Marshal reported \$91.02 his collections, and the Treasurer was instructed to promptly collect all unpaid taxes, and to "defend in court the suit appealed by Joseph Kauffman from the Justice of the Peace, and if necessary to employ an attorney for the same."

At the election in 1867 the same officers were re-elected, excepting S. B. A. Conder in place of Marshal Lingle. About this time a lethargy fell over the municipality, and for a time it seemed that the town organization was about to expire. This continued until 1871, when the next election after the one just spoken of occurred. At that time Jacob H. Stephens, John Chenoweth, William C. R. Kemp, Thomas D. Lindsey and Jephtha S. Jeter were chosen Trustees, John J. Lingle, Clerk and Treasurer, and Charles L. Freeman, Marshal and Assessor. This Board met at the shop of Jeter & Irwin, electing William C. R. Kemp, President. F. A. Sears, A. F. Allen and S. B. A. Conder were appointed as School Trustees, but Allen declining, H. Lingle was appointed in his place. In April, 1873, the town was re-districted into three wards instead of five, as before, and each Trustee thereafter elected was to receive 25 cents for each Board meeting he was in attendance. Under the new

order John D. Carter, Thomas N. Taylor and Volney T. Moore were Trustees, with Taylor as President.

SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS.

On February 27, 1874, it was ordained by the Board of Trustees "that there be procured fifty \$100 bonds for the payment of the school building situated on the public square, principal and interest payable at Orleans, Ind. Interest at 6 per cent per annum." This building was erected in 1864 on what is known in the original plat of the town as Congress Square. It was done by a stock company, or it might almost be said, by public subscription, the cost being \$9,000. It was generally considered at the time of purchase by the town to be something of a bargain at \$5,000. The last of this debt was paid in 1880, amounting at that time to \$1,276.41. So rapid and prompt a payment as this is a thing not often noticed in the history of towns. The time was less than six years, which would make over \$1,000 yearly, counting the interest—a large sum for a town of this size to turn off each year besides its other current expenses. The present School Trustees are Thomas R. Webb, J. H. Steers and Thomas G. Mahan.

OTHER PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

There are two wells in the town that are kept up by public money. One of these is at the corner of Mr. Salyard's property in the northwest part of town, and the other is at the southeast corner of the public square. In March 1879 G. W. Sutherland was awarded the contract for putting 100 shade trees on Seminary Square for \$35. The wisdom of this is manifest, for the yard already presents a beautiful and alluring scene, contrasting agreeably with the surrounding bustle of business. In June, 1882, Dr. R. W. Lingle was elected Secretary of the Board of Health, and after serving with satisfaction for one year, was re-elected by a full vote of the Board. Benton J. Hon was for several years Clerk and Treasurer, and his signature to the town records is a familiar sight on nearly every page, recording the transactions of the Board while he held that office. The present Trustees are E. W. Moore, J. J. Cox and E. J. Salyards, the first acting as President. Mr. Charles E. Allen is the efficient and accommodating Clerk.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Orleans Lodge, No. 153, was chartered a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons May 25, 1853. For eleven months prior to this it had been working under a dispensation, with John M. Riley, W. M.; John Baker, S. W., and William Craig, J. W., but when the charter was granted, John Baker was made W. M., William W. Manning S. W., and Thomas W. Knocks J. W. In addition to these five gentlemen, J. B. Hamilton, Wolfe Braun, John White, J. J. Salyards and Henry Lingle

were members at the organization, making ten in all. This lodge was at one time large and flourishing, but owing to many members moving away it has been greatly reduced in numbers and finances. The present membership is twenty-five, among them being the following as officers: Edwin D. Laughlin, W. M.; Jeruel Leonard, S. W.; Jacob C. Woner, J. W.; Jesse A. Irvine, Treas.; Thomas R. Webb, Sec. The total enrollment in this lodge is 170, and of these 120 have been made Masons by it.

Orleans Lodge, No. 296, of I. O. O. F., was organized November 29, 1867, with five charter members, W. C. R. Kemp, John D. Carter, S. B. A. Conder, W. F. Cloud and N. W. Britton. Eight persons were initiated on the first night of meeting, and from that time to the present this lodge has prospered in numbers and finances, having initiated 108 persons in all. It owns a nice cemetery and has \$1,500 at interest. W. C. R. Kemp was the first Noble Grand, that office being now filled by J. W. Higgins. Mr. H. T. Allen is the present Vice Grand, and W. C. R. Kemp, Permanent Secretary.

About the year 1849 an organization of the Sons of Temperance was effected, and nearly contemporaneous with this was one of the Daughters of Temperance. These existed for seven or eight years, and then expired. Beginning about the year 1855, the order of Good Templars had an up and down life here until 1870, but since that year no temperance society has been in existence at Orleans. On this account, however, it must not be concluded that it is not a temperate community, for it is as much or more so than most towns of its size. It now has but one saloon.

An organization of the Grand Army of the Republic was effected October 25, 1883, and was called Custer Post, No. 252. The following were the charter members: Stephen J. Glover, W. H. Pickler, M. V. Mallory, Abel Murray, William Brown, Thomas J. Bringle, Francis M. Johnson, Charles Sutherland, Reed C. Moore, D. W. Lee, Allen E. Talbott, John J. Cox, Volney T. Moore, John W. Ficklin and John Moore. Stephen J. Glover was the first Commander, Allen E. Talbott, Sr. V. C., and John W. Ficklin, Jr. V. C. The present officers are the same, excepting Thomas G. Mahan in place of Allen E. Talbott. In April, 1884, the name of the Post was changed to Spicely instead of Custer. The present membership is seventy-five, and it is in a good and healthy condition; is out of debt, and has money in the treasury.

NEWSPAPERS AT ORLEANS.

The first newspaper at Orleans was established in 1851 by Giles Smith and John Baker, and was called the *Commercial Review*. It was neutral in politics with strong Whig tendencies, Mr. Smith being the publisher, and Mr. Baker, a man of bright intellect, the editor. These

men conducted it with success until 1853 (February), when Mr. Baker resumed the practice of law.

The next enterprise of this nature was in 1854 and 1855, when W. L. Green published the *Lost River Bulletin*. This, too, was of but short duration here, for it was soon after moved to Paoli. A third effort to maintain a newspaper at Orleans was in 1877, when the *Orleans Journal* was begun as an Independent paper. Like its predecessors, it came to an untimely end after several changes in owners. The paper now published at Orleans is the *Examiner*. This was established in July, 1879, by H. J. Cooper, and has always been an ardent supporter of Republican principles. It is what is known as a five-column quarto, and was conducted by its founder until August, 1883. At that time it was purchased by Emmett Harris, who has since that date increased its circulation from 400 to 700, and improved the paper in both matter and "make-up." After so many efforts a paper has at length been permanently fixed as an addition to the enterprises of the town, and its esteemed and gentlemanly editor is worthy of the support of all citizens in the county.

PHYSICIANS AT ORLEANS.

Probably the first physician at Orleans was Dr. Lynch Brooks, who came sometime in the twenties, and was for many years one of its leading citizens. Besides his practice, which was of the regular backwoods kind, he did considerable business in merchandising. Those old-time whims about "bleeding" for every ailment of humanity, and animality, too, for that matter, are gone and now considered among the things to be classed in the list of the "twin relics." Instead of the old style pocket lance with which every "doctor" was armed, and which answered every use of both cathartic and emetic, the modern "physician" comes with a fever thermometer and a bottle of quinine. That the earlier way was the easier on the patients there can be but little doubt, for then it was either get well or bleed to death—in either case getting rid of the doctor for a time. Now the feeble are not so fortunate, for by the skill of the physician they neither get well nor get sick, but that indispensable individual they have with them always. After Dr. Brooks came Drs. Prosser, Riley, Henry Lingle, Hoover, Wakefield, Charles and James Pearson, Tucker, and those of the present time who are elsewhere mentioned in this work.

THE RAILROAD.

The only railroad at Orleans is the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago. This was built through the town in the winter of 1851-52, and was at that time called the New Albany & Salem Railroad. That was a time when railroads were comparatively in their infancy and ere many of the modern inventions were known that now hurry the commerce of a nation along with such impetuous velocity. The rails were of the old

fashioned flat bar kind, and a trip to Louisville in a half day was then thought to be swift traveling. To secure the road at Orleans the citizens gave \$40,000, all by private subscription, which, considering the time and size of the town, was a remarkably large amount. The largest donor to this sum was Benjamin Blackwell who gave \$3,000. Many others gave liberally, among whom was the firm of Bradley & Allen, at that time doing the largest trade, it is said, that was ever done in the town. On account of having this railroad, Orleans is the most important town in Orange County in a business point of view. Being the only station of any consequence it is the real outlet for nearly all the produce in the county.

ORLEANS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Under this name a society was organized at Orleans in 1880. It is a stock company with a membership of sixty and shares at \$25 each. The objects of the organization were "to improve the breed of live stock and the quality of seed sown, to cultivate a spirit of rivalry or rather emulation among the farmers and mechanics, and to educate the people to appreciate the advantages of our goodly country and to make it blossom as the rose." Among the prominent and active founders were Benjamin F. Turley, Dr. E. D. Laughlin, Gen. W. T. Spicely, Newton Turley and John J. Lingle. The association has held four successful annual fairs, and the gross receipts for each year have been about \$2,500. It is in a prosperous and flourishing condition and bids fair to be one of the lasting and beneficial institutions of the county. The present officers are: S. R. Tegarden, President; J. T. Monyhan, Vice-President; Henry T. Allen, Treasurer; Henry Reed, Secretary, and G. T. Wright, Superintendent.

NEWTON STEWART.

The third town in the county, both in size and in business importance, is Newton Stewart, in the extreme south of Jackson Township near the county line, on the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 1 south, Range 2 west. Patoka Creek flows by this town, and furnishes abundant water-power for the mills that have occasion to be built there. The grist-mill now in operation is owned by Samuel and Reuben Brown, who bought it in 1879. This is the same one built by the Fosters in 1856, on the site of the old Lewis Allen mill. It is now valued at about \$2,000. The town was laid out April 17, 1839, by William and Henry Stewart, at that time having sixty-eight lots, but in December, 1868, seventy-two lots were added, and are known as Shoulder's Addition. To their own name the Stewarts are said to have added the name of their birthplace in Ireland, making the full name of the town Newton Stewart. They were the first merchants of the place, and are said to have begun about 1835 with a stock of general merchandise. Stephen Elkins was their immediate successor, and remained in trade for some time. As

near as could be ascertained the following is a list of the merchants who have been in the town since that time: Dr. James Dillard, Henry Jordan, Henry Banks, John A. Wininger, Daniel Williams, Henry Critchfield, T. N. Braxtan, Foster Bros., Stewart & Edrington, Solomon Williams, John Foster, Wesley Shoulder, Thomas A. Fleming, Tillery & Gass, Stout Bros., Pritchard & Cadle, Frederick Wiedeman, William Roberts, H. H. Polson, Thomas & Burgess, Lindley & Stout, Campbell, Rhodes & Co., Dr. W. M. Brent, J. R. Simpson & Son, William T. Swift. At present there are two dry goods stores, one furniture store, one drug store, one grocery store and one blacksmith and wagon-shop by James F. Dillard.

The first physician was Dr. James Dillard, who came in 1839 and remained the balance of his life. Others have been: Drs. Thomas Polson and Josiah Brown, partners; Dr. J. E. V. Radcliff came in 1855 and remained for twelve years; Dr. Edmund Byon, Dr. John Courtney, Dr. Sylvester Brown, Dr. W. M. Brent, from 1870 to the present; Dr. Emanuel Smith, from 1870 to present. Drs. James Smith, Thomas Courtney and R. H. Hutchason have each been located at this place for a short time. Since the establishment of the postoffice these men have been Postmasters: Dr. Radcliff, Isaac Harmon, Solomon Williams, Dr. Dillard, Jeremiah Jacobs, William Roberts, H. H. Polson and E. B. Rhodes, the present incumbent. Mails arrive twice a week from Paoli, on Mondays and Fridays.

A Masonic lodge was organized here May 23, 1871, and is known as the Newton Stewart Lodge, No. 432. It had worked nearly a year prior to that time under a dispensation. The first officers were: John Courtney, W. M.; Washington Kellams, S. W.; and William Brown, J. W. These three with James B. Gass, Robert King, James N. Marlett, Jordan C. Marlett, William Parks, Robert Parks and James C. Stevens were the charter members. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and has been prosperous ever since its organization, being now out of debt and owning a hall worth about \$1,000. Its present membership is thirty-six, and the officers are: David H. Stevens, W. M.; James A. Smith, S. W.; Henry Sutton, J. W.; James F. Dillard, Secretary; Jesse Tucker, Treasurer; Eli Jones, S. D.; Jesse Cope, J. D.; and J. C. Marlett, Tiler. The lodge of I. O. O. F., known as Patoka, No. 385, was established here on the 8th of January, 1872, with Kinder Parks, N. G.; James Dillard, V. G.; James F. Dillard, Secretary; J. W. Jacobs, Permanent Secretary; William Parks, Treasurer; and in addition to these were William Brent, Joseph R. Leonard and William S. Fisher as charter members. At one time this organization was one of the most thriving in the county, having as high as forty members, but owing to its members moving away it has lost much of its interest, and is now on the wane. There was also an Encampment here with about twenty members, but this is now defunct.

UNIONVILLE.

The town of Unionville is in the northern part of Greenfield Township, and is a flourishing little village of about 200 population. It was laid out some time prior to September, 1864, and is said to have derived its name from the circumstance of the two political parties uniting to raise a pole. At that time, as at present, the township was strongly Democratic, and some dispute arose as to which party should have the top of the pole as the more honorable place. This was finally determined in favor of the "old hickory," and thenceforth everything "went merry as a marriage bell." From this union of the parties the town has been called Unionville. It is said to have been laid out by the Teafords, and is on Young's Creek, an addition being made in February, 1869. There is quite an extensive trade done at this place, and Frederick Gobble is said to have been the first merchant. This was probably late in the fifties or early in the sixties. His stock was not large, and was composed of such goods as country stores of those times kept. He also kept a distillery for some time, but quit that about the year 1868. In 1869 William R. Apple commenced doing a mercantile business with what was then counted a good stock of general merchandise, and for some time did a good trade. His successors have been Enoch Apple, Braxtan & Braxtan, Scott & Wolf, Gilliatt & Weeks, and Teaford & Apple, the last firm now doing a good trade with a full tock of goods. William B. Hill started another store in 1878, and is yet doing a prosperous business with a stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., usually kept in stores of this kind. Mayfield Bros. have recently opened a drug store here, and are having good success in their enterprise. Besides this Dr. W. B. Gilliatt does considerable business in the drug line of merchandise. Mrs. Paulina Bundy, in 1883, began her present flourishing trade in millinery goods. J. A. Weeks and A. McBride are the blacksmiths of the place, each having a shop of his own. Dr. Jacob Martin is said to have been the first physician of the place, coming in 1864, and after remaining about two years, with but little practice, he left. Dr. William D. Ellis located here in the fall of 1867, and has continued here ever since, enjoying a successful practice. Frederick Gobble, the first merchant of the place, began the practice of medicine in 1869 and continued until 1874, when he moved away. In the fore part of 1871, Dr. W. B. Gilliatt began the practice here, and has been actively engaged in it ever since that time. Besides these, Drs. Lomax and Hammond have done some practice in the country, although they never were citizens of Unionville. The churches of the town are two—the United Brethern and the Old School Regular Baptist. At this place there is a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, organized in June, 1884, with twenty-eight charter members, and William H. Hobson as Commander. It is in a healthy and growing condition, and one of the strongest in the county. The name

of the Postoffice here is Young's Creek; and since its establishment these persons have been Postmaster: Frederick Gobble, W. D. Ellis, W. R. Apple, W. B. Gilliatt and J. A. Weeks. They receive mail twice a week from Paoli, on Mondays and Fridays. Williamsburg was laid out in December, 1842, by William McDonald, on the banks of Patoka Creek, in the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 1 south, Range 1 west. At that time he owned the grist-mill there, and also a store. He did a prosperous business for some time. After him Levi Long and Jonathan Halmer were merchants there. This attempt to build a town was unsuccessful, and in a few years there was nothing left of it in a business point of view, and now exists only in name. It is the present place of holding the elections in Greenfield Township.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, near the south boundary of the county, is said to have been named for a family who lived there named Pitman. This place is familiarly known among the citizens of the surrounding country as "Short Peg," but whence this unenviable appellation came is past finding out, even by the inquisitive historian. There is at this time a country store there owned by Patton, a grist-mill by Alonzo Bennett and a saw-mill.

ORANGEVILLE.

On the 14th day of June, 1849, Samuel Hicks, Harvey Denny and Nathaniel B. Wilson laid out a town on the southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 2 north, Range 1 west. This town, consisting of fifty-eight lots, was named Orangeville, and something of the spirit of its founders may be caught from the following stipulation placed in the record at the same time: "The proprietors of the said town of Orangeville do mutually covenant and agree that we and our successors in title forever will not make, sell or dispose of, or permit others to make, sell or dispose of spirituous liquors, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes, in or contiguous to the said town of Orangeville. For each day's violation of the above covenant the violator shall pay five dollars, as in any case of debt, upon the complaint of any citizen of said town of Orangeville, to be applied to the district school in which the said town of Orangeville is situated." The object aimed at by this agreement is indeed a commendable one, but whether or not such a contract would be binding on everybody "forever" is a matter of much doubt. Nevertheless, it is surely a harmless means to obtain a worthy end, and in this case it seems to have worked the desired effect, as there has never yet been a saloon or retail liquor establishment of any kind in the town. Long may Orangeville retain its present reputation for temperate and moral habits! It is situated at what is usually known as the "rise of Lost River," where the water springs from the earth at the foot of a large rock, affording a stream sufficient to be dignified with the name of river. A short distance below

this is situated the flouring-mill now owned by Samuel Hicks, one of the original proprietors of the town. The first mill here was built and owned by Jacob Shirley, probably as early as 1820, and it was operated by an undershot water-wheel. The building was made of logs, as was nearly everything else in the line of architecture at that date in Orange County. This mill has changed owners several times, but for several years has been controlled by Mr. Hicks at different times. The last time it came to his hands he changed the location and rebuilt, at the same time putting in new machinery, so that it can now be operated by either steam or water power.

About the year 1850 William P. Hobbs began doing the first trade in general merchandise that was ever carried on at Orangeville, and at nearly the same time was appointed the first Postmaster of the place. He continued in his business for about three years when he sold to Van R. Noblitt and Andrew Elrod, the former of whom has remained in trade there ever since. John B. Buskirk succeeded Mr. Hobbs as Postmaster, and since then John A. Ritter and Van R. Noblitt have held the office, the last since 1869 continuously.

There is at present a daily mail, and it is on the route from Mitchell to Jasper, going each way every day. The firms of Ritter & Buskirk, Buskirk & Collins, Noblitt & Buskirk, Davis & Brown and H. H. Polson & Son, have all, in their turn done the leading trade of the place. Lewis Webb had a drug store about 1876, and Dr. Ritter also kept a full line of medicines for several years. Asbury Knight kept a sort of huckster shop here for a short time.

Harrison Woods was the first blacksmith and after him Richard Pruett and many others. Robert Knight is the present "Village Blacksmith," and he finds but little time to repose in the shade of any spreading chestnut. John Whittington followed wagon-making for several years, and used to turn out two-horse wagons for \$15. Of course there were others at higher prices, but then people were not so proud nor wealthy either, and a \$15 wagon was good enough for most folks. George Faucett also worked at this considerably in early times, and Dr. Ritter now has a wagon that he says was made by Faucett nearly sixty years ago.

Dr. John A. Ritter, one of the prominent and respected citizens of the county, was the first physician at Orangeville, where he settled in 1850, and has ever since been in the active practice of his profession. Other physicians here have been Dr. A. L. Goodwin, Dr. Charles Reed, Dr. Elias Albertson, Dr. Charles M. Riley and Dr. Carter, the last coming in 1856, and has ever since then been associated with Dr. Ritter.

A lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 113, is located here. It was organized June 30, 1852, at Orleans, with M. L. Deal, J. B. Wilson, Edward Barr, W. L. Vanoy and L. S. Coffin as petitioners. The following were the

charter members: John Baker, William C. R. Kemp, George Clark, Jeremiah Reed, Thomas W. Knox and John G. Huff. Sometime after this the lodge was changed to Orangeville, where it has been successful, owning the building in which they meet, and have over \$1,000 at interest, and a present membership of twenty-five. There was also a lodge of the Patrons of Husbandry that flourished here for a while during the period when that organization was in its glory.

VALEENE.

Within the bounds of Southeast Township there is but one town. This is Valeene, located a little west of the center, on the southwest quarter of Section 10, and the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 1 south, and Range 1 east. It was laid out April 10, 1837, by John Hollowell, Sr., and John Hollowell, Jr., who at the same time donated Lot No. 21 to the public for school purposes. The first store in the township is said to have been kept by Samuel Stalcup, one and a half miles east of Valeene, at his residence, about the year 1836. He soon after sold to Isaac Roach who moved it to Valeene making the first store of that place. Since then the following persons have been doing a general merchandise trade there: William Wellman, Irvin Polson, John Briggs, John Maxedon and Dr. Lee Hazlewood, partners, Joseph Ferguson, Thomas Maxedon, Reed Stalcup, J. W. Montgomery & Co., Albert Montgomery & Co. and J. W. Sloan, these last two being now in business. The earlier merchants were compelled to haul all their goods from Louisville by wagons, but since the building of what is known as the Air Line Railroad, all goods are shipped to Marengo on that road, and thence carted to Valeene. The postoffice was established about the year 1840, with William Holaday as the first Postmaster. Since then William Wellman, William Stalcup, Henry Smith, John Walton, John Maxedon, Pearson Maxedon, J. W. Montgomery and J. W. Sloan have held that office, the last-named gentleman being the present incumbent. The first postal route that brought mail to Valeene was from Leavenworth to Paoli, which continued until November, 1882, and since that time has been brought from Marengo on the Air Line. On account of the prevailing good health, physicians have been rather shy of this town. Dr. Lee Hazlewood, now one of its honored and respected citizens, was the first doctor that located there, coming in the spring of 1841. Dr. John C. Dyer came in 1852, and after a few months left, as did Dr. Goodwin in 1873. Dr. Robert Maxedon practiced here from 1873 to 1875. Dr. George R. Hazlewood began practice in 1879 in company with his father, and has remained with him ever since.

A lodge of Odd Fellows, known as Valeene Lodge, No. 558, was organized here in 1879. Its first officers were: J. W. Montgomery, N. G.; Pearson Maxedon, V. G.; S. S. Murphy, Secretary; Robert Wood, Treas-

urer; Lee Hazlewood, R. S. N. G.; G. R. Hazlewood, L. S. N. G.; Isaac Free, R. S. V. G.; Emanuel Smith, L. S. V. G. These six persons appear as charter members: J. W. Montgomery, S. S. Murphy, Emanuel Smith, Pearson Maxedon, Robert Wood and Joseph Bird. The lodge has been prosperous and has about forty members at present.

LANCASTER.

The town of Lancaster is situated in the northwest part of Northeast Township, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. It was laid out in October, 1851, by David S. Lewis and Isaac Edwards on both sides of the railroad, and has a total of thirty-eight lots. North, High, Railroad and Water Streets run east and west, while Lost River, Walnut and Leavenworth Streets run north and south. It is on the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 3 North, Range 1 east.

The first store here was kept and owned by the founders of the town, Messrs. Lewis & Edwards. This was about the time of completing the railroad. The building at that time answered the purpose for both store, railroad depot and warehouse. These men did a good trade for some time, and after changing hands several times the store was discontinued. About the same time the Postoffice was established there, with Spencer Smith as Postmaster. His successors have been but two—A. C. Dowd and the present incumbent, Henry Mahan. Soon after the railroad was built here, Frank Moore and Benjamin Turner formed a partnership and for a year or so did quite an extensive mercantile trade. Mr. J. G. Reed succeeded Moore & Turner, and in 1855 or 1856 sold out to Messrs. Lee & Hardman, who sold to A. C. Dowd, and he to Mr. Henry Monyhan, who is still there and pursuing a prosperous business, and is agent for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. In 1875 or 1876 Mr. J. G. Reed put in a stock of general merchandise at Lancaster and has continued there ever since. The first blacksmith was probably James Hostetler, but since his day several have been there. Mr. John H. Mathew is now engaged in that trade. A saw-mill was put up here about 1852, by Tegarden & Forester, and about five years later a grist-mill was added, and for about ten years did a considerable custom grinding, and then gradually died out.

FRENCH LICK.

The town of French Lick was laid on the second day of May, 1857, by William A. Bowles. It consisted of seventy-seven lots on Section 3, Township 1 north, Range 2 west. A "public ground or avenue" was donated "for school or township purposes, where suitable buildings shall be erected thereon by the public." On the authority of Dr. Ryan, it is said that a store was kept here as early as 1813, by Charles & Hungate, although it was probably but little more than a supply store for ammunition and such necessaries as were kept in the neighborhood of early

military stations of that day. Dr. Bowles was interested in the development of the place, and early became one of its merchants. About or prior to the time of laying out the town, a postoffice was established here, but after a few years it was discontinued until 1865, when Dr. Ryan re-established it there and was himself made Postmaster. This position he held for seventeen years, when H. E. Wells was appointed in his stead and occupies that office. The store that probably does more business than any other one in the county is now at this place, and is owned by Mr. H. E. Wells. He keeps a full assortment of general merchandise and has no opposition. This was the voting place for old Southwest Township, as it is also for French Lick.

NEW PROSPECT.

New Prospect, also in French Lick Township, was laid out September 4, 1836, by Nathan Pinnick, on the east half of Section 27, Township 2 north, Range 2 west. It is situated at the junction of French Lick Creek and Lost River, and on the new Albany and Vincennes turnpike. The auction of lots occurred on the 5th of September, 1839. Lost River was at that time navigable for ordinary river craft to the mouth of Lick Creek, about one mile farther up the stream, and where there were two grist-mills in operation for several years, one of which is now known as the Grigsby Mill. A postoffice has long been established here, and the place was formerly a very good trading point.

Lick Creek is another postoffice in the eastern part of the township, kept by Mr. George W. Campbell. He is also doing a thriving trade in dry goods and general merchandise.

CHAMBERSBURG.

The land upon which this village stands, the southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 1 north, Range 1 east, was purchased from the Government by Samuel Chambers, September 13, 1821. Mr. Chambers had bought the southwest quarter of the same section, July 28, 1815. On the southwest part of the southeast quarter of the above section, Samuel Chambers, owner and proprietor, assisted by Thomas Newlin, County Surveyor, laid out a total of 207 lots in the month of September, 1840, and named the village thus founded in honor of himself—Chambersburg. Prior to that period it had had no particular name, though there had been a store and blacksmith-shop and possibly other business interests there for many years before. As early as 1822 Mr. Chambers erected a small log store building on the present site of the village, in which he placed about \$600 worth of a general assortment of goods which he had bought at Louisville, Ky., the stock comprising, among other things, dry-goods, groceries, hardware, notions, etc. He also opened a harness and saddlery shop, which he conducted in connection with his store, and also opened a tavern. He also engaged in business at the county seat, and

thus had "several irons in the fire," not the least important being his occupation of the office of Representative and later of State Senator. Soon after this store was established Robert Paschal opened a blacksmith-shop there. Here it was that many of the early settlers bought their plows, axes, etc., and obtained their repairs of farm implements. Late in the twenties James Woolly erected a building and began to manufacture wagons, which were ironed at the shop. A postoffice was secured about 1830, Samuel Chambers being the agent. The brick house of Mr. Chambers was built about this time. This was the village prior to 1840. As soon as the lots was laid out and offered for sale, and as soon as it became apparent that a village in earnest was to grow there, residents began to appear and industries spring into life. Col. John Murray opened a small store. The turnpike had been completed the year before, and extensive travel westward created the necessity of a village at that point. The tavern was crowded. Solomon Donner soon opened a blacksmith-shop. George Moore opened a carpenter-shop. John G. Cadle opened a general store. R. S. Dillinger commenced blacksmithing. Henry Stewart also began to sell goods. Dr. Green Hazlewood located in the village and is there yet, with a good practice, and the good will of all. Liness Campbell sold goods in the town for a time, as did also Daniel Dwyer, James Kirkwood, Moore & Pritchard, Nathan Hollowell, Lancaster Trublood, Wood and Ira Boyd during the last war, Thomas & Burgess and others. The present merchant is J. T. Wolf. W. G. & C. F. Chambers built a saw-mill in the town about 1857, but soon sold out to Montgomery & Chenoweth, who erected a grist-mill. After a few years this mill was conveyed farther down the creek. Daniel Dwyer was the Postmaster, in 1840, and Dr. James Kritzer was the first resident physician. The population has not exceeded 150.

MILLERSBURG.

There is no regularly platted and laid out village within the present confines of Stampers Creek Township. Millersburg, situated a little north and east of the center of the township, has long been the headquarters for business. The first store was started here about the year 1833, by Greenup Miller, for whom the place has since been called. He remained in trade some three or four years. Since his time a man named Rogers, True & Moss, True & Duncan, then Duncan alone, Gilliland & Polson, Ulrich Sailer, and Polson & Pickens have succeeded each other in the order named; the last firm being the one at present engaged in the merchandise trade at this little place. They are doing a large trade, and in connection deal largely in produce of various kinds. Their stock is valued at about \$2,000. Ulrich Sailer was a merchant here for over seventeen years. About the year 1840 William Mahan opened a store on the Mahan farm, about two miles west of Millersburg, which

he continued about five years, with a good assortment of goods. He sold out to John Jackson, who, after remaining a while longer sold out, and the store at that place was discontinued. The only postoffice is at Millersburg, called Stampers Creek. It was established about the year 1851, with Seth M. Stone as Postmaster. His successors have been George C. Duncan, Nancy R. Duncan, Ulrich Sailer, and the present incumbent, Dr. James Baker. Until July 1, 1884, a mail was received twice a week from Paoli, but at that date a daily mail began, the route being from Campbellsburg, in Washington County, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. In the year 1845, two men, Davis and Dillard began doing a blacksmith trade at this place, which was continued for some time, but since their day no one has attempted the business there.

CHAPTER VII.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

MILITARY HISTORY—THE OLD MILITIA SYSTEM—THE COMPANY FOR THE MEXICAN WAR—THE MUSTER ROLL—THE WELCOMING BARBECUE—PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN 1861—EXTRACTS FROM RESOLUTIONS, EDITORIALS AND SPEECHES—THE CALL TO ARMS—THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS—WAR MEETINGS—COMPANIES—SKETCHES OF THE REGIMENTS—RECRUITS—THE FIRST DRAFT—DISLOYALTY—THE RAIDS OF HINES AND MORGAN—ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS—LAST CALL—SUMMARY OF MEN FURNISHED—BOUNTY AND RELIEF—SOLDIERS' AND LADIES' AID SOCIETIES—OTHER INTERESTING ITEMS.

THE county of Orange had but little if any to do with wars prior to that with Mexico, in 1846-47. The county, or rather the territory now comprising the county, contained a few settlers at the time of the war of 1812-15, and what was done will be found, so far as known, in another chapter of this volume. After that, for the greater portion of time until the last war, militia organizations existed in the county and annual or other musters were held. As early as 1813, while the present Orange County was attached to Washington County, Zachariah Lindley and John McVey were Captains of militia companies. In 1817 the Thirteenth Regiment, Indiana Militia, was organized in Orange County, with the following officers: Zachariah Lindley, Colonel; John Pinnick, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. G. Clendenin, Major; Jacob Condra, William Brooks, John Rigney, Peter Benjamin, Samuel Dougherty, John Scott, Daniel Weathers, John Hill, William Blair and Ezekiel Riley, Captains. Lindley remained Colonel for five or six years or longer. After this the militia organizations can not be traced. Many of the leading men of the county were at some time commissioned officers. J. G. Clendenin, and perhaps

others, was commissioned Brigadier-General. In later years the organization of the county militia was merely nominal, and the musters were little better than farces, owing, doubtless, to the prevailing sense of security from danger from enemies.

ORANGE COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

The war with Mexico in 1846-47 brought out more than a full company from Orange County. On the 13th of May, 1846, President Polk called for volunteers, and soon afterward in response to this William A. Bowles, Trustin B. Kinder, William T. Spicely, John Murray and others, began the formation of a company in the county. The organization was completed some time in June, and the following officers were elected: William A. Bowles, Captain; T. B. Kinder, First Lieutenant; W. T. Spicely, Second Lieutenant; John Murray, Third Lieutenant. Soon after this the company assembled at Paoli to march to New Albany, where the Second Regiment, to which they were assigned, was being organized. The boys in bright new uniforms were drawn up in front of the residence of the Captain, and were there presented with a beautiful banner in behalf of the county by one of the Doughertys, it is said Capt. Bowles replied in a short eloquent speech, pledging the lives of his company for the preservation of the national flag. Lieut. Kinder, a talented young lawyer, delivered a speech of considerable length and of great strength. He declared that he would leave his bones to bleach on the sunny plains of Mexico rather than see his country's flag dishonored and trailed in the dust. Lieut. Spicely also delivered a speech to the same effect. The company, then, in wagons and on horseback, started for New Albany, being escorted some distance from town by the brass band of Paoli, and a large delegation of sorrowing relatives and friends, some of whom continued on to New Albany. The Company became B, of the Second Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and at New Albany Capt. Bowles was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, and was succeeded as Captain of Company B, by T. B. Kinder. In July the regiment started for Mexico. An account of the service of this regiment will be found in another part of this volume. The roll of the company at the date of muster-in cannot be given. The following is the roll June 23, 1847, at the time of muster-out: William T. Spicely, Captain; John Murray, First Lieutenant; John Gullett, Second Lieutenant; D. S. Lewis, Third Lieutenant; John Hungate, Augustus G. Brooks, James H. Vandever, and Abner Dougherty, Sergeants; Eli McDonald, Albert Mayfield, Christian P. Leatherman and Christopher C. Shore, Corporals. Privates—David A. Apple, John Allen, John R. Allen, William Burks, James Blackburn, John Brown, Robert W. Bolton, Thornton Burgess, William Cook, Patrick Cosgrove, Martin Cutsinger, James Cobble, Alexander Conklin, G. Dougherty, Abe Dover, Epaulette Dufriend, James Dooley,

Irwin Drake, Charles Edwards, Henry Edwards, Martin Gobble, Daniel Hulmstutter, John Hulmstutter, Samuel Harris, Samuel Hostetler, B. N. Hostetler, H. B. Hawkins, William Henson, Edward W. Hollowell, Nelson Johnson, Squire Kesterson, Joshua Y. Lewis, John R. McGhee, Elihu McDonald, Elias F. Moyer, James Moyer, William Morgan, Francis N. Noblitt, James M. Pinnick, Elijah Pinnick, Josephus Pounds, Jonathan Palmer, Elisha Pruett, Jacob Quinlan, Hiram Russell, W. J. Shelton, William Scarlett, John A. Smith, Eli Stalcup, Oliver M. Throop, Angel Tillery, George H. Tyler, Samuel VanCamp and Benjamin Walker. The following were killed at Buena Vista: Capt. T. B. Kinder, John T. Hardin, Joseph Lafferty, Arthur Massey, David McDonald, John Shultz and Joseph H. Harrison. The following died of wounds or disease: James H. Edwards, James H. Smith, David W. Johnson, Wesley Edwards, John Robertson, Benjamin Taylor, William Goldsmith. The following were discharged, probably for disability: William Warren, Robert Dougherty, Henry Harrison, Joab Burt, Enos Evans, Alexander Keith, Harvey Morris, Clement McDonald and John P. McDonald. At the battle of Buena Vista Capt. Kinder was dangerously wounded, and was placed in ambulance which started for the rear, but was upset in one of the many ravines on the battle-field. Here the wounded Captain was killed by the Mexican Lancers. His body was brought to Paoli where it was publicly received by a large assemblage at the court house, and was then conveyed to Indianapolis, the former home of the young soldier, for interment, being also publicly received by a large throng of citizens at Orleans on the way. John T. Hardin was killed by a spent ball just as the battle was over. Another company of this regiment was partly raised in Orange County, an account of which will be found in Part V.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN 1860-61.

A strong political sentiment prevailed in Orange County for one or more years next prior to the Rebellion of 1861-65. The citizens were aware of the differences which bitterly divided the North and the South, and took sides according to their education, sympathy, location or conscientious belief. The great majority of the people of the county stoutly denounced any interference whatever on the part of the North with the institution of slavery, many Republicans being of that opinion. The sprinkling of Abolitionists was ridiculed without stint. It was soon developed that many of the citizens believed in the right of secession—believed that the Union was simply a convenient confederacy and that each State was sovereign and could withdraw at will when her citizens deemed that by so doing she was bettering her condition. On the other hand the great majority of all parties in the county was opposed to a dissolution of the Union. As soon as the Southern States, led by South Carolina, began to enact ordinances of secession and make preparations

to set up a separate government, the question of the constitutional right of coercion became for a time the all-absorbing topic. In November, 1860, the able editor of the *American Eagle*, H. Comingore, said through his paper :

“It does appear to us that our Southern neighbors are acting rather hastily—notwithstanding they have great cause for complaint. They should wait and see what course Lincoln intends to pursue. If it is his determination to carry out the ultra-Republican doctrines against the South, it will then be time enough for them to take steps for a separation of the Union.”

This was perhaps the prevailing sentiment in the county. The majority of the citizens were of Southern origin, had relatives and pecuniary interests in the South, believed in State sovereignty, the right of secession and the right of slavery, and had for years opposed that Northern faction which had advocated the abolition of slavery. In this view they were highly determined and conscientious. The *Eagle* of December 27, 1860, said:

“We are satisfied that the citizens of South Carolina have acted rather hastily in passing their secession ordinance. They should have waited the action of the efforts now making in Congress to secure the rights of the Southern States.”

The paper, as an exponent of the views of many in the county, broached and discussed the subject as to what Indiana, particularly the southern portion, should do in the dilemma—whether she should go with the South in case of a dissolution of the Union, or remain with the North. On the 17th of January, 1861, a large mass meeting of the citizens was held at Paoli to consider the state of the country. Theodore Stackhouse was made President of the meeting; John H. Campbell and David Hudelson, Vice Presidents; J. N. Riley, John Frazer and H. Comingore, Secretaries. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. Ramsdell, and the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: J. B. Buskirk, Dr. J. A. Ritter, John Frazer, Jonathan Lindley, W. Proctor, Rev. Ramsdell, William Holaday, N. Willis, W. F. Mavity, John A. Lane, W. W. Wells and S. Foster. While this committee were preparing their report, patriotic speeches were delivered by Rev. Ramsdell, A. J. Simpson, T. Stackhouse, D. S. Huffstutter, Dr. S. Dill, F. Wilson, M. S. Mavity, et. al. The sentiments of the orators were loyalty to the Government, and the fervent hope that the Union might be preserved with the rights of all factions undisturbed. The resolutions prepared by the committee were read and unanimously adopted by the representatives of all political factions of the county. They recommended that the Crittenden Resolutions be adopted as the basis upon which all differences might be amicably adjusted; affirmed that the laws and the Constitution must be sustained and enforced, and favored a State

Convention to determine what course Indiana should pursue. Great enthusiasm and harmony prevailed. A similar meeting was held at Livonia, and was largely attended. On the 15th of February, 1861, a similar meeting was held at French Lick, a large crowd assembling from many miles in all directions. Rev. Samuel G. Hamilton was President, and A. J. Rhodes, Secretary. Resolutions were reported by W. A. Bowles, David Livingood and Reuben Cox, Committee, stating that this was a white man's government, regretting the severance of the Union, and hoping that it might be restored; opposing the coercion of the Southern States, and expressing sympathy for the South in the perversion of the Constitution by the President of the United States. The meeting was strongly divided over these resolutions, and a warm discussion ensued. Soon after this Mr. Bowles challenged any person in the county to publicly debate with him the question of the right of slavery from a Bible standpoint, he to affirm. So far as known, the challenge was not accepted.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The news of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter created great excitement in the county, and brought out expressions of all shades of opinion from ultra-Abolitionism to ultra-Secession. Many of the citizens were unfavorable to coercion, and so stated. Others were for immediate war. Some were in doubt as to the best course to pursue. All or nearly all were opposed to a permanent dissolution of the Union. Many opposed any interference with slavery. Some thought the South right; others the North. A revolution in opinion was undergoing. The crisis in political opinion had been reached, but still many hesitated, not wishing to make a mistake on so vital a question. Soon a decided stand was made in favor of the raising of volunteers for the preservation of the Union. Steps were immediately taken to raise a company of home guards at Paoli, and perhaps elsewhere, to insure the security of life and property at home. On the 25th of April, the *Eagle* said: "We have contended from the start against a civil war, and shall continue to advocate that policy to the end. If the South should make an attempt to invade the North, we will be found as ready as any man to repel the invasion." The same issue also said: "We are opposed to war being made upon the Southern States by the North, and we are just as strongly opposed to the South making war upon the Northern States. * * We sincerely hope and trust that it may not be necessary to use force on either side." The same issue said: "On Tuesday an American flag with the word Union, and each State represented by a star was put up on the public square. It is a neat flag and pole, to which nobody will object." The issue of May 2, said: "A number of our young men have joined a company of horsemen at Bedford to go into the service of the State." L. B. Cogswell and A. Ebling were Captains of the home guards at Paoli—one of

a horse company and the other of a foot company. Night watches were instituted at Paoli and Orleans to be in readiness for any emergency which might threaten the towns or citizens.

THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.

It is said that the first troops from Orange County to get into the United States service went south about the middle of May and joined a loyal Kentucky regiment. Their names and numbers cannot be given. The first considerable number of men who left the county for the service was raised in the vicinity of Orleans, and left for Cincinnati to join the United States service about the 20th of June. There were twenty-five or thirty of them, under the command of Thomas N. Davis. A number of them returned when it was found difficult to get into satisfactory regiments. Those who remained there were Hugh Langford, Alfred Smith, E. H. Talbot, J. K. McPherson, John Hall, John A. Lee, John Donovan, W. H. H. Wright, C. A. Smith, G. W. Harrison, H. B. Martin, Gilbert Heart, J. H. Nitsman, Samuel R. Tegarden, R. E. Marygoes, W. C. Fitts, J. M. Waldrip, Christian Clayton and J. F. Gotzell. What became of these men cannot be stated definitely.

UNION MASS MEETINGS.

On the 15th of May, after the citizens had had time to deliberate since the fall of Fort Sumter, an enormous Union meeting of the citizens of Orange and Washington Counties was held at Livonia. William R. Wible was made Chairman, and E. P. Huston, Secretary. John I. Morrison spoke for over an hour with the most fiery loyalty. Revs. McCann, Hutchinson and Barr followed him in addresses of like loyalty and eloquence. The Committee on Resolutions, A. McPheeters, William Guthrie, W. F. Patton and E. L. Stalker, reported a long series, expressing the determination to stand by the old flag, declaring that no State had the right to secede—that such an act was treason, asserting that the South was responsible for the war, approving the prompt and decisive action of the Government, and the arming of the militia, and expressing gratification at the quick response from the loyal States to the call for volunteers. This was one of the strongest and most loyal meetings of the war.

COMPANIES OF HOME GUARDS.

Soon after this H. T. Braxton issued a call for about thirty volunteers for the company of Capt. Sheeks, then forming at Mitchell. About this time, also, a rifle company was organized at Paoli, and uniforms were obtained. In several places throughout the county hickory poles were erected, up which were run the stars and stripes, usually amid loyal cheers. The parties were uniting to preserve the Union. Early in June a large meeting of all parties was held at Paoli, where appropriate resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow for the death of Senator Douglas.

In June two companies of home guards (afterward the Indiana Legion) were organized in Orange County, and mustered into service—one company being at Orleans and the other at Orangeville. The officers of the Orangeville Company were: John A. Ritter, Captain; Theodore Stackhouse, First Lieutenant; Thomas B. Ware, Second Lieutenant. The Orleans Company was officered as follows: William T. Spicely, Captain; Charles Jenkins, First Lieutenant; Arthur W. Gray, Second Lieutenant. Both companies were mustered into the State service June 26.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

During the latter part of June and the early part of July, from the home guards or militia organizations, two full companies were raised in the county for the Twenty-fourth Regiment which rendezvoused at Vincennes, under Col. A. P. Hovey. One company was mainly raised in and around Orleans, and the other in and around Paoli, though men were secured from all portions of the county. W. T. Spicely led the movement at Orleans, and Solomon Dill at Paoli. War meetings were held at these two towns and at Valeene, Chambersburg, Orangeville, French Lick and elsewhere. At these meetings orators would inflame the patriotism of the young men, in fiery and eloquent addresses, and beautiful ladies would pass the fatal enlistment-roll around. At Orleans about fifty of the old citizens pledged themselves to care for the families of volunteers in the company of Capt. Spicely. Great interest was felt throughout the county for the companies of Capts. Spicely and Dill. In the short space of a week and a half or two weeks, both companies were raised and fully organized. The officers of the company at Orleans were W. T. Spicely, Captain; Charles S. Jenkins, First Lieutenant; A. W. Gray, Second Lieutenant; and the officers of the Paoli Company were Solomon Dill, Captain; John W. Tucker, First Lieutenant; S. H. Southwick, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Spicely's company left Orleans for Vincennes, July 10, 1861, and was given a public and touching farewell by the citizens. Good advice was given the boys in public addresses, and responses were made by members of the company. Two or three days later Capt. Dill's company left Paoli for Vincennes, going via Orleans and Mitchell. A large crowd of town and country folk assembled on the public square at Paoli to see the boys off. The occasion though enthusiastic was sober and sorrowful. Ah, it was hard to see the dear boys go. There were brothers and fathers and husbands and sons there—some going away forever, brave, valient, beloved, to die amid the cypress or magnolia swamps of the "Sunny South," or perhaps to return with empty sleeves or broken constitutions. Good-byes and kisses were exchanged amid bitter tears and passionate embraces, and with colors flying and drums beating, away the company went. The *American Eagle* of July 18 said "No county in the State made up two companies of volun-

teers and sent them into camp in a shorter time than our county did. From the best information we can get, over 300 men have volunteered from our county."

SKETCH OF THE REGIMENT.

Capt. Spicely's company became G of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, and Capt. Dill's, Company B of the same regiment. Both companies were mustered into the three years' service on the 31st of July, 1861, and with their regiment started for St. Louis, Mo., on the 19th of August. The regiment joined Gen. Fremont's forces and moved into the interior of Missouri, where it remained until February, 1862, when it joined the troops at Fort Donelson. It reached Paducah one day after the surrender of Fort Donelson, thence moved to Fort Henry, and later moved with Gen. Grant's army to Pittsburg Landing. At the battle of Shiloh it was hotly engaged, losing many officers and men including its Major, John Gerber. Col. Hovey having been promoted Brigadier-General, he was succeeded by W. T. Spicely, of Orleans. This was May 14, 1862. In May and June the regiment participated in the siege of Corinth and after the evacuation moved to Memphis, and in July to Helena, Ark., where it remained during the succeeding winter, participating in sundry expeditions. In the spring of 1863 it joined Grant's army and moved with Hovey's division of the Thirteenth Corps, in the campaign against Vicksburg, engaging in all the battles and skirmishes, including the battles of Port Gibson and Champion Hills. In the latter battle it distinguished itself for its daring charges on the enemy. It was actively engaged in the trenches before Vicksburg during the siege from May 19 to July 4. After this in August it moved to New Orleans by boat. In the fall of 1863 it did duty at New Iberia, La., and later at Algiers, near New Orleans, where January 1, 1864, it "veteranized," and soon afterward was granted a furlough. During the year 1864, the regiment occupied various points in Louisiana, and while at Morganza in December was consolidated with the Sixty-seventh Regiment, the new organization retaining the designation of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. In January, 1865, it moved to Barrancos, Fla., remaining there until the movement against Mobile in April, in which it participated, fighting near Blakely, assaulting the enemy several times and first placing the Federal colors upon the rebel works. After this it moved to Selma, Ala., and thence to Galveston, Tex. On the 16th of July, 1865, it was re-organized as a battalion of five companies. The other five companies, consisting of the older soldiers, were mustered out of the service and sent home, being publicly received at Indianapolis. The battalion remained in the service until early in 1866.

COMPANIES FOR THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The *American Eagle* of August 15, 1861, said: "H. L. Williams and others are now engaged in getting up a third company for the war.

The officers of the company will not be elected until after it is made up. We understand that half of the company is ready." At this time also, Lieut. Wheeler, of Bartholomew County called for recruits in Orange County. By the 25th of August the company of Capt. Williams lacked only about fifteen men of being full, and at this time the officers were elected as follows: H. L. Williams, Captain; T. D. Potter, First Lieutenant; William Leonard, Second Lieutenant. Soon after this the remainder of men necessary were obtained, and on the 31st of August the company left the county for New Albany to join the Thirty-eighth Regiment. Wheeler's company was quickly formed, and the following officers were elected: W. C. Wheeler, Captain; George W. Webb, First Lieutenant; John P. Southern, Second Lieutenant. Wheeler's company became A of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and Williams' company I of the same. They left the county about the same time, and were mostly mustered in on the 17th and 18th of September, 1861. Sixteen or eighteen men joined Company I later, and were mustered in October 4.

SERVICE OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment, to which these companies were assigned, entered the three years' service, and on the 21st of September, 1861, moved to Elizabethtown, Ky. The fall and winter were passed at Camps Nevin and Wood, on Barren and Green Rivers. In February, 1862, it moved with Buell's army against Bowling Green and Nashville, reaching the latter place March 6. On the 25th it moved to Franklin, thence to Columbia, thence to Shelbyville, and while at this point moved several times against Morgan's cavalry. On the 13th of May the regiment skirmished the enemy near Rogersville. On the 29th of May it moved toward Chattanooga, arriving on June 7, then returned to Shelbyville, and soon moved to Stevenson, and to Decherd, where it remained from August 17 to the crossing of the Tennessee River by Bragg, then fell back to Nashville, and later to Louisville. It participated in the campaign through Kentucky, and fought gallantly at Perryville, losing twenty-seven killed, 123 wounded and seven prisoners. On the 2d of November it moved to Bowling Green, where it was placed with the First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. Early in December it moved to Nashville, and later to near Murfreesboro, where, on the 31st of December, 1862, and the 1st and 2d of January, 1863, it participated in the galling battle of Stone River, losing fourteen killed and eighty-six wounded. It camped at Murfreesboro, and later moved toward Chattanooga, skirmishing hotly at Hoover's Gap, losing one killed and fifteen wounded. On the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, it was desperately engaged at bloody Chickamauga, losing nine men killed, fifty-nine wounded and forty-two missing. It then returned to Chattanooga, but late in November took part in the engagements of Lookout Mountain

and Mission Ridge. The winter was passed at Rossville, Ga., and at Chattanooga; and at the former place the regiment "veteranized" December 28, 1863, and January 3, 1864, started home on "veteran furlough" reaching Indianapolis on the 9th with 360 men and officers. Late in February it took the field at Chattanooga, thence moved to Tyner's Station in March and Graysville in April. On May 7 it started on the Atlanta campaign, and participated in all the engagements on that famous march, losing a total of 103 men, killed, wounded and missing. At Jonesboro, the regiment carried the rebel works in a charge. The color-bearer was shot as he planted the colors inside the rebel works, and Lieut. Redding seized them and carried them through the day. Early in October it moved after Hood as far as Gaylesville, Ala., and in November started on the "march to the sea." On the 5th of February, 1865, it started from Savannah northward through the Carolinas, participating in all the battles of note as at Bentonville. Later it moved to Raleigh, and, after Johnson's surrender, to Richmond and on to Washington. It was then transferred to Louisville, Ky., and after a time was mustered out July 15, 1865. Indianapolis was reached July 18, with about 600 men, where the boys were given a public reception by Gov. Morton and others. They were then discharged.

THE FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

In September and October, 1861, Dr. J. A. Ritter, William Charles and others raised a company for the Forty-ninth Regiment. The following became the officers: John A. Ritter, Captain; William Charles, First Lieutenant; Elijah T. Pinnick, Second Lieutenant. Late in September, 1861, the company moved to Jeffersonville, where it became Company G of the Forty-ninth Regiment. It was mustered into the service November 21, and on the 11th of December marched with its regiment into Kentucky, the regimental colonel being John W. Ray. A camp of instruction at Bardstown was occupied on the 13th. January 12, 1862, the regiment started for Cumberland Ford, arriving February 15, and remaining until June. Here the regiment suffered terribly from the ravages of disease. March 14, part of the regiment skirmished at Big Creek Gap and assisted in trying to take the Gap, but failed. June 18 it occupied Cumberland Gap, the day after the evacuation by the rebels. Here the regiment remained until September 17, and then moved northward toward the Ohio River subsisting mainly on green corn. After sixteen days of marching it reached Greenupsburg, Ky., and October 3 marched to Oak Hill, Ohio. Here it was refitted and then marched into West Virginia on the Kanawha. It then returned and embarked for Memphis, arriving November 30. December 19, it embarked for Vicksburg, reaching Chickasaw Bayou December 26, and engaging in the destructive five-days' battle which followed, losing forty-six men killed

and wounded. The movement proving a failure, the troops were removed to Milliken's Bend early in January, 1863, and thence moved against Arkansas Post, the Forty-ninth assisting in the reduction. It returned to Young's Point, assisted in digging the canal, remained until April 2, then started with Grant's army for the rear of Vicksburg, fighting May 1 at Port Gibson, May 16 at Champion Hills, May 17 at Black River Bridge, May 22 in the bloody assault on the works about Vicksburg, and assisting in the siege of the last named city. After the surrender the regiment moved to Jackson and took part in the seven-days' fight there. It returned to Vicksburg, and August 10 embarked for Port Hudson, thence moved to New Orleans, and was there assigned to the Department of the Gulf. It participated in the expedition up the Teche, going as far as Opelousas. It then returned to New Orleans, and December 10 embarked on transports for Decroe's Point, Tex., arriving on the 14th. It then moved to Indianola, and February 3, 1864, one hundred and sixty-seven men and four officers re-enlisted. In March the regiment moved to Matagorda Island, and April 19 embarked for Alexandria, La. to re-enforce Bank's army. It skirmished with the enemy until May 13 and then moved to New Orleans, and soon afterward (early in July) coming home on "veteran furlough." After this it moved to Lexington, Ky., and September 7, 1865, to Louisville, where on the 13th of the same month was mustered out of service. The next day it reached Indianapolis with 261 men and 17 officers and was soon discharged.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

In September and October the enlistment of men in the county was rapidly pushed. Cyrus L. Dunham had been commissioned Colonel of the Fiftieth Regiment to be raised at Seymour. Col Dunham was a strong Democrat, and aided by John Hungate and others succeeded in raising a full company, mostly in the western part of the county, the men coming largely from the Democratic party. War meetings were held under the stimulus of fiery speeches, and soon the requisite number of men were secured. The men were mustered in as Company F of the Fiftieth Regiment on the 1st of October, and on the 1st and 5th of November, 1861, with the following officers: John Hungate, Captain; B. F. McClintock, First Lieutenant; Isaac A. Craig, Second Lieutenant. The regiment moved into Kentucky late in 1861. The regimental sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume.

THE FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

In January and February, 1862, another company was raised, mostly in Orange County, by W. R. Reeves, Mereda McDonald, John Vestal, W. T. Cloud, and others, the men coming mainly from in and around Orleans. The men were at first designed for the Fifty-second Regiment, but later became Company K, of the Fifty-third, and were officered as fol-

lows: Wiley R. Reeves, Captain; Mereda McDonald, First Lieutenant; William T. Cloud, Second Lieutenant. About two-thirds of this company, or perhaps, three-fourths, were raised in Orange County. The men were mustered in February 24, 1862, and the regiment under Col. Walter T. Gresham, moved from New Albany to Indianapolis, where it did guard duty at Camp Morton until March 15, when it moved to St. Louis, thence to Savannah, Tenn., and on April 15 joined the army moving toward Corinth. After the evacuation of Corinth it moved to La Grange, thence made expeditions to Holly Springs and elsewhere, then moved to Memphis, and in September to Bolivar, and then toward Corinth, and October 15, fought at Hatchie, where it crossed the bridge on fire and charged the rebel lines. It marched with Gen. Grant's army into Mississippi, then returned to Moscow, Tenn., and soon marched to Memphis. In April, 1863, it moved with the Third Brigade of the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps to Young's Point, thence to Grand Gulf, thence returned to Young's Point and Chickasaw Bluffs, and joined the army besieging Vicksburg. Here it bore an honorable part, and after the surrender moved to Jackson and participated in the movements there. It then returned to Vicksburg, thence moved to Natchez where it remained three months. In September it moved with the Seventeenth Army Corps into Louisiana, capturing a fort and damaging the enemy. It returned to Vicksburg and remained there until February, 1864, when it moved on the Meridian campaign. At Hebron 383 men "veteranized." After "veteran furlough" it went to Vicksburg, and June 6 joined Sherman's forces at Ackworth, Ga., and then participated in the subsequent engagements of the Atlanta campaign. June 27 it assaulted the enemy at Kenesaw Mountain; July 5 it fought at Nickajack Creek; July 20 it fought at Peach Tree Creek, and July 22 before Atlanta bore an honorable and conspicuous part. It suffered severely at Atlanta—its Colonel, Jones, being killed. It pursued Hood, and later marched to the sea. It then marched northward through the Carolinas, and after Johnson's surrender, moved to Raleigh, Richmond, thence to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out July 21, 1865. It then marched to Indianapolis and was publicly received July 25 by Gov. Morton and other State officers, and by Maj.-Gen. Sherman who was present. It was then discharged and the boys came trooping home.

THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

During the late fall of 1861 and the early winter of 1861-62 about half of a company was raised in the vicinity of Valeene and Chambersburg by W. H. Wellman, Thomas Riley, James N. Murphy, William Churchill and others for the Fifty-ninth Regiment, which rendezvoused at Gosport, Ind. The men were mustered in at Gosport, December 2, 1861; February 13, 1862, the regiment moved to New Albany. During

its term of service it participated in the following movements: Siege of New Madrid, Mo., the capture of 5,000 prisoners at Tiptonville, expedition to Fort Pillow, siege of and skirmishes around Corinth and pursuit of the enemy, expedition to Ripley; battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862; pursuit of Price to Hatchie; sundry expeditions—one to Yazoo River in March, 1863, the Vicksburg campaign, fighting at Forty Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Jackson, Big Black River, and the bloody assaults on the fortifications of Vicksburg, where it suffered severely, losing 126 men, killed and wounded; in September, 1863, moved up the river; fought at Mission Ridge, November 25; veteranized at Huntsville, Ala., January 1, 1864; enjoyed the veteran furlough; took the field again April, 1864; did guard and provost duty in Tennessee until November, 1864, and then marched with Sherman to the sea, and then through the Carolinas, and finally to Washington City. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 17, 1865. It was publicly received at Indianapolis, July 18, and was then discharged.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

But little effort was made during the spring and early summer of 1862 to raise volunteers for the war. The call of July, 1862, for 300,000 men for nine months, and the call of August 4, 1862, for 300,000 men for nine months, stimulated new enlistments, and war meetings were held throughout the county. The draft threatened for September, and afterwards fixed for October 6, together with offers of bounty was sufficient to bring out the troops. In July and August a little more than two full companies were raised for the Sixty-sixth Regiment, which rendezvoused at New Albany. Company D, except about seven men, was wholly from Orange County, and was officered as follows: John W. Payne, Captain; John Millis, First Lieutenant; James M. Hobson, Second Lieutenant. All of Company E, except about ten men, was raised in Orange County, the officers being: F. C. Bivins, Captain; Shadrach B. A. Conder, First Lieutenant; William Maple, Second Lieutenant. There were fifteen from the county in Company A, twelve in Company B, and a few in other companies. The men were all mustered in August 19, and the same evening the regiment, yet incomplete, marched southward to oppose Kirby Smith who had invaded Kentucky. It moved to Lexington, and on the 23d of August marched to Richmond, Ky., where on the 30th, it participated in that disastrous engagement, losing the greater portion captured. The men were paroled, sent to Indianapolis, and soon rendezvoused again at New Albany. The remainder of the regiment reached Louisville September 10. The entire regiment, November 18, was transferred to Indianapolis, was duly declared exchanged, and December 10 again took the field at Corinth. Here it remained a part of the First Brigade of Dodge's Division until

August 18, 1863, when it moved to Collierville, where Companies B, C, D, E, G and I engaged the enemy October 11, 1863. It reached Pulaski Tenn., November 11, where it remained until the spring of 1864, and then with the Second Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps started April 29 for Chattanooga to join Sherman at Dalton, Ga. It then participated in the Atlanta campaign, fighting at Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw, before Atlanta (July 22) and Jonesboro. At Eastport it was transferred to the Fifteenth Army Corps. It reached Rome, Ga., September 27, and from November 15 to December 21 marched across Georgia to Savannah. It then moved through the Carolinas, and after Johnson's surrender reached Washington City May 24, 1865. Here it was mustered out June 3 and sent to Indianapolis, arriving June 12, and all except the recruits were discharged. The recruits were transferred to the Fifty-Ninth Regiment, and were mustered out July 17, 1865, at Louisville.

RECRUITING IN THE AUTUMN OF 1862.

Early in September, 1862, about a dozen men left the county as recruits for Company A, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment. In August a dozen men joined Company G, of the Forty-ninth, and a few Company K, of the same regiment. About fifteen joined Company F, of the Fiftieth Regiment, in September and October. The work of enlistment was well done, and at the time of the draft of October 6, 1862, only two townships—Greenfield and Jackson—were deficient, while the other townships, almost all, had a surplus, so that Orange County was in reality ahead of her quota. A few men from the county went into the Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh Regiment), and a few more entered the Eighty-first Regiment, all prior to the draft of October.

THE NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Almost an entire company was raised for the Ninety-second Regiment in the vicinity of Newton Stewart, but really became H of the Ninety-third, with the following officers: William T. Swift, Captain; John W. Parks, First Lieutenant; Wesley Shoulders, Second Lieutenant. The men were mustered in at Madison, August 20, 1862, and on the 9th of November moved to Cairo, Ill., thence to Memphis, thence to near Oxford, Miss. Late in December, it moved to La Grange, Tenn., thence to Corinth, thence to near Memphis, where it did guard duty. About the middle of March, 1863, it sailed to Helena, and then to Duckport, La. It then participated in the movement on Vicksburg. Its first fight was at Jackson, Miss., where it lost 3 killed and 7 wounded. It moved back toward Vicksburg, and in assaults on that place lost 3 killed and 14 wounded. It then moved in the expedition to prevent Gen. Johnston from assisting the enemy in Vicksburg, but returned upon the surrender of the latter place. It then participated in the investment of Jackson,

losing one killed and three wounded. After various movements it skirmished the enemy October 17, near Brownsville, Miss. It remained at Vicksburg, Memphis and other points, skirmishing several times, until May, 1864. On the 1st of June it started on the Gun Town expedition, and encountered the enemy at Brice's Cross Roads. After a hot fight, the regiment was driven rapidly back, with the loss of 13 killed, 56 wounded and 184 prisoners. The remainder of the regiment reached Memphis June 12. July 15, another fight was had at Harrisburg, Miss., where the enemy was repulsed, and on the way back to Memphis several skirmishes ensued. It then moved up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, to Little Santa Fé, Kan., thence moved to St. Louis, thence (November 14) to Nashville, Tenn. Here on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, it participated in the battle of Nashville. It joined the pursuit, and later selected winter quarters at Eastport, Miss. Early in February, 1865, it went by water to Dauphin Island, Ala., thence to Danby's Mills, thence to Spanish Fort, in the investment of which it was actively engaged. Early in April it moved to Fort Blakely, which was carried by storm. On the 20th, Montgomery, Ala. was reached. It moved to Selma, thence to Gainesville, at which place it was ordered home. It was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., August 10, 1865, and August 11 was given a public reception at Indianapolis. Companies I and K remained with the recruits in the service until October, 1865.

THE DRAFT OF OCTOBER, 1862.

By the 19th of September, 1862, the status of Orange County was as follows: Total militia, 1,453; total volunteers, 1,023; total exempts, 313; total conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, 19; total volunteers in the service, 992; total subject to draft, 1,121. James W. Webb was Draft Commissioner; S. H. Glenn, Provost Marshal, and E. D. Laughlin, Surgeon. On the 20th of September, 1862, Jackson Township was deficient fifteen men, and Greenfield five, but as they were permitted to continue volunteering until the day of the draft, October 6, it is probable that Greenfield at least cleared herself and probably Jackson also. At least but very few, if any, were drafted in the county on this occasion. It will be seen that up to this time the county had furnished more than a regiment of men for the war, and about 1,000 men were then in the service. Orange County need not be ashamed of that record.

DISLOYAL SENTIMENTS IN 1863.

After the draft of October, 1862, only a few men left the county for the field until the summer of 1863. A few men—half a dozen—entered the Eighty-first Regiment. There were no calls for troops, and the county and country settled down to await events. From the commencement of the war more or less disloyalty prevailed in the county. Treasonable secret societies had been organized, and a feeling of insecurity

had been slowly created. As time passed the sentiment became more and more bitter until neighbors became estranged, and fights more or less bloody occurred. Public meetings were often disturbed, and more than one church society was hopelessly divided on questions of politics. The year 1863 was dark in the county. Numerous desertions from the army made the outlook dark to those who favored the continuance of the war. Letters urging the soldier-boys to desert were written from the county, and no doubt often accomplished their object as concealment from arrest was solemnly promised. The following is an extract from one of these letters:

“I would love to see you, and if you will take my advice, I can see you, and that is this—desert and leave the army for there is no honor in it. Now——, I do hate for any of my connection to fight to free the negroes. I would rather they would desert and go to the South. Just come home and I will see that you sha'n't be caught, for there are plenty of Copper-heads here, and they wont let them take you. I want you to write to your cousin and tell me when you dare to leave the army and I will have a place fixed for you to hide in. Be sure you come without fail.”

This letter and others of a similar character were severely denounced by the editor of the *American Eagle*. He brought forward the strong point that by such letters friends and relatives were advising their loved ones to violate a law that would cause them to be shot, in case of their arrest. Many deserters, however, came to the county and were concealed. About the middle of June, 1863, a squad of soldiers arrested three deserters in the southwestern part of the county, but on the way to camp one escaped. The enrolling officers in June were threatened. It was evident that the treasonable societies were armed and that they regularly drilled under competent leaders. The commission of crime became frequent. It was evident that the county was over-run with criminals—probably refugees from the South. The gathered crops of, in most cases, strong union men, were occasionally burned. Men of this class were warned, in threatening letters, to leave the county. The better class of citizens of the county of all political opinions lamented these acts and denounced the perpetrators, and took active steps for their arrest and conviction.

THE RAID OF THE REBEL CAPT. HINES.

Some time in May, 1863, a portion of the rebel Gen. Morgan's command, numbering about sixty men, under Capt. Thomas H. Hines, crossed into Indiana from Kentucky, about eighteen miles above Cannelton, and started northward toward Paoli, to pick up as many fresh horses as possible, and otherwise do damage to the country. For some distance he managed to pass himself and men off as Union Federal troops sent out to arrest deserters, and had no difficulty in exchanging his broken-down horses for fresh and strong ones, giving vouchers upon the Federal

authorities at Indianapolis for the difference between the value of the horses. On the second day out, however, his actual character and mission became known, and the news of his raid spread like a prairie fire throughout southern Indiana, and armed and resolute men assembled to pursue him, oppose him and capture him. He moved rapidly over the country, protecting his flanks by scouts thrown out. Valeene was reached on the second day, and here some unsuccessful opposition was met from the citizens. They moved on toward Paoli, but upon arriving within sight of the town and learning that preparations had been made to give them a warm reception, made a detour to the west and passed around the town, taking horses as they went, and upon reaching a point five or six miles northeast of the town, encountered about fifteen armed citizens who were on their way to protect Paoli, and who were captured and plundered. Two others met soon afterward were likewise treated, and one showing opposition was shot and mortally wounded. The rebels now concluded it was time for them to be getting back to Kentucky, and accordingly started southeastwardly toward the Ohio River at a rapid rate. They passed through southwest Washington County, near Hardinsburg and Fredericksburg. Becoming aware that they were being pursued by a large force of minute men, they pressed on with all haste toward Blue River Island, where boats were to be ready for their crossing. This was prevented, however, by the activity of the pursuit, and nearly all the enemy were captured on the island, Capt. Hines and a few others only escaping. A few were killed and wounded. As soon as the presence of the enemy became known in Orange County, great excitement prevailed, and prompt steps were taken to repel the intruder. About 100 men were immediately assembled and started in pursuit. These men of Orange County were the first to cross to the island and demand the surrender of Hines and his command.

THE RAID OF THE REBEL GEN. MORGAN.

In July the county was again thrown into intense excitement by the news that the rebel Gen. Morgan was marching upon Paoli with a large force, plundering and burning as he went. Two companies of minute men were hastily organized, and July 10 were mustered into the State's service. They became Companies E and I of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, and were officered as follows: Company E—Thomas N. Collins, Captain; Samuel Ryan, First Lieutenant; Samuel Hostetler, Second Lieutenant. Company I—Solomon Moore, Captain; William J. Johnson, First Lieutenant; William E. Scott, Second Lieutenant. The regiment, under Col. Hiram F. Braxtan, moved from Mitchell to Seymour; thence to North Vernon, which place it held against Morgan's forces. It then moved to Sunman's Station, and soon afterward to Indianapolis, where, July 17, it was mustered out of the service, Morgan having left the State.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Under the six months' call of June 15, 1863, the county furnished very few if any men. Under the call of October, 1863, about one hundred men were raised for the Thirteenth Cavalry (One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment), sixty of them being in Company F, the officers being: William P. Coffin, Captain; James Jones, First Lieutenant; S. M. Stock-lager, Second Lieutenant. The most of the Orange County men were mustered in in January, 1864. The regiment was fully completed in April, 1864, and under Col. Johnson left Indianapolis on the 30th for Nashville, Tenn., dismounted and with infantry arms. The last of May it went to Huntsville, Ala., and in this vicinity skirmished several times with the enemy. The most of the regiment went to Louisville in October, to draw arms and horses. Before this could be done the regiment was ordered to Paducah, to assist in repelling Gen. Forest, and upon its return was fully equipped as a cavalry organization. It then reported at Nashville, and soon was ordered to Lavergne to watch Hood. Here they were cut off on the line of retreat, and then reported to Gen. Rousseau, under whom they fought at Overall's Creek, Wilkinson's Pike and twelve different skirmishes, losing an aggregate of sixty-five men killed and wounded, and two missing. Only about half of the regiment was in these movements, though the other half was at the battle of Nashville in December. Soon after this the men were re-armed and remounted. February 11, 1865, the regiment embarked for New Orleans, but disembarked at Vicksburg, but later continued on to New Orleans. It then moved to Mobile Bay and participated in the movements on Mobile. On the 17th of April it started northward, reaching Columbus May 22, and then soon moved to Macon, in the vicinity of which it took charge of enormous quantities of stores, etc. June 6 it returned to Columbus, and remained there until late in the fall, when it marched to Vicksburg, and was there mustered out November 18. It was publicly received at Indianapolis, November 25.

RECRUITING EARLY IN 1864.

Under the three calls of February, March and April, 1864, for an aggregate of nearly 500,000 men, about twenty-five volunteers were sent to Company B, and as many more to Company G, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. About a dozen were sent to Company F, of the Fifty-ninth, and about twenty to Companies A and I of the Thirty-eighth Regiment. About a dozen were sent to the Sixty-sixth Regiment, and probably more than twenty to various other regiments. Thirty-five men raised in the county were assigned to Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, 100 days' service, the officers being: John R. Freed, Captain; E. Patrick, First Lieutenant; J. S. Harrold, Second Lieutenant. These men were mustered into the service May 26, 1864, and were sent with their regiment to Tennessee, where they principally did guard duty during the term of service.

VOLUNTEERING, DRAFTING, RECRUITING, ETC., LATE IN 1864 AND EARLY IN 1865.

In September, 1864, about ten men were sent into the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment. These were raised under the call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men for one, two and three years. The enlistment of men was very slow. The county's strength had been fully tested during the early years of the war, and the people remaining were willing to let the law take its course, trusting that the draft would strike others than their loved ones. In October, 1864, quite a heavy draft occurred throughout the county, the exact number being unknown, but probably over 100. After the draft those drafted were given an opportunity of redeeming themselves by volunteering, which many no doubt did. The quota was thus nearly or quite filled. Under the last call of the war for volunteers (December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men for three years) but little effort was made to raise men until it was seen that the Rebellion was tottering on the bloody brink of the "last ditch." Then there was quite a rush, especially by the stay-at-homes, to get into the army in order to share in the honor and glory. About thirty men in January and February, 1865, entered the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, about twenty entered the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, and over 100 men drafted, volunteers or substitutes, entered the Fifty-third Regiment from October, 1864, to March, 1865. The men under the call of December 19, 1864, were not raised without a third draft for the county in March, 1865, but by the 14th of April, 1865, when all efforts to raise volunteers in the State were abandoned, the county had a surplus over all former calls of sixty-one men. The result in the county under the calls of February, March and July, 1864, and the responses to the draft of October, 1864, prior to January 1, 1865, is shown by the following table:

TOWNSHIPS.	Quota under call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under call July 18, 1864.	Total of quotas and deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlistments and draft.	One year.	Three years.	Surplus.
					New recruits.	Veterans.					
Orangeville	15	6	18	39	28	5	6	39	12	27	....
Orleans	34	14	33	81	86	30	....	116	....	116	35
Northwest	11	4	14	29	17	2	11	30	12	18	1
French Lick	19	7	23	49	33	15	1	49	2	47	....
Jackson	16	6	17	39	26	2	11	39	18	21	....
Greenfield	24	10	27	61	41	2	19	62	23	39	1
Paoli	53	21	49	123	146	33	....	179	....	179	56
Stampers Creek	15	6	14	35	22	5	8	35	13	22	....
Southeast	30	12	32	74	61	19	....	80	....	80	6
Northeast	19	8	23	50	35	5	11	51	16	35	1
Totals	236	94	250	580	495	118	67	680	96	584	100

The enlistments from December 19, 1864, to January 1, 1865, under the call of the former date have been counted in this table. The number is not known, but was not probably as many as the surplus above shown of 100 men. The county managed in some way at each call for men to fill her quo a. If it could not be done by volunteering, it was done by hiring white or colored substitutes, or through the draft. From January 1, 1865, to April 14, 1865, at which last date efforts to raise troops in the State were abandoned, the following table shows the result:

TOWNSHIPS.	Second enrollment.	Quota under call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus December 19, 1864.	Total of quotas and deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlistments and draft.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Surplus.
					New Recruits.	Veterans.						
Orangeville	74	10	..	10	9	....	1	10	9	1	....	....
Orleans.....	162	...	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Northwest.....	39	4	....	4	4	....	....	4	4	....	....	....
French Lick.....	112	8	....	8	....	....	8	9	8	....	....	....
Jackson.....	58	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	12	....	....	....
Greenfield.....	112	19	....	19	8	....	11	19	19	....	....	....
Paoli	253	....	35	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	36
Stampers Creek.....	68	12	....	12	11	....	1	12	12	....	1	....
Southeast.....	145	2	....	2	5	....	....	5	5	....	....	3
Northeast.....	91	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	12	....	....	....
Totals.....	1114	79	57	79	37	1	45	83	81	1	1	61

SUMMARY OF MEN FURNISHED BY THE COUNTY.

It is impossible to give the exact number of men furnished by the county for the war, but the approximate number can be given. On the 19th of September, 1862, the county was credited with having furnished 1,023 volunteers for the war. As she afterward filled all her quotas, either by voluntary enlistments or by draft, the approximate number of men furnished can be found. Her quota under the June call of 1863, was not less than fifty men, and her quota under the October call of 1863 was 186 men. All these were furnished. Her quota under the call of February, 1864, was 236; under the call of March, 1864, was 94, and under the call of July, 1864, was 250. Under these three calls aggregating 580 men, the county actually furnished 680 men or a surplus of 100. Her quota under the last call of the war, December 19, 1864, was 136, but this number was reduced by surpluses to 79 men, which the county furnished together with a surplus of 61. It is also certain that the county furnished at least 150 men for the war who were not placed to her credit, but left and entered regiments and companies raised elsewhere. Adding the numbers 1,023, 50, 186, 680, 79, 61 and 150, the grand total of 2,229 is obtained as the approximate credits of the county.

Of course each man has been counted as often as he enlisted, which in some cases was three times. This is an excellent showing for the county.

COUNTY BOUNTY AND RELIEF.

As early as July 8, 1861, the County Commissioners were called upon to make an appropriation out of the County Treasury for the support of soldiers' families, and the following is the action taken: "Whereas, sundry petitions having been presented asking an appropriation by the Board from the county treasury, for the benefit of the families of those who have or may volunteer in the service of the United States as soldiers to be applied as necessity may require: it is the opinion of the Board upon due consideration, that there is no law authorizing such an appropriation, therefore the Board has no authority to make such appropriation, and this cause is dismissed." This action seems to have been annulled, as in September 9, 1861, the Township Trustees were directed to obtain the names of all families likely to suffer from the absence of husband, father, etc., in the army, and to report the same to the County Board. On the 23d of September, the Board appointed for each civil township one person to superintend the distribution of relief fund to needy soldiers' families. The following were these appointments: Paoli Township, Hiram Trueblood; Northeast, George Trimble; Orleans, Thomas B. Walker; Orangeville, John A. Ritter; Northwest, L. D. Lafferty; French Lick, W. W. McCracken; Jackson, James N. Marlett; Greenfield, John B. Kendall; Southeast, William Holaday; Stampers Creek, William Gilliland. These Superintendents were directed to furnish needed articles to the soldiers' families, and report the same to the County Board. Prior to June, 1862, there was thus paid out \$433.91. This good work was continued as needs required during the war, and for several years afterward. The table below will show the total amount thus paid out.

So far as can be learned, the first bounty offered by the county for volunteers was under the October call, 1863, for 186 men. December 25, 1863, the County Board "Ordered, that the Auditor of Orange County issue as extra bounty, an order on the Treasurer of said county for the sum of \$100, payable one year after date, with interest from date, to each volunteer, not exceeding 186, who shall be accepted and sworn in as a soldier in the service of the United States, and be credited to Orange County upon the call for 300,000 men, now made by the President of the United States, to assist in suppressing the present Rebellion: Provided, however, that said Auditor shall not issue said orders until said volunteers shall produce and file in this office, the certificate of his Captain or Colonel, that said volunteer has been so accepted, sworn in and entered the service in good faith." The following table taken from the Adjutant General's Reports exhibits the bounty and relief paid by the county:

	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.
Orange County.....	\$19,220	\$1,976 75	\$31
Paoli Township.....		500 00	....
Northeast Township.....	2,475	100 00	....
Orleans Township.....		700 00	....
Orangeville Township.....	3,000	1,600 00	....
Northwest Township.....		500 00	....
French Lick Township.....		300 00	....
Jackson Township.....		300 00	....
Greenfield Township.....		300 00	....
Southeast Township.....	1,750	500 00	....
Stampers Creek Township.....	3,491	600 00	....
Totals.....	\$29,936	\$7,376 75	\$31
Grand total.....	\$37,343 75		

OPPOSITION TO THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

During the latter part of the war a strong sentiment in opposition to its continuance was developed in the county. This sentiment came from the best classes of people, was conscientious, earnest, and was due to the close relations with the South, whence such people had come. Many residents of the county had been born and raised in the South, were familiar with her customs and laws, respected her institutions, and had a warmer love for her interests, naturally so, than for those of the North. It is then no wonder that they should show warmer interests for Southern people than for Northern people. This state of affairs led during the latter part of the war to the opposition mentioned. The conspiracy whose avowed object was the separation of the Northwestern States from the Union, if not actual assistance to the South, took a strong hold on Orange County, principally through the influence of one of the most prominent, intelligent and magnetic of the resident Southern sympathizers. This able man, Dr. William A. Bowles, who had often represented the county in the State Legislature, became, it is said, a Major-General in the secret order of the Sons of Liberty or Knights of the Golden Circle, in which organization he wielded a powerful influence. In 1864 he, with other leaders in different parts of the State, was arrested and taken to Indianapolis and was there tried for certain public acts and was sentenced to death. The sentence was approved, the day of execution fixed and preparations were made to carry the sentence into effect, when, through the earnest solicitations of Gov. Morton and other prominent men, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus. After a time he was pardoned and sent home.

SOLDIERS' AND LADIES' SOCIETIES.

No definite statement can be made concerning the amount of relief furnished by ladies' or soldiers' aid societies. That several societies of

this kind were organized in the county is certain, as is also the fact that supplies of bandages, lints, clothing, dried fruits, provisions, etc., were sent to the hospitals and to the camps of the home boys. The facts in detail cannot be given, however, as no record was kept. Such a society was organized at Paoli and another at Orleans, and likely several were organized in the country at populous localities.

CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—THE CHURCHES OF PAOLI WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR FORMATION AND GROWTH—THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS AND THE NAMES OF MEMBERS AND MINISTERS—THE CHURCHES OF OTHER TOWNS—THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OR QUAKERS—THE ORGANIZATION AND GROWTH OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS—CIRCUITS, DISTRICTS, CONFERENCES OR MISSIONS—COUNTRY CHURCH SOCIETIES—INTERESTING ANECDOTES AND REMINISCENCES.

THE Methodist and the Presbyterian Churches of Paoli were organized about the same time, not far from the year 1820. It is probable that religious services were held in the town before that date, as early, doubtless, as 1817, though the most reliable accounts, in the absence of trustworthy records or authentic records of any character, fix the date of permanent organization at about the year 1820. But little can be given of the early existence of the societies. Meetings were held in the old stone court house. Circuit riders from the older localities began to preach in that edifice as soon as it was ready for occupancy, about the year 1818-19. Soon sufficient interest was aroused and the Methodists effected an organization. Among the earliest members were Edward, John and Reuben Moore and their families, Edward Millis and family, David Stucker, John Kiger, Benoni and Elizabeth Jackson, John Throop, Sr., who, it is said, was virtually the founder of the church, his house being the stopping place for years of the circuit riders who supplied the society; he it was who instituted the first Sunday-school in the church and stood at its head for years; Joel and Edward Kearby and their families, Giles C. Smith, Lewis F. Wilson, James Craig, Levi Gifford, Mrs. James Collins, Samuel Morgan, James Dishon, Adam Fulton, Rev. Draper Chipman, the Depews, Ruth McVey, George Meacham, Anderson Meacham, Marian Coffin and several of her sons, Louisa Campbell and others whose names are forgotten. The society has been in existence since 1820. The names of the early ministers cannot be given. In 1837 G. C. Smith, Lewis F. Wilson, William Higgins, John T. Throop, Sr. and Henry Shirley were Trustees of the church and Rev. James Balee was pastor in charge. In March, 1837,

Thomas Pitts sold to these Trustees for \$50, Lot 181 in Paoli. David Osborn was one of the Trustees in 1838. Henry Miller and Edward Kearby were Trustees in 1840. G. C. Smith was a lawyer, but he relinquished that profession and adopted that of the ministry, and served the society for several years. Benjamin Polson was a Trustee in 1840. It was about this time that the society received several large accessions through the medium of revivals. In about 1841, the land across the creek south of town was fitted up and used as a camp-meeting ground. Here it was that for four or five years annual camp-meetings of about one month's duration each, were held. Many outsiders joined, and many of them afterward "backslid." The meetings were very interesting. It is said that one of the ministers had remarkable lung power, and on any still, clear evening in autumn could be heard shouting the anathemas of the church for a distance of over two miles up and down the valley of Lick Creek. Among the ministers early in the forties and late in the thirties, were Revs. Guthrie, Kemp, McIntire, Whitten and others. Among the later ministers were Chipman, Powell, Rose, Trainer, Layton, Ames, Jackson, Cornelius, Chapman, Bell, Schwartz, Jones, Tellee, Schamahorn, Eller, Webb, Wells, Miller and the present pastor, N. E. Boring. Revs. Guthrie, Chipman and others held revivals of long duration and great success. Over fifty converts joined under the former. In later years Schamahorn held the largest revival, probably, in the history of the church. About seventy-five joined, and at one time about sixty were "sprinkled" by the pastor. This was doing work for the Lord by wholesale. The society met in the court house until the old church was built in about 1838. The building was about as large on the ground as the present structure, but was higher, and was constructed of lumber furnished largely by donation from Methodists, Presbyterians and outsiders. Judge Simpson, a Presbyterian, gave the equivalent of several hundred dollars toward the church. The structure was erected by all with the understanding that the two denominations then in town—the Methodists and Presbyterians—should alternately occupy it. During the forties the Methodists secured exclusive ownership of the house, which was used by them until the present building was erected in 1880 at a cost of about \$3,000, including furniture and lot. The dedication took place July 31, 1880, the Rev. Joseph S. Wood officiating. The society is in a prosperous condition, and owns a comfortable parsonage.

The Presbyterian society at Paoli was organized fully as early as that of the Methodists. It is said by one of the oldest members of the organization that this society was organized before the Methodists. Rev. William Martin, a very able man for that day, and a Christian of deep piety, had visited Paoli as early as 1818, where he had preached to the few resident families. Soon afterward, possibly 1819, certainly as early

as 1820, he formed a small class, and thus laid the foundation of Presbyterianism in Paoli. Among the very first members were John H. Campbell, Mrs. Eleanor Campbell, Dr. Shields, Joseph Potts, Mrs. Meriam, and several of her family, John G. Clendenin, Mrs. Eliza Brown, who afterward became Mrs. Wise, of Vincennes, Mrs. Helen Lewis, three or four members of the Liggett family, Elder James Clemmons, John Fraser, A. J. Simpson, T. V. Thornton, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Dougherty, the Misses Parker, several members of the White family, Elder David Hudelson, Elder John Springer, several of the Cook family, Mrs. H. T. Moxley, Mrs. T. N. Braxtan, Mrs. Woolfolk, Miss Mary Braxtan, William H. Hudelson, Mrs. Judge Pearson, Martha and Mary Dougherty and others. The Trustees of the church in 1843 were Thomas V. Thornton, John G. Clendenin, Arthur J. Simpson, Daniel Dayhuff and Cornelius White. At this time meetings of the society were held in the seminary; but steps were taken to build a church, as, a short time before this, the Methodists had obtained absolute control of the old building. The contract for building a frame church was let to William H. Harmon for \$750, of which amount \$250 was to be paid in corn, wheat, potatoes, etc. This building is yet in use. Several stated to the writer that this church was built about the year 1850, and as no records were accessible, the date of erection is in some doubt. John R. Simpson says it was built about 1841-43. As stated above, the venerable William Martin was the founder of the society, and its pastor for many years. It is stated also, that Rev. Martin taught one of the first schools in Paoli. Rev. Mr. Hart was probably Rev. Martin's successor. Rev. Mr. Ennis came later, as did Rev. J. T. Martin, and since have been Revs. Aubee, J. G. Williamson, John McCrea, Samuel Barr, and Francis Simms, the last pastor. The society is now without a resident pastor. John Lyle Martin, a nephew of William Martin, was an early minister of the society. He was a man of high natural talent, and became eminent in the ministry. He afterward went to China in the interest of his church, and is there yet. He is a noted linguist, a profound student of biblical lore, and is the American authority on all Chinese questions. He often, in his earlier ministrations, visited the Paoli society and there gave evidence of his power in sermons that are yet green in the hearts of his congregation. This society has had numerous revivals. Late in the thirties the eminent President of Hanover College held a revival at Paoli, and secured about thirty new members, among whom were T. V. Thornton, A. J. Simpson, and others of equal prominence. Later, in the forties, another was held on which occasion about fifty joined. This minister, whose name is not remembered, possessed great personal magnetism and unusual forensic power. In one of his strongest sermons he told the story of a boy brought up by a loving Christian mother, and described with thrilling effect the efforts made by the mother to prevent her gifted boy from

wrecking his bright and promising life in sin, drunkenness and crime. He pictured the profligacy of the boy, and the tears and sleepless nights of the mother, and when his congregation were wrought up to the highest pitch, he hesitated for a minute and then leaning forward exclaimed in an intense whisper that went to every heart, "That boy was I." The effect upon his congregation was electrical, and when he grandly described how, by the grace of God, his mother had rescued him and brought him back to Christianity, and dedicated his life to the service of the Master, half his congregation were shouting or in tears. It was at this revival that the Doughertys, the Parkers and others joined. Later revivals have been held, but not so noted.

The Baptist Church of Paoli was organized in May, 1868, the first members being Mary A. Wallace, Margaret Wallace, Lorinda Wallace, A. J. Dickey, Sr., Belinda Dickey, Mary Clancy, Louisa C. Potter, Henry Dickey, L. B. Cogswell, Elizabeth Cogswell, John Jones and E. J. Jones. Since then the following have joined: M. E. Cogswell, Catherine Dickey, Joan Lingle, John Dixon, Huldah Pro, Elizabeth Pro, Nancy A. Hunt, Martha Dickey, Lydia A. Dickey, Deborah Dickey, David Clancy, Carrie Wallace, Ellen Guy, B. F. Holaday, Eli Holaday, Margaret H. Dickey, Mary J. Dickey, A. J. Dickey, Jr., George W. Beswick, Harriet Beswick, Annis Beswick, Ary Beswick, Sarilda Holtsclaw, Samuel Dalton, George Pinnick, Mary Merrill, Angeline Gaustine, James Jones, Eliza Holtsclaw, S. M. Stalcup, Lucinda Gaustine, Mariam Busha, Emory Busha, Caroline Kibler, Sarah Gross and George Stout. The first pastor was Rev. J. B. Porter, a very worthy man. The second was Wright Sanders, the third J. M. Kendall, and the fourth J. K. Howard, the present pastor, who visits the society monthly from Livonia. While Rev. Kendall was pastor an effort that was nearly successful was made to build a church, but failed, no doubt, by reason of the expiration of Mr. Kendall's appointment. He was the prime mover of the attempt, and secured a subscription of over \$800. The society at first met in the churches of the Methodists and Presbyterians, but now occupies the court room.

No doubt the Friends or Quakers were the first to hold religious services in Paoli Township. Members of this sect had come in for permanent settlement as early as the war of 1812, and no doubt at that time founded their organizations, which endure until the present day. It is likely that the old Lick Creek Meeting-house on Section 8, Township 1 north, Range 1 east, was erected as early as 1813, and was, without question, the first structure of the kind in the county. It was built of logs, and was used about twelve years, and was then replaced by another erected in the same place, and this in turn was used until the present one was built, about twenty-five years ago. Among the early members of this class were Thomas Maris, William Lindley, Jonathan Lindley, Owen Lindley, Sr., John Maris, George Maris, Robert Hollowell and his sons,

Enoch Thompson, James Crane, David Lindley, Ephraim Doan, Samuel Chambers, John, Jesse and George Towel, Silas Dixon, and many others. Amy Moore was an early preacher of this denomination. All are familiar with the peculiar customs of the Quakers, how different they were from the other denominations of Christians. Eleanor Chambers was an early preacher. This class is yet in existence with the great-grandchildren of the early settlers as members. In about 1818 the Newbury Meeting-house of the Friends, situated west of Paoli on the old Indian boundary line, was built of logs, and was used many years. It stood on Section 34, Township 2 north, Range 1 west, and on the twenty-eighth day of the eleventh month, 1826, the Trustees of this society, Abraham Osborn, Thomas Lindley and Ebenezer Doan, bought two acres for \$50, of Alexander Clark and Henry Towel. This was the land upon which the old church was then standing, having been built there by the sufferance of the owners. The above men were the leading members of this society at that time. Prominent, also, were Joseph Allison, Noah Hadley, Jesse Towel, Ephraim Doan and many others, including the families of the above. This old society yet endures. Another early society of the Quakers was in the southern part of Paoli Township at Beach Chapel. This was a branch of the Lick Creek Church, and its early members were the above-named families and others. The church was built about 1826, and has been succeeded by several others. The Farlows, Joneses, Moores, Atkissons, Lindleys, Doans and Towels were prominently connected with this society at a little later date. The various organizations of Friends have exerted a powerful influence upon the morals of the county.

A society of Methodists was organized in Paoli Township about four miles east of the county seat about the year 1835, and there flourished for many years. The Kearbys and Robbinses were founders and prominent members. Joel C. Kearby, Edward Kearby, Daniel Robbins, Ezekiel Robbins and Jacob Robbins were Trustees in 1840. This society was the foundation of the Methodist Church of Chambersburg. Many residents of the northeastern part of the township have for many years attended the old Mount Pleasant Baptist Church on the line between Paoli and Orleans Townships. Moore's Chapel, west of the line, in French Lick Township, has been attended for fifty years by the residents of western Paoli Township. It is said that the first Sunday-school in the county was founded and conducted about three miles northwest of Paoli by Rev. William Martin as early as 1822-23. Nothing is known of its success and continuance except that it was abandoned within a few years by the removal of its patrons and its pastor.

THE CHURCHES OF CHAMBERSBURG.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Chambersburg was organized during the early part of the decade of the forties, and for ten or twelve

years met in private dwellings and in schoolhouses. Then a frame church was built largely from the donations of outsiders and other denominations, which building is yet standing and used. Among the early members were Daniel Robbins, Jane Robbins, and several of their children, Alexander Kearby, Joel Kearby, Edward Kearby, and others of the Kearbys to the number of half a dozen or more, Robert Paschal, Mary Paschal, John G. Cadle and family, Milton Hobson, Hiram T. Lindley, Mrs. Caroline Baker, several of the Boyd families, Mary Stewart and others. At times the society has been on the point of dissolution, and at other times has been quite strong and prosperous. It has usually been supplied with ministers from Paoli and elsewhere. At present it is weak and meets irregularly.

The United Brethren Church of Chambersburg was not organized until after the Methodist had been in good working order for several years. The Methodists really had an organization in the country near Chambersburg for a number of years before their removal to that village, and after the removal did not erect a church until about 1856. The United Brethren formed a society about 1851-52, and for some time, also, occupied the schoolhouse alternately with the Methodists. About the year 1858-59 they were strong enough with the help of the Methodists and other denominations and outsiders to build a frame church of their own, at a cost of about \$800. This building is still used by the society. It is said that the founder of this church was the Rev. Linus Chittenden. Among the early members were Solomon Danner and family, Joseph Cox and family, William Gray and family, and others; and a little later were Joseph Moore, Elijah Purkhiser, J. T. Wolf, R. S. Dillinger and others. The society has at no time been very strong numerically, though at times it has been prosperous. For several years the two denominations, Methodists and United Brethren, have conducted a Union Sunday-school in the town with much greater effect for good than either or both could alone.

CHURCHES AT ORLEANS.

Following close upon the earliest settlements in Orleans came the pioneer preachers, who were the "holy men of old," and dispensed the Gospel in all its original austerity. These early and advance ambassadors of God were, and always have been, noted for their earnest devotion to the cause in which they labored. It is said that as early as the year 1816, Bishop Roberts began preaching at Orleans, with all the zeal that characterized that eminent divine while working for the Master, and which earned for him a place among the foremost ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In those primitive times, there were no costly church edifices where the pious could worship in luxury, but as "the groves were God's first temples" and ever dedicated to His cause, the first meetings of the religious were held in their friendly shelter,

unless the inclemency of the seasons drove the worshipers to some of the log dwellings that then studded the frontier. In this way religious meetings were held for about four years by Bishop Roberts, and under his lead was founded the Methodist Church at this place, and his efforts were crowned with success. A church building was erected, and the society grew and prospered. In 1850, a nice brick house was built at a cost of about \$2,000, and besides this a parsonage is owned by the organization, valued at about \$600. The first deed of property to the Methodist Church at Orleans, was Lot No. 273, in the town of Orleans, Francis Wood to Shadrach B. A. Carter, John Sears, Henry Redfield, Samuel Worrel, Joshua Brothers, Lewis Haller and John McCoy, "Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States," for \$17.50. This was sometime very early in the twenties, and is the first deed of church property in the records of Orange County. The deed for the parsonage property was in 1837, from John B. Mayer and wife to David Bruner, John Holmes, Henry R. Williamson, Eleazer H. Taylor and Henry Lingle, Trustees to build a parsonage. This was for Lots Nos. 275, 276, 297, and 298, the church paying \$100 therefor.

This church now has a membership of 140, and is at present under the charge of Rev. J. V. R. Miller as pastor. Here as elsewhere, the Methodist Church is energetic in maintaining a Sunday-school. In this about eighty scholars are in regular attendance, and it is presided over by Mr. William C. R. Kemp as the Superintendent. When this society was organized in 1820, the following were among the principal members: John and Mary Sears, Henry R. and Catherine Williamson, S. B. A. and Margaret Carter, David and Jane Worrel, and four others, whose names have gone from the recollection, the records having been destroyed. The first church house was built in 1822, of logs, and was 30x36 feet in size. It was furnished with the old style high pulpit, whence the preacher looked out upon his congregation with a magisterial complacency, and retailed his religion in no homœopathic portions to the spiritual invalids.

What is now the Orleans Presbyterian Church, was first organized on the 24th of August, 1818, nine miles northwest of Orleans, at the house, it is said, of Mrs. Nancy Fisher. It was at first called Concord Church, and started with a membership of nine, and Rev. W. W. Martin as pastor. In October, 1820, the place of meeting was changed to Orleans, and the name to the one it now bears. The ground on which the church is built is Lot No. 87, in Orleans, and was donated to the society in 1835, by John B. Mayer and wife. At that date Samuel Campbell, William Fisher and James Shields were the Trustees. The first house of worship was a frame, and it served for about ten years, when it was taken away to give place for the present brick building. This is a nice one in every respect and was built at a cost of nearly \$3,000, being one of the best

churches in Orange County. A part of the old frame is now used by Mr. Irwin as a barn. The present membership of this society is seventy-five, but a lethargy has of late years been over the association, and it is rather declining than advancing. There has formerly been a very good Sunday-school in connection with this church, but that has been abandoned within the past year and there is no regular pastor in charge at this time.

On the 26th day of March, 1852, the following Elders of the Missionary Baptist Church met in the Methodist Church at Orleans, for the purpose of considering the propriety of constituting certain members of that denomination a regular Baptist Church at Orleans: E. P. Bond, of New Albany, J. D. Crabbs, William McCoy, R. M. Parks and J. Blackwell. Besides these a council from each of the following churches was present: Spice Valley, Mount Horeb, Mount Pleasant, Lost River, Freedom and Bedford. A sermon was preached by E. P. Bond, after which the council organized by electing J. D. Crabbs, Moderator, William McCoy and R. M. Parks, Secretaries. After proper examination the council expressed satisfaction with the articles of faith and covenant adopted by the members and decided to recognize them as a legal Baptist Church as soon as the proper officers should be appointed, and accordingly extended the right hand of fellowship to the following members: T. N. and Edna Robertson, Z. C., Mary A. and Martha J. Smith, Catherine Yandall, Levisa Shields, Reed and Phoebe Walden, Mary Back, Anna Shevedien, J. M. and Jane Archer, Perlina Dean, Robert Patton, Anna Moore, Sarah A. Long, Charles Tiensch, William, Sarah, Catherine and Sally Gallihar, Letty Paul, Allen and Mary Stevens, Jeremiah V. and Margaret Alexander, Frederick Baker, William, Elizabeth and Ellen Duncan, thirty-one in all. At this meeting Elder T. N. Robertson was unanimously called to be their pastor. The first regular meeting was held on the fourth Saturday of April, 1852, and at that time Allen Stevens was elected Clerk, Z. C. Smith and J. M. Archer, Deacons. The Trustees elected then were J. V. Alexander, Z. C. Smith and J. M. Archer, and on the same day Elder Robertson accepted the call of the church to the pastorate. To this Board of Trustees Benjamin Blackwell and wife soon afterwards deeded Lot No. 225 in Orleans for \$5, and Lawrence Bradley and Albert Allen and their wives deeded Lot No. 6 in Bradley and Allen's Addition for \$10. At the second regular meeting of the church it was decided to furnish a house and lot for Elder Robertson and wife for life. This was done, and from that time forth he continued mostly in this place, and among the flock which he had helped to form and care for. Such a long and continued confidence between pastor and congregation is seldom seen, and examples of this kind are surely worthy of emulation. The society at once began the erection of a church house, and it was finely completed in 1854, at a cost of \$800. It is a very good

frame building and is yet in use, although it has been several times repaired and once reseated. A good Sunday-school has been organized in connection with this church for over thirty years, which now has an attendance of eighty scholars. This church now has sixty-six members, is flourishing well, and under the charge of Rev. J. H. Wright as pastor. Among the important ministers have been W. L. Boston, R. M. Parks, B. J. Davis and J. K. Howard. About the year 1868, Elder Boston held an important and interesting revival, in the course of which a large number of recruits in the cause of the Master were added to the church, and much moral regeneration in the community effected.

The Orleans Christian Church was organized in the fall of 1867. Prior to that time a good frame house of worship had been erected at the cost of over \$2,000. The original membership was about twenty-five, and the first Trustees were E. D. Laughlin, William Wright, Sr., and George Hon, who had superintended the church building. The first minister was James Mathews, who remained but a short time. Since him the following pastors have been in charge: Moses Smith, L. B. Bray, Samuel Moore, Mr. Littell, Mr. McGowen, George Terrell, Jonathan Stanley and Enoch Bower. About the year 1880, Rev. Stanley held an important revival, in which great interest was manifested, nearly one hundred professing religion, many joining the church. This association is out of debt and in a prosperous condition. The salary paid to its minister is \$400 per year for service every two weeks. The total number of members is now about 100, and a flourishing Sunday School of sixty scholars, with Thomas Sculley, Superintendent. E. D. Laughlin, William Montgomery and Moses Lewis are the present Board of Trustees.

THE ORANGEVILLE MISSION.

Until 1852 the Methodist Church at Orleans was connected with several other churches of that denomination in the northwestern part of the county and forming the Orleans Circuit, but in that year it was made an independent station. The other churches were then formed into the Orangeville Mission, and consisted of the following classes: Bruner's, now Wesley Chapel, Henderson, Faucett, Wadsworth, Bond, Bryantsville, Woodville and Hick Chapels. Robert Wadsworth, John Bond, William P. Hobbs and Samuel Hicks were local preachers, Alfred Bruner was Recording Steward, while Eli Faucett, Marion Davis, Harlan Pope and Davidson Carter were Class Leaders. In the following year the mission was changed to a circuit with the same appointments. During the year of the mission a revival was held at Orangeville by the Rev. Thomas A. Whitted and 104 accessions were received into the church, joining the various classes. Camp meetings were held about 1825 and several succeeding years by the old circuit at a grove near the Jacob Shirley School House, about three-fourths of a mile south from Orange-

ville, and at these considerable interest was always manifested. From these early grove meetings may undoubtedly be traced the growth of a large number of the present organized classes in this section of the county.

The society now known as Wesley Chapel was called at its organization Bruner's Chapel, and it was organized some time prior to 1830, probably at the house of Henry Shirley. The first meetings were held at the Henry Shirley Schoolhouse, and afterward at the house of A. Bruner. A house of worship was built about the year 1858 at a cost of \$625. It is a good frame, and is now in use by the congregation. Among the early members of this church were Henry Shirley, his wife, mother and family, Nathaniel B. Wilson, wife and mother, Manley McNabb and wife, John Britton and wife, John Cook and wife and others. This society now numbers sixty-six, and has been of steady and substantial growth from the beginning, having nearly always maintained one of the best Sunday-schools in the county. This has greatly aided the church in bringing the youth of the community to a proper appreciation of the great Christian truths, and thereby making good members of both church and society.

Faucett's Chapel society was organized in 1837 at the house of James Faucett, under the labors of the Rev. William McGinnes. The first members were James and Elizabeth, William and Hannah Faucett, John and Rachel Brown, William Hamilton, James and Elizabeth Perine, Joseph Hamilton and Susan Hamer. In 1847 a log church was built, Samuel Hicks being the minister then in charge, and the Trustees were then J. L. Brown, William Hamilton, James Perine, Eli H. and William Faucett. The old log church continued to answer the purpose of the congregation until 1879, when a new and convenient frame was erected at a cost of \$1,000. Its present membership is forty.

The Orangeville class was organized about the year 1840, and has had a prosperous career now numbering something over sixty members. In November, 1851, Nathaniel B. Wilson and wife deeded to Alfred Bruner, Robert Higgins, Lewis B. Wilson, Harvey Denny and William P. Hobbs, Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Orangeville, the ground on which the church at that place now stands, for the sum of \$15. In August, of the following year, Samuel Hicks and Harvey Denny deeded to the same Trustees a piece of land in Orangeville for the purpose of building a parsonage upon. The church house was built immediately, and is a good and substantial frame, costing about \$800. At this time the circuit rider was Rev. Thomas A. Whitted, who figured largely in the affairs of the Methodist Church of this section of country for several years. The minister in charge of the Orangeville Circuit resides at Orangeville, in the parsonage at that place. The present pastor is Rev. S. L. Culmer, who rendered assistance in this work.

SOCIETIES OF FRENCH LICK TOWNSHIP.

A society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the house of William Marley, near the French Lick Springs, about the year 1825 by John Miller, one of the pioneer circuit riders of Orange County. Among the first members were William Marley, Clayton Taylor, Alexander McGrew with their wives and families, Joseph McGrew and wife. The first church was a log structure built some time early in the thirties, but after being used for a short time was burned down. Another was soon after erected. This was on the farm now owned by Ross Grigsby. The third church was built about the year 1856, at its present site on the farm of Capt. William D. Moore. This is the old French Lick class at Moore's Chapel. John Miller, William Crane, John Decker and Samuel Brinten were among the early preachers here. It now has a membership of about sixty and is in a good healthy condition.

The Scarlett Ridge class of the Methodist Church in French Lick Township, was organized about the year 1840, by a minister named Johnson. First members were Samuel and William Scarlett and their wives, Isaac Damewood and family, William Wininger and wife, Harrison Hankers and others. For a time they met at the Scarlett Schoolhouse and then built a church at French Lick Springs. This soon after burned down and after some time meeting at the schoolhouse, again built another house of worship at its present site and is called Mount Lebanon. The cost of this last building was about \$600, and it is a good frame. Until about 1850 it was a mission but it was then changed to a circuit, which it has ever since been. For the past fifteen years a good Sunday-school has been maintained with an average attendance of about thirty-five scholars, while the church membership is about sixty. Among the early ministers were John Julian, George Walker, Thomas Ray and James Charles.

The Church Association at what is known as Ames Chapel, in the eastern part of French Lick Township, was formed in the year 1880, by a union of the classes at Smith's and Nelson's Chapels. There is nearly 100 members now belonging at this place, and it is said to be one of the most energetic, prosperous organizations of the kind in the county, and a good Sunday-school is maintained with James S. Porter as Superintendent. The church edifice which was built in 1880, at a cost of \$1,300, is one of the neatest in Orange County, and stands in the border of a pleasant and shady grove. It belongs to the Paoli Circuit.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP CHURCHES.

The Cane Creek Christian, or Campbellite Church, in the north part of Jackson Township, was probably organized about the year 1825. Prominent among the first members were Jacob Wise and wife, Christopher Flick and wife, Thomas Cox and wife, Joshua Hubbs and wife, William

Pinnick and wife, Charles Drake and wife and some others. Soon after the organization of this class a primitive log house was erected for worship, which was used until 1844. In that year a good hewed house was built in its stead, the work being done by the members of the church. The present frame was built in 1872, and is a good and commodious building, its cost being \$1,000. Christian Hostetler, Solomon Hostetler, and David Lewis, who lived near Orleans, were among the early preachers at this place. Other ministers have been Christopher Flick, Phillip Shively, John Mavity, Christopher Cox, Thomas A. Cox and B. T. Goodman. In the old log church during the fall of 1843, Phillip Shively and Christian Hostetler conducted an interesting revival in which about forty members were added to the church. Another by B. T. Goodman was held in 1850 and nearly sixty converts were made among the best citizens of the community, and it resulted in great influence for good on the morals of the neighborhood. Several attempts have been made to maintain a Sunday-school, but all have failed. This is one of the strongest societies in the county, and now has about 150 members.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP CHURCHES.

The United Brethren Church at Unionville was organized at the house of John Apple about the year 1847. Nearly all of the first members belonged to the Apple family, and were John and Jesse Apple, and their wives, Thomas, Moses and Alfred Apple, with a few others. The first minister was a man named Falkenberg, and after him were Daniel Shuck and Lyman Chittenden. Rev. John A. Richardson is the pastor now in charge. An old log church house was soon built after the organization and was in use until 1877, when the present frame building was erected at a cost of \$600, and the society is now reasonably prosperous, with a membership of thirty-nine.

Providence Baptist church, at Pittsburg, in the southern part of Greenfield Township, is said to have been organized as early as 1819, in what is now Crawford County, at the house of Robert Sands, although there is some doubt as to the date. Robert Sands, Cornelius Newkirk, Samuel McMahan and James McMahan were among the first preachers at this appointment, and together with their wives and Mrs. Rachael Pitman, Mrs. Mary Peters and others were the first members of the society. Prior to 1880, when the present church was built, there had been in their turn a round and a hewed log-house and a frame that served each a period of usefulness and then abandoned. The first frame cost in the neighborhood of \$400, and the one now in use about \$700, besides a large amount of work done by the members. There are now about 140 enrolled as belonging to the class, and it is in a growing and healthy condition. Samuel McMahan is the present minister.

In the spring of 1843 an organization of the Christian or Campbellite

Church was made at the house of Absalom Gobble, near the present town of Unionville. Absalom and Julia A. Gobble, Valentine and Mary Cook, Absalom and Anna McCabe, John and Rebecca Davis were the first members. The ministers that were instrumental in establishing this church: John Bobbitt, Phillip Shively and John Wright. For a considerable time after its formation the meetings were held at the house where it was organized, but a hewed log house of worship was built about the year 1850, and as nearly all the work was done by the members, the actual cost of the building in cash is said to have been only about \$40. There is now a good frame church erected in 1873, costing \$1,100. There is now a total of 147 members, and this society is one of the strongest in the county. A number of important and interesting revivals have been held here by various preachers, and at two different times seventeen were baptized at once, and at another time sixteen were baptized. There is a flourishing Sunday-school in connection with this church, that has an average attendance of about thirty scholars and four teachers, and of which Isaac Young is Superintendent.

A society of the Old School Regular Baptist Church was organized at Unionville in the fall of 1872. The temporary organization was effected on the 4th of October, by persons having letters of "Dismission and Recommendation" from Rock Spring and Providence Churches, and at this meeting Elder T. N. Robertson was Moderator, and L. H. Wright, Clerk *pro tempore*. On the 23d of November following, the church was formally established and the right hand of fellowship was extended to the following persons as members of the new organization: Elizabeth Lambdin, Lensford Lomax and wife, Harriet McDonald, William and Rebecca Willyard, John Cook and wife, Ruth J. Lomax, Lovisa Hancock, Martha Lomax, Mary E. Lomax, Sarah Hill, Leander H. Wright and wife, Nelson Willyard and wife, Emma Lomax, Albert Mayfield, Rachael Hammond, Minnie Tarr, George T. Mayfield, Susannah Hammond, Daniel R. Lambdin, Nancy Lomax, Tamor A. Lomax, Elva Truax, Martha Lambdin. T. N. Robertson was called as the first minister, and Albert Mayfield was elected Clerk. A good and substantial frame house of worship was built in 1873, costing about \$600. Samuel McMahan and George T. Mayfield have been the preachers at this place ever since Elder Robertson's time.

CHURCHES OF SOUTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

The Rock Spring Regular Baptist Church in Southeast Township was organized in the year 1826, at the house of Charles Vandever, on the farm now owned by Thomas Clements, in Stampers Creek Township. The first members were: Charles, Aaron, Joel and George Vandever with their wives; — Phillips and wife, and A. Pearson and wife. The first minister was Aaron Vandever and since him have been Charles Vandever, Jonathan Jones, William Robertson, T. N. Robertson and the present one, Samuel McMahan.

The first church house was built in 1841, where the present frame was erected, costing about \$500. Elder T. N. Robertson held an interesting revival in 1876, and succeeded in gaining about a dozen converts to the church.

There is a class of United Brethren about three miles north of Valeene that was organized about 1855. For the first fifteen years they held meetings at the schoolhouse near by, and then built the hewed log-house which they now own and which cost about \$300. There has been a number of revivals held at this place and the church has been instrumental in doing a large amount of good in the community.

Two miles southeast of Valeene is an organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church which was effected about the year 1850. The church known as the Cross-roads Meeting House is where the meetings are held. This is log and when new cost about \$200. Among the early members were the families of May, Lowe, Maxedon, Agan and others. Andrew May was the first and last minister. This class has never been very prosperous and at the present time has no regular pastor.

At what is known as Harned Chapel, three miles southwest of Valeene, is another class of the Methodist Church that was formed about the year 1845. The church house was built of logs and afterward weather-boarded. It is now a very comfortable building and has cost about \$500, being contributed by the people living adjacently. Thomas Harned and family, the Dillardes, Sloans, Crandalls, Bateses, Stones and others were among the principal early members. Three of the Harned boys—William, Michael and John—became noted as preachers, they first preaching at Indianapolis and Jeffersonville. This church has been prosperous and in connection with it is maintained a good Sunday-school.

The Christian Church at Valeene was organized about the year 1830. The Hollowell family, the Sells, the Moores, the Pirtles, the Sanderses, the Crittendens, the Bobbitts, the Fergusons, Samuel Harned, William Holaday and many others have been among the prominent members of this society. The first preachers were two brothers, Peter and John Wright, from Washington County. Other ministers have been David Stewart, Eli Stewart, John Hollowell, Jr., H. Bobbitt, Henry Crittenden, John Davis, Moses Smith, Nehemiah Tower and Samson Cox, the present pastor. The first house cost about \$150, and in 1855 a good frame was built which cost \$600, but this was destroyed by a cyclone in 1874. The present house, a frame, was immediately erected at a cost of \$1,000, or thereabouts.

CHURCHES IN STAMPERS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The United Brethren Church in the southwestern part of Stampers Creek Township was organized in the latter part of the twenties sometime, but the exact date is not known. The first meetings of the society that can now be learned of were held at the house of Joseph Danner who

then lived on the farm now owned by Edward Mussear and the first minister was probably Samuel Haines. This church has had a gradual and uninterrupted term of prosperity and now has a membership of about sixty persons. The present house of worship was built in 1850 and is called Danner's Chapel. It is a frame structure and the original cost was in the neighborhood of \$300. It belongs to the Paoli Circuit and the present minister is Mr. John A. Richardson.

The Pleasant Valley Missionary Baptist Church was organized in August, 1870, at the house of Josiah Thomas in the southern end of Stampers Creek Township. The meetings of this society have always been held at what is known as the Green Brier Schoolhouse. The first members were Josiah Thomas, William T. Wells, Isaac Underwood, John R. Thomas and their wives, Jacob O. and Elizabeth Thomas. Under the charge of Mr. Josiah Thomas, as minister, the church has been ordinarily successful and it now has twenty-four members.

About one and three-fourth miles south from Millersburg, in Stampers Creek Township, is the Pleasant Grove Regular Baptist Church. This society was formed about the year 1876, and immediately built the present church house they occupy, which is a good and substantial frame costing about \$500. Francis M. Mattox was the first preacher of the class, and has been such ever since, and now occupies that position. Among the first members were: H. H. Polson and wife, William McIntosh and wife, Phœbe Rigney, Phœbe Strange, William Jones, Polly A. Jones and others. Services are held here every third Saturday in each month, and the organization is growing.

LIBERTY CHURCH, NORTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

In the northeastern part of Orleans Township is situated the Liberty Meeting House. The society here was probably organized in the year 1819, and is of the Christian or Campbellite denomination. Some of the first members were: Christian and Adam Hostetler, David S. Lewis, John Ribbel and their wives. This organization for a time flourished and took rank as the foremost church of its kind in the county for several years, but other classes being organized in this part of the county drew away much of its strength, although it is yet a strong society. It was probably organized at the house of a Mr. Knight, who lived in the neighborhood, and the meetings were held at private houses for some time. About the year 1824 or 1825, a hewed-log-house was built which continued to be used until the building now in use was erected, about the year 1855. This is a good and substantial frame, 40x60 feet, and cost, it is said, about \$2,000. The present membership is about 150, and the minister is Rev. Jonathan Stanley.

CHAPTER IX.

BY JAMES L. NOBLITT.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—THE EARLY SCHOOLS OF PAOLI AND TOWNSHIP—CHARACTER OF THE EARLY HOUSES—OLD METHODS OF INSTRUCTION AND CORRECTION—NAMES OF SCHOLARS AND PATRONS—THE TEACHERS—THE SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOLS—THE FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT FUNDS—THE COUNTY SEMINARY—HIGH SCHOOLS—THE SOUTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL—EDUCATION IN EACH TOWNSHIP TRACED—THE ORLEANS ACADEMY—THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SCHOOLS.

THE first school established in Paoli Township was in a small round log-house, situated upon the land of David Thompson's heirs, in Section 16, Town 1 north, Range 1 east, one mile west of Chambersburg. The first teacher was an old gentleman named Tomlinson. He could teach reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Among the patrons were the Chamberses and Lindleys. This was probably the first school ever taught in Orange County. There is now no person living who attended this school. Mr. Tomlinson remained here but a short time, and was succeeded by Thornton Brady. Nathan Farlow is the only person now living (1884) who attended Mr. Brady's school. The next teacher was Duncan Darrock, succeeded by Thomas Newlin. William G. Chambers attended during Mr. Newlin's term. John Murray taught about one mile south of this in 1823. These schools were superseded by the establishing of a school at Lick Creek, in 1824, at the site of the present school building. This was the first district school established in the county under the Congressional Township System. It was supported in parts by rents of school land. John Murray taught here in the fall of 1824. Thomas Newlin was teacher about 1828-29. He gave his pupils a treat of cakes and pies at Christmas time. It was served at his residence, a half mile from the schoolhouse. The house was a log building 18 x 24 feet. It was replaced by a frame house in 1822. Among the patrons were the Chamberses, Lindleys, Thompsons, Lynches and Gillums. William C. Gillum attended during 1829. Shadrack B. A. Carter and Jonathan Prosser were early teachers in this neighborhood. The studies embraced reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and grammar. Several years after this Morris Pritchard introduced the first geography. Later than this Levi Woody taught here a number of years. He was a good teacher. Under his management the school was well supported, and became one of the best in the county under the district system. All the

common school branches, including algebra and philosophy were taught. The patrons at this time were the Lindleys, Chamberses, Towels, Dixons, Clouds, McVeys, Thompsons and Coxes. Miss Asenath Cox, who became a very excellent teacher, was a pupil of this school.

In the meanwhile other schools had been established in this and adjoining neighborhoods. In 1816 the citizens built a small log house near Thomas Atkinson's place, three miles south of Paoli, and employed a Mr. McIntire to teach. Shadrack Ditts taught here about 1820. The patrons of this school were the Atkinsons, Stouts, Farlows, Grimeses, Mormans, Boltens, Lambdins and Throops. Sophia Throop, then a young girl, walked three miles morning and evening to attend the school. Miss Throop afterward became the first lady teacher in the county. The studies in this school embraced reading, writing, spelling and primary arithmetic. In 1816 Evan Jones taught a school in a house which had been used as a dwelling, about one mile south of Paoli. The next year the citizens of this neighborhood built a schoolhouse on land of Nathan Farlow, west of Beechgrove Church. Roderick McLuskey, an Irishman, was the first teacher. He was succeeded by Thornton Brady in 1818. Mr. Brady was a good man and was much beloved by his pupils. The patrons of this school were the Farlows, Truebloods, Wolfingtons, Pinicks, Williamses, Weeks, Boyds, Hills, Lindleys, Dishons, Dixons and Hollowells. Mary Hollowell, who was said to be the first female child born within the present limits of Orange County, was a pupil of this school. Miss Hollowell afterward became Mrs. Joseph Clendenin. About the year 1820 Maj. Doak opened a school in a small house near the sink of Stampers Creek. Among his patrons were the Lewises, Johnsons, Sniders and Mahans. He was followed by Richard Mills near the present site of Rifetown in 1821, and he by John Murray, at same place, in 1822.

In 1825 the citizens built a log house, 18x18 feet, on the land of Cyrus Quackenbush. It was furnished with split sapling seats and one glass window, a log being taken out on the other side to admit light. Henry M. Canaday was the first teacher. The branches of study were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. This was the first silent school taught in the county. Mr. Canaday remained here three years and was succeeded by Samuel Dalton. Samuel Hudelson studied grammar at this school. The patrons were the Hudelsons, Elrods, Lindleys and others. During the summer of 1839 Sophia Throop taught in this district. The house was situated on Owen Lindley's place. Lindleys and Wellses were among her patrons. In 1841 William Hudleson and John Hollowell, District Trustees, built a log schoolhouse two miles northwest of Paoli. Judge John Baker, now of Vincennes, Ind., built the chimney for this house. Theodore Stackhouse taught here in 1845. The studies embraced all the common school branches; wages of teacher,

per month, term of three months, \$18, public money. Remainder paid by rate bills. Patrons were Hudlesons, Hollowells, Ellises, Braxtans, and Milligans. Mr. William Hudelson served as District Trustee here for more than fifteen years, for which service he never charged or received any pay. Schoolhouses being inconvenient in some neighborhoods, churches were used for schoolhouses. Alexander Morris taught at Newberry in 1831. Julia Talbert taught in the old log church at Stampers Creek in 1841. Sophia Throop also taught one school here. In 1832 Sarah Chambers taught a school where Chambersburg has since been located. She received \$1.50 per pupil for a term of three months. Among her patrons were the Cateses, Chamberses and Robinses.

Under the congressional township system, Paoli Township had the county seminary and five district schoolhouses in which to educate her 800 children. At the August election in 1848 her people refused to exchange these for a free school system. The vote was as follows: For free schools, forty-five votes; against free schools, 339 votes. The same question being again submitted in 1843, there were 116 votes in the affirmative and 258 in the negative. In 1850, and again in 1851, the question was voted upon. At this last election there were 133 votes in the affirmative, and 201 in the negative, but free schools came to Orange County without an affirmative vote of her people, by the passage of the school law of 1852.

The first Trustees in this township were Henry M. Hobbs, William Rhodes and Levi Woody. They were elected April, 1853, and on the 30th day of May submitted the proposition to vote a tax for building schoolhouses by taxation to a vote of the people. This proposition was defeated by a majority of 106 votes. The Trustees estimated the cost of schoolhouses required to furnish educational privileges to the children of the township at \$5,000. But as the money could not be raised without an affirmative vote of the people, the result of the late election was accepted as a final blow at the public schools of the township. The Board of Trustees now declined to purchase the county seminary building, which was sold in August of that year, pleading want of funds and the unwillingness of the people to be taxed for schoolhouse purposes. But happily the Legislature of 1855 furnished a remedy for this state of affairs by giving the Board of Trustees the power to levy without the vote of the people. The Board now proceeded to divide the township into ten districts. The first levy was made in 1856, being 25 cents on each \$100 worth of property, and 50 cents on each poll. Four of the district houses were adopted and six new houses built, one each year. The county seminary was afterward purchased and used as a public school building by the township. The first free schools were in the winter of 1855-56. Paoli Township has now thirteen school districts. The buildings are substantial frame houses, being well finished and furnished with

improved furniture and school apparatus. Schools are sustained from five and a half to six months each year, at a cost of about \$3,000 per annum for tuition expenses.

PAOLI TOWN SCHOOLS.

The first school in the town of Paoli was taught about the year 1817, by James Stores. The house was built for a dwelling, and was fitted up for school in true primitive style. Mr. Stores taught but one term, and was succeeded by Joseph Athon. Not much concerning these schools has been learned. The Braxtans, Lindleys and Campbells were here, and probably attended, but of those who were pupils then all are gone to that land over and beyond "the river." About 1829 Benoni Jackson opened a select school in his dwelling-house in the east part of town. This school was continued several years. Mr. Jackson was a good teacher, and was liberally patronized by the people of the town. The Braxtans, McVeys, Campbells, Merritts and Hoggatts were among his patrons. About the year 1832 Mrs. A. M. Collins taught a school in a frame house east of the southeast corner of the public square. The Braxtans, Wellses and Merritts were pupils. Robert Higgins, of Orangeville, attended this school. Later than this, Col. John Murray taught in the Hoggatt property in the east part of town. He was succeeded by James Brooks, and he by Bartlet Coffin. The patrons of this school were the McVeys, Towels, Browns, Hoggatts, Braxtans and Hazlewoods. B. R. Harrison taught here in 1844 and 1845. About the years 1841 and 1842, Col. Murray taught in the White property in the west part of town. At Christmas time he gave his pupils a "treat" of cider and apples. Dr. Green Hazlewood, of Chambersburg, attended the school. The school history of the town of Paoli is nearly all included in the history of the seminary.

THE COUNTY SEMINARY.

The idea of a county seminary originated with the Constitution of 1816, which provided that all fines assessed for any breach of the penal laws, and all money paid as an equivalent by persons exempt from military duty, except in time of war, should be applied to the support of county seminaries in the counties wherein they were assessed. This money was held in trust by a Seminary Trustee, appointed at first by the Governor of the State, and afterward by the Boards of County Commissioners, and later elected by the people at a general election. Thomas Coffin, John Pinnick and Thomas Chapman, in the order named, served as Trustees of Seminary Fund in Orange County. The following act incorporated the seminary.

AN ACT INCORPORATING A SEMINARY IN THE COUNTY OF GIBSON AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JANUARY 21, 1826.

* * * * *

SECTION 8. The county seminary for the county of Orange is hereby established at the town of Paoli, the seat of justice of said county, and it is hereby made

the duty of the President and Associate Judges of the Circuit Court of said county at the first term of said court, after the passage of this act, to appoint five good and lawful freeholders, residents of said county, as Trustees of said seminary, whose duty it shall be to take an oath or affirmation that they will well and truly discharge the duties assigned them as aforesaid for the term of one year from and after their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified in the manner prescribed in the foregoing provisions of this act; and the Trustees of the Orange County Seminary Fund is hereby required to pay over all moneys that are or may come into his hands for the use of said seminary to the Trustees of said seminary, or their order, when called on for that purpose: the Judges and Trustees of said county shall be governed in all other respects by the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act, except that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to abolish the office of Seminary Trustee in the said county of Orange. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The Trustees appointed under this act, were Lewis Byrum, John Scantlin, John G. Clendenin, Andrew Wilson and Joseph Potts. This Board, after being organized as required by law, proceeded to procure a site for the proposed building. Lot No. 50 was purchased from William Hendricks for \$40; a part of Lot No. 57, from Orange County, for \$24, and a part of Lot No. 51 from William Spooner donated for the encouragement of education. The seminary building was erected during the summer of 1827. Henderson and Holt were the contractors who built it. We have not been able to learn the contract price or cost of the building, nor have we been able to obtain the date when the first school was opened here, but it was probably late in 1827, or early in 1828.

THE SEMINARY TEACHERS.

Joseph Athon, who had previously been teaching in town, was the first teacher in the seminary. He taught but a short time and was succeeded by David Adams, who taught here during 1828-29. The patrons at this time were the Braxtans, Campbells, Scantlins, Clendenins, Doughertys, Lindleys and Spooners. Birney taught about 1830. He was succeeded by a man named Sisson. About this time Henry M. Kennedy taught for short time. T. B. Kinder had charge of the school during 1833. He was a fine teacher of penmanship. Samuel T. Lindley was a pupil this year. Rev. William Martin taught a term in the seminary about this time. Mr. Martin was a good man and well-beloved by all who knew him, but he evidently did not understand all the ways of thoughtless boys, as he could not succeed in maintaining discipline in school. During his term Thomas N. Braxtan and John G. Clendenin, Jr., having committed some offense in school, in order to evade punishment jumped out of the window and ran away to the top of the hill north of town; here they climbed a beech tree and rested in fancied security. But Mr. Martin was not to be outdone this time. He followed them and having brought them down, proceeded to administer a whipping there, lest his anger might cool while returning to the schoolhouse. That tree is still standing, and Mr. Braxtan declares that he would not

have it destroyed for \$500. During the summer of 1835, a feeling was worked up favorable to increasing the efficiency of the County Seminary. A. J. Simpson, Thomas Coffin, Hiram Braxtan and David Adams, having been appointed Seminary Trustees, resolved to raise the standard of the institution to that of other seminaries in the State. They accordingly gave notice that "a teacher who can come well recommended as to moral character, and who is well qualified to teach the Greek and Latin languages, together with Mathematics and English language," would be employed to take charge of County Seminary. As a result of this notice, Mr. James A. Watson, a learned and scholarly man, was employed. He opened school the second Monday in October, 1835. Mr. Watson was a good teacher and conducted the school in a very satisfactory manner. He remained here until about 1838, and was then succeeded by Samuel Newel. The latter was also a successful teacher. At the close of his school the pupils produced the play of "William Tell and the Tyrant Gesler." Thomas Coffin as Tell shot the apple off of John G. Clendenin's head, who personated Albert. T. N. Braxtan played the part of a soldier. About this time Mrs. L. Green had charge of the female department of County Seminary, and later Mrs. Meur taught the same department. Lawyer Thixton became principal teacher of the seminary about 1839, and James Brooks assistant. Thomas Hunt attended one term this year. About this time Mr. Keller was Principal of the seminary. The Legislative mind was never very clear as to the proper manner of electing Seminary Trustees. First they were appointed by the Judges of the Circuit Court; next elected by the people, and afterward appointed by the Board of Commissioners; and in 1841 changed back to an election by the people. †

SEMINARY TEACHERS CONTINUED.

Andrew Wilson, John Hollowell, Josiah Hazlewood, Henry R. Williamson and Thomas Nichols were elected Seminary Trustees under this act. They employed Rev. Ennis, a learned man and a good teacher, to take charge of the County Seminary. He remained here for two years. His work was well received, being highly complimented in the county papers. About this time Col. John Murray taught one term in the seminary. He taught a loud school, and lost some patronage by so doing. During 1845 and 1846 Marshal D. Maxwell had charge of the school. He was assisted by his sister. They were good teachers. During 1847 and 1848 Rev. Thomas J. Thornton was Principal of the County Seminary. He was assisted by Mrs. Lord. The Braxtans, Simpsons, Clendennins, Throops, Coffinses, Hauns, Bakers, Craigs, Hazlewoods, Johnsons, Polsons, Merits and Collinses were among the pupils. Charles McCann was teacher during 1849. He was succeeded by Sidney J. Mayhew. He took charge of the school in 1850, and remained three years. Mrs. S. J. Mayhew had charge of female department during the same time. They

were successful teachers. They closed their work here in February, 1853. Very strict discipline was maintained at this time, as the following incident will show. Isaac Craig took a large apple to school to eat during school hours. As soon as the school work began, he commenced upon the apple, but had made very little progress when he was discovered by the teacher, who politely requested him to stand in front of the school and finish the apple. That apple was eaten without any remarks, but the tears which flowed from Craig's eyes showed very clearly that he did not enjoy the eating. One more session during the spring of 1853, taught by Mr. O'Brien, and the Orange County Seminary, after a life of a little more than a quarter of a century passed out of existence, being sold in August of that year, as required by act of the Legislature, approved June 12, 1852.

And here let it be remarked, that the Orange County Seminary was in its day a grand institution. Under the management of James A. Watson, Rev. Ennis, Marshal D. Maxwell, Rev. Thomas J. Thornton, Sidney J. Mayhew and others, it reached a high standard of excellence, and was justly the pride of the people of the town and county. It numbered among its pupils many boys and girls who are still living, useful and honored members of society, who, when they read these pages, will drop a sincere tear of regret to the memory of those of their schoolmates who have passed away.

SALE OF THE SEMINARY.

At the sale of the Seminary above narrated, it was purchased by John C. Albert, who after an ownership of three days transferred it to David Porter. July 19, 1856, A. M. Black, administrator of Porter's estate, transferred it to Paoli Township to be used as a public school building. During this period it had been let to parties who taught private school in it. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Woodford taught here during 1854-55. In May 1855, there was a call, through the county papers, for a female High School at Paoli. This was started in October 1855, with J. D. P. Hungate as teacher. A fourteen weeks' session was taught. The terms of tuition were first grade \$3, second grade \$4, and third grade \$5, with 20 cents additional in each grade for fuel. L. Norris taught a twelve weeks' session here during the spring of 1856. The patrons of these schools were the Braxtans, Simpsons, Hazlewoods, Lindleys, Whites, Throops, Merits, Alberts, Dayhuffs and others.

The people of Paoli did not have a separate vote upon the question of free schools, but the vote being taken in connection with Paoli Township, the result of that election very nearly expresses the opinion of the people of the town. The first free schools were opened in September, 1856, in the seminary building. Henry P. Jones and Martha M. Gilbert were the first teachers. Length of session, sixty days. R. S. Thurman teacher during 1857-58. Judge Francis Wilson, of Bedford, taught here during

1860—61. He was succeeded by J. L. Williams in 1863. In summer of 1865 the citizens of Paoli organized and appointed Samuel T. Lindley, L. B. Cogswell and James H. Sherrod, Trustees, who in connection with the Township Trustees, organized the Paoli High School with Professor N. B. Bowles as Principal. He was assisted by his wife. They were professional teachers. The school was a success from the beginning, both in regard to attendance and thoroughness of the work done. The enthusiasm among the young people of the town and surrounding country was unbounded. The examination at the close of the second term was pronounced a great success by all who were present. Prof. Bowles remained here for two years, during which time many young men and women were prepared to enter the field as teachers in the common schools. These, taking up the work in the country districts, the result was a forward movement all along the line in the schools of Orange County. Asenath Cox, J. S. Wilson, Simeon Green and J. P. Throop also taught public school in the seminary building. In the spring of 1872 the building was sold by the Township and Town Trustees to A. J. Simpson, since which time it has not been used as a school building. It is now owned by W. F. Osborne and occupied as a family residence. To the passer-by it presents no appearance of the ancient schoolhouse, but rather strikes him as being a very neat and substantial brick residence. The public schools were now united with the Normal School.

SOUTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL.

The normal school building was erected in 1871, costing \$22,000. It is one of the finest school buildings in southern Indiana, and is justly the pride of the people of the town and county. It is a neat brick 90x70 feet, two and a half stories (besides basement), and has in addition to the chapel, office and laboratory, six large recitation rooms, well lighted and furnished. The following is taken, with some alterations, from the annual circular of Prof. W. P. Pinkham, 1876:

The normal school is organized upon the plan of a graded school, consisting of Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School Departments. The High School Department is the Normal School proper. The lower departments are intended not only for the instruction of the children who attend them, but as model schools for the instruction and training of the senior classes in the teacher's course. The leading object of the normal school, and one which chiefly distinguishes it from other institutions, is the training of teachers for their work. Teaching is here taught as a science and an art. The science of the human mind, a just appreciation of which is essential to the highest success in teaching, is here presented and investigated. That its truths may be reduced to practice, teachers are afterward exercised in the preparation of lesson sketches, and the conducting of object lessons; in objective methods of

teaching the different branches of study; in adapting lessons and instructions to the age and development of the pupils; in organizing and disciplining the class and the school. Besides the training of teachers, it is a cherished object of the officers of the normal school to place within the reach of the young people of southern Indiana an opportunity for acquiring a higher education. The following notes were taken from the circular of Prof. E. P. Smith, 1884:

“The school was organized on its present basis in the fall of 1873, by Prof. W. P. Pinkham, who served as Principal during the next six years, resigning in the spring of 1879 to accept the chair of mathematics in Earlham College. Under Prof. Pinkham’s management the school grew rapidly into public favor, and enjoyed a very liberal patronage from the entire southern part of the State. During the academic year, in 1879–80, the school maintained its high reputation for thoroughness under its Principal, Miss Asenath Cox, since deceased, who resigned at the end of the school year to resume a position in the Glendale Female College, at Glendale, Ohio, with which institution she has formerly been connected as a leading teacher. Miss Cox was succeeded by Prof. E. F. Sutherland, whose energy and professional ability did much to enhance the prosperity of the school. Prof. Sutherland served as Principal nearly three years, resigning in the early part of 1883 to engage in business. During the next academic year the school was in charge of Prof. W. T. Gooden, a thorough scholar and a faithful teacher, whose work in the class-room has had a lasting influence upon the institution. Prof. Gooden resigned last March to engage in journalism, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Prof. E. B. Smith. Since the school was organized in 1873, some thirty students have graduated from its various courses of study.”

SCHOOLS OF NORTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

The first school of which we have any account in this township was taught by Thomas Vandever, in the fall of 1817. It was situated upon the land of Perry Johnson, on Lost River. The house was a small, round log building, which had been constructed for a dwelling. The studies pursued were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The patrons were the Reeds, McKinneys, Osborns and Glovers. Jonah Morgan became teacher in this neighborhood about the year 1822. Mr. Morgan’s school was situated on the river near the east line of the township. The house was a small, round log-cabin, puncheon floor, and paper for window lights. In 1825 David Warford opened a school south of the above, on Orleans and Livonia road. The house had been used as a dwelling. Course of study same as above. The Glovers, Maxwells, Cases, McKinneys and Reeds attended this school. All of the above were subscription schools, the teachers receiving about \$2 per pupil for a term of three months. The district school on Max Lewis’ farm, near

Island Church, was established about 1830. The house was a hewed-log building, 18x24 feet; had plank floor and glass windows. Henry Hammersly taught here in 1832. He was succeeded by Richard Mills, and he by John Murray. The Bridgewaters, Boons, Haynes, McLains and Lewises were among the patrons. The district schoolhouse on the Claysville road, near the east line of the township, was built in 1834. This was a hewed-log building, fitted up as required by the school law of 1824. The first teacher was Daniel Watkins; he was a good teacher. He remained here until about 1843, teaching a three months' session each year. The course of study in this school embraced all the common school branches. McKinneys, Standifords, Cases, Hayses and Glovers were among the patrons. John B. Glover, afterward State Treasurer of Indiana, and now United States Consul at Havre, France, was a pupil of this district.

The district schoolhouse in the southeast part of the township was known as the "White Schoolhouse." John Murray taught several terms here about 1846-47. He was succeeded by Jesse Hungate, now of Salem. John W. Gillum and Daniel Robbins in the order named. The patrons of this school were the Altons, Halls, Knoxes, Browns, Vancleaves, Modlins, Vickreys, Potters, Lindleys, Sallees, Walkers and Hamptons. The people of this district were very much attached to their school, and refused to allow the schoolhouse to be sold at the introduction of the free-school system in 1853. A district school had also been established near the town of Lancaster. David Finley taught here in 1845. The enumeration now showed about 400 children in Northeast Township. The four districts above enumerated were all the schools provided for these children under the Congressional Township system. At the August election, 1848, Northeast Township, with less than 200 voters, polled more votes for the free-school law than any other township in the county, there being forty-nine votes in the affirmative and 131 in the negative. At each succeeding election there was a gain in the affirmative vote. In 1851 there were sixty-nine votes for free-school and seventy-seven votes against them. The first Trustees under the free-school system were John W. Gillum, William Hays and Lewis Fordyce. They were elected in April, 1853, and in May, of same year, they submitted the proposition to build schoolhouses by taxation to a vote of the people. This proposition was defeated by a majority of thirty-nine votes. The Board now determined to build the schoolhouses by private subscription. They accordingly laid off six districts and ordered the houses to be of hewed logs 20x30 feet, five windows and two doors in each. Leonard Hardman, John W. Gillum, William Hays and Lewis Fordyce were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions. As nothing was realized from this, the building of schoolhouses had to be postponed until legislative aid could be obtained. That body, having so amended the school

law of 1852 as to allow the money to be levied for schoolhouse purposes without an affirmative vote of the people, the Board of Trustees, in April, 1856, levied 25 cents on each \$100 worth of property and 50 cents on each poll for building schoolhouses. In June of this year the Board contracted with James Crocket to build six frame houses, 18x24 feet, for \$2,000. The first free schools were taught in the winter of 1857-58. These houses having been found to be too small to accommodate all the children of the township, the building of larger and better houses was determined upon. John W. Ellis was elected Trustee in April, 1878. During his administration of four years, six large and substantial frame houses were erected and furnished with improved furniture and school apparatus, so that now the educational facilities of Northeast Township are second to none in the county. Schools are sustained for about five months each year, at a cost of about \$1,100 per annum.

SCHOOLS OF ORLEANS TOWNSHIP.

The first school in this township of which we have any account, was at the Henry Shirley farm in the southwest part of township, about the year 1822. The house was a small round-log building. The windows were made by cutting out a log and stretching greased paper across the opening thus made. The Hudelsons, Elrods, Hendersons, Kenleys and Busicks were among the patrons. The first teacher was William Dougherty. He was very exact in teaching his pupils good manners. He was succeeded, as a teacher, by David Hudelson in 1823. A district school having been established at this place, John McConahay became teacher in 1834. He was succeeded by Thomas Dias. In this school John Hudelson and William McKnabb had some trouble, which they wished to settle by a fight, and accordingly proceeded to make that kind of settlement at a time when all should have been quiet and orderly study in the school room. Samuel Hudelson and Theodore Stackhouse were also teachers in this district. Grammar, arithmetic and geography had been introduced into the course of study. A district school was established on the land now owned by George Wolf, in southeast part of township, about 1831. This was known as the Maxwell House. A Dr. Tucker was the first teacher. The patrons of this school were the Webbs, Frosts, Scotts, Busicks, Cools, Bakers, Pickens, Speers, Chishams, Maxwells, Stines, Wares and Trues. The wages of the teacher was \$15 per month. Van R. Noblitt taught here in 1837. John W. Frost in 1845. A term of three months; wages, \$10 per month. Aaron Speer was teacher here in 1849.

About the year 1834 Shadrach B. A. Carter opened a school at his farm south of the town of Orleans. The house, a small frame, stood near the family residence. He taught here for several years. Among his patrons were the Langfords, Brookses, Webbs and Steerses. John H.

Steers, the oldest native inhabitant of Orleans, was a pupil of this school. A cave which opened at the south part of the large pond just south of the house, was used by the boys as a play-ground. Under the Congressional township system, Orleans Township including the town, had but four district schoolhouses, in which to educate her 600 children. But notwithstanding her poor accommodations, her people refused to exchange for a free school system. At the August election, 1848, there were cast for free schools 33 votes, and against free schools 242 votes. The same question being submitted the next year, there were 87 votes in the affirmative and 208 votes in the negative. By the year 1851 the friends of free schools had increased their number to 105, while the opposition were reduced to 119 votes, many persons remaining neutral. Thomas Elrod, Bury Sears and Washington Hardman were the first Trustees under the free school law of 1852. They were elected April, 1853. I have not been able to find any record of their official acts, but Mr. Abner Freeman recollects that during the summer of 1853, they submitted the proposition to raise a fund for building schoolhouses, by taxation, to a vote of the township, and that the proposition carried after a spirited contest. The records in the County Treasurer's office show that the levy was placed upon the tax duplicate of 1854, and that the sum of \$1,368.48 was realized from it. The Board now sold the old district houses, and built six new houses, four in the country and two in the town. They were small frame buildings 18x24 feet. The first free schools were in the winter of 1855-56. W. T. Spicely and John H. Lindsey were among the first teachers. W. W. Chisham was elected Trustee in 1856, and served continuously for eight years. During his administration two new districts were organized. He was succeeded by Thomas Elrod, under whose administration the building of larger and better houses was commenced. Orleans township has now eight school districts. The houses are substantial frame buildings, well fitted and furnished with improved furniture and modern school apparatus. Schools are sustained from five to five and a half months each year, at a cost of about \$1,600 per annum.

ORLEANS TOWN SCHOOLS.

In the fall of 1823, the people of the town of Orleans resolved to establish a school. They accordingly fitted up a small house which stood near where Walker's store now stands. Here the schools of the town had their humble beginning, with John McClane as the first teacher. The patrons were the Webbs, Lewises, Searses and Brookses. There is probably no person now living who attended this school. Mr. McClane was succeeded as a teacher by Jonathan Prosser, who opened a school on the Conder property, about the year 1826. Patrons same as above. John H. Steers was also a pupil of this school. Mr. Prosser was an extra good teacher of penmanship. Samuel Webb who was probably the best pen-

man ever in Orange County, received his instruction in this school. Samuel Steel succeeded to the management of the school in 1830. He taught but one term. In 1831 the citizens, under the leadership of Joseph Crawford and John Sears, built a schoolhouse on the public square, where the school building now stands. This was the first school building in the town of Orleans. It was a hewed log structure twenty feet square. Had glass windows and "split poles" for seats. The first teacher was George May. He had charge of the schools for two years. A Mr. White of Crawfordsville, Ind., Isom Procter, John Johnson and a Mr. Reeding were also teachers of this school. Thomas Dias was teacher here about 1835 or 1836. In order to get even with the boys who "turned him out" for a Christmas trick, he had bogus writs issued for them, but the joke turned upon the Constable, who served the writs in good faith, thinking they were genuine.

The course of study in these schools embraced reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic; occasionally a teacher was secured who could teach grammar. The patrons were the Seares, Crawfords, Williamsons, Cooks, Webbs, Kimblys, Moyers, Freemans, Merricks, Worrells and Brookses. That all earthly things must perish was clearly illustrated here. After a time some persons concluded that they were tired of seeing the old schoolhouse with its homely walls and coarse furniture, so they went quietly and tore it down while those who would have hindered slept. Some persons were very indignant at this, but nothing came of it, as there was an abundance of time for their anger to cool before they discovered who did the mischief. Another school was that of A. F. Allen, who was for many years a well-known and honored citizen of Orleans and Orange County. His school was opened in 1839 and continued for two years. This school was noted for the thoroughness of the instruction and practical business like manner in which it was conducted. Among the patrons we notice the names Sears, Webb, Moyer and Steers. Gen. W. T. Spicely was a pupil of this school, and owed much of his success in after life, to the thoroughness of the instruction received here. The citizens of Orleans did not have a separate vote upon the subject of free schools, but their vote being taken in connection with Orleans Township that result very nearly shows the sentiment in regard to free schools in the town. Orleans not being an incorporated town, came under the control of the Township Trustees at the passage of the school law of 1852. The Board of Township Trustees established three public schools in the town, building two small frame houses and using the old Methodist Church for a schoolhouse. These houses were afterwards replaced by three larger and more substantial frame buildings. The first free schools were opened in the fall of 1855. Length of session sixty days. Isaac Albertson, William Jones and John White, were the first teachers.

THE ORLEANS ACADEMY.

The above-named school was established in 1866. The building was erected by a joint stock company, at a cost of \$8,000. It was the purpose of the company to establish an independent academy entirely disconnected with the public schools. Prof. John M. Bloss, afterward Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana, was the first and only Principal of the academy as an independent institution. The opening of the Orleans Academy was a progressive step in the schools of Orange County. A very considerable part of the patronage at first came from the ex-soldiers; young men whose education had been entirely neglected by the requirements and services of war, and who came earnestly desiring to make up for lost opportunities; added to these was a class of young men and women who were preparing for the position of teachers in the common schools. The work of this institution was comprehensive and thorough. It furnished to the public schools of Orange County a class of teachers whose work and worth will long be remembered by the friends of education. By a union with the public schools of the town in 1870, the academy was practically superseded by the Orleans Graded School, with Prof. Bloss as Superintendent, and John J. Lingle, assistant, the High School and Grammar Department being taught at the academy, and the lower grades at the different public school buildings. This arrangement continued until 1872, when the Town School Board purchased the academy building of the stockholders, since which time the town schools have been taught at that building. The educational advantages afforded by the town of Orleans are good, the public schools being kept open from seven to nine months each year. The high school is well equipped and doing good work. Thirteen ladies and eight gentlemen have graduated from this department.

SCHOOLS OF ORANGEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The first school within the present limits of this township was established at the Shirley place in 1816. The house was a small log cabin. The furniture consisted of split sapling seats. The first teacher was a man named Fordyce. The branches of study pursued were reading, writing and spelling, also primary arithmetic. The Shirleys, Daltons and Halberts were among the patrons of this school. In 1826 a school was established in the northeast part of the township, on land of Noah Burton. Samuel Dalton, a crippled man, and a noted pioneer teacher, commenced his career at this place in 1826. He was succeeded by Jonah B. Wood in 1828. The house, which had been built for a dwelling, was a small round log-cabin, fireplace extended across one entire end of the building. Studies same as above. About the year 1831 a school was established at Bethel Church with a man named Gardener as teacher. He was succeeded by Thomas Alison, he by a man named Wormsley, and he

by P. C. Huddrell, and he by Samuel Dalton in 1841, the last having an average attendance of sixty pupils. The teachers of this school were very much disposed to whip their pupils. Huddrell whipped all who could not repeat the "hart" lesson on Monday morning. Sometimes the larger boys would rebel and have the whippings discontinued for a few days. The Mathers boys attended this school. A district school had now been established at the Jacob Shirley place, south of Orangville. The house was of hewed logs, 18x20 feet; had glass windows; had been built by citizens of the district. Van Rensselaer Noblitt taught here about 1834-35. These were subscription schools, \$1.50 per pupil for term of three months. The branches of study were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Among the patrons of this school, I see the names of Shirley, Dalton, Halbert, Toliver and others. Theodore Stackhouse, for many years School Examiner of Orange County, and now one of the oldest and best known teachers of the county, taught his first school here in 1844; term of three months; wages, \$11 per month. Under the Congressional Township system, Orangeville had but two district schoolhouses, and 275 children to educate. School No. 2 was at Joel Riggs' place. Van R. Noblitt taught here in 1842. He received pay in corn, which he shipped to New Orleans, and sold at 29 cents per bushel. James M. Baker taught here in 1844. The patrons of this school were the Mathers, Bakers and Riggses.

Orangeville not having been organized as a township until March, 1850, her people did not have a separate vote on free schools until August of that year, when twenty-five votes were cast for free schools and ninety-five against them. The same question being again submitted in 1851, forty-five votes were cast in the affirmative, and seventy-four in the negative. But coming events cast their shadows before only to follow closely themselves. Free schools came soon after the school law of 1852. The first Trustees were Alfred Bruner, John A. Ritter and Robert Higgins. They were elected the first Monday in April, 1853, and on the seventeenth day of August submitted the proposition to raise money to build schoolhouses by taxation to a vote of the people. This proposition was defeated by a majority of four votes. Not discouraged at this want of support, the Board of Trustees resolved not to pause in the good work, but to go on and establish schools in their township. They therefore advanced the money and built a schoolhouse during the fall of 1854. This was the first public school building in the township. It was situated on the road between Wesley Chapel and Orangeville. It has been replaced by the Wesley Chapel Schoolhouse. The first free schools were in 1855-56. The Legislature of 1855 having given the Board of Trustees power to levy and collect taxes for building schoolhouses without a vote of the people, a fund was now raised and five new school houses were built. Two more have since been added to the number.

Orangeville Township has now seven public schools. The houses are substantial frame buildings, well finished and furnished, except in the matter of seats for pupils, the old box desks being still in use, but these will probably be removed at an early day and improved furniture supplied. Schools are sustained in this township from four to five months each year at a cost of about \$1,100 per annum.

SCHOOLS OF NORTHWEST TOWNSHIP.

The schools of Northwest Township had their humble beginning in the fall of 1823, when John Chaney opened a school in the north part of the township. The house stood on the land now owned by John McPheters. It was a round log cabin 16x16 feet, dirt floor, one end built in the shape of a fence corner for a fire-place. This was a subscription school, the subscribers agreeing to pay three "bits" per pupil for a term of three months. The branches of study were reading, writing, spelling and primary arithmetic. The patrons of the school were the Kirks, Williamses, Chaneys, Talberts, Davises and Bruners. Alfred Bruner attended his first school here. The first school record of Northwest Township bears date of April 23, 1846, being an order in favor of John T. Wallace, teacher of District No. 5, for all the school funds of said district. This is accompanied by his receipt for \$9.65 for services as teacher. In 1848 the citizens of this district resolved to build a schoolhouse by voluntary labor of the inhabitants, or a tax of 25 cents per day on those who chose not to work. Not getting the house built, they afterward resolved to use the church for a schoolhouse, purchase a stove with the school funds, and support a school by subscription. This arrangement was carried out, and Celia S. Kirk became the teacher about 1850. She received \$30 for a term of three months. James Pinnick was teacher here in 1851. The teachers of this district were required to procure a certificate of qualification in reading, writing and spelling. The Kirks, Collinses and Pinnicks were among the patrons of these schools. There were 290 school children in the township at this time.

Under the Congressional township system Northwest had five district schoolhouses in which to educate these children, each district receiving about \$15 per annum of public money for school purposes. This seemed to be all that could reasonably be desired, as the result of the vote on free schools at August election, 1848, showed. For free schools, five votes. Against free schools, 124 votes. The same question was again submitted in 1849, when the friends of school law polled thirty-eight votes, and the opponents 104 votes. In 1851 the opposition could poll but fifty votes against thirty-three for the law, a great many persons assuming a neutral position. The first Trustees elected under the school law of 1852 were Richard Miller, James Faucett and Thomas Bedster. They were elected in April, 1853, and on the 10th day of April, 1854, they submitted the

proposition to vote a tax for building schoolhouses to a vote of the people. This was defeated by a majority of fifteen votes. Nothing more was done in the way of building until 1856, when the change in the law enabled the Board of Trustees to levy and collect a schoolhouse tax without a vote of the people. A levy of 25 cents on the \$100 of property, and 50 cents on the poll was now made. Schoolhouse No. 1 was put under contract in July, of this year. It cost \$175.75. Six new houses were now built. They were substantial frame buildings, and are the same that are now in use. Meanwhile the first public school had been taught during the winter of 1855-56, the old district houses being used until the new ones were completed. Northwest Township has now seven schoolhouses. They are well supplied with improved furniture and school apparatus. Schools are sustained from four and a half to five months each year, at a cost of about \$1,200 per annum.

SCHOOLS OF FRENCH LICK TOWNSHIP.

The first school in this township of which I have any account was established on Sulphur Creek in the year 1820. Samuel Cobb was the first teacher. He was succeeded by Jordan Giles, and he by John Harvey. The branches of study were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The patrons were the Charleses, Pinnicks, Gileses, Collinses and Hazlewoods. In 1821 Jonathan Mullen taught a school on land of Green Ray, in a house which had been a dwelling. Rev. James P. Campbell was a pupil of this school. In 1823 Michael Miller opened a school in a small log-house upon the Faucett land. This house was furnished with poplar poles for seats, placed upon legs so high that the feet of the smaller children did not reach within six inches of the floor. A hooked stick hung beside the door, to be removed when a pupil went out of the house and placed back in position when he returned, in order to avoid having more than one out at a time. Mr. Miller was succeeded as a teacher by Benjamin Bolls, who was afterward sentenced to the State prison for life for the crime of murder. Samuel Dalton taught here about 1828. The course of study in these schools embraced reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The patrons were the Campbells, Millers, Doughertys and Wilsons. Nelson W. Nunley taught in this neighborhood about 1826. He was considered an extra good teacher, being able to teach grammar and geography. In 1834 Col. John Pinnick and Samuel Wolfington employed an old sailor named Acley to teach their children. The school was established in a dwelling house near French Lick Springs. The pupils of this school spent a large part of their time in roasting potatoes. The district school at Azor Charles' farm was established in 1836. Jacob Dishon was the first teacher; he was succeeded by Daniel Smith, and he by John Mellon. The Charleses, Smiths and Pinnicks were among the patrons of this school. A district

school having been established on the land of Nathan Lambdin, near Prospect, Henry Johnson became the teacher about 1843. The Lambdins and Pinnicks attended this school. The same year Wilton Smith taught the district school near Buncomb Ridge. Old French Lick church house was used for a schoolhouse for ten years, having been built about 1840. Jacob Dishon, Daniel Smith and David Porter, afterward County Treasurer, were teachers here. The patrons were the Pinnicks, Gileses, Robbinses and Winingers. William Furguson, the last teacher, made quite a disturbance by attempting to teach a silent school. The people could not understand how children taught in a silent school would ever be able to transact any business in this noisy world.

The district schoolhouse on Collins' land near line of Paoli Township, built about 1831, is still standing. It is a hewed-log-house, 18x24 feet, stone chimney and was furnished with the regulation "split sapling" seats. Samuel Dalton taught several terms here. He was succeeded by Michael Dougherty, J. W. Kidwell, Mr. Rickmire, John Newlin and Hiram Trueblood in the order named. Nancy Lindley also taught a summer term here about 1840. All the common school branches including algebra and natural philosophy were taught here. Among the patrons were the Truebloods, Lindleys, Springers and Osborns. This school was well sustained, and in point of efficiency, became second to none in the country. Under the Congressional Township system, French Lick had but five district schoolhouses, and 463 school children to educate. But these accommodations seemed amply sufficient to furnish an education to the children of the township, if we may judge from the returns of the August election, 1848. At that election there were cast for free schools, 9 votes. Against free schools, 187 votes. In 1849 there were 34 votes in the affirmative and 178 in the negative. In 1850, 16 in the affirmative and 171 in the negative. In 1851, 23 votes in the affirmative and 139 in the negative. But notwithstanding this opposition, free schools have grown and flourished in French Lick Township. The first Trustees were John Dishon, Thomas Nichols and John Tillery. They were elected in 1853. The old records of this township having been destroyed in the burning of Trustee Gilleatt's house, in January, 1884, I rely upon the recollections of the older inhabitants. The proposition to vote a tax for building schoolhouses having been defeated, the Trustees were not discouraged, but immediately put under contract the building of eight log schoolhouses. There being no money in the treasury, these houses were enclosed and roofs put on them this year, the contractors agreeing to wait for their money until it could be levied and collected by taxation. These houses were finished and fitted up for school after the Legislature had provided means for levying a school house tax without an affirmative vote of the people. The first free school was taught during the winter of 1855-56.

These log schoolhouses have all disappeared, being replaced by good substantial frame buildings. Four new districts have been added to the number. French Lick Township has now twelve schoolhouses, all well furnished with improved school furniture and apparatus. Schools are sustained about five months in the year at a cost of about \$2,250 per annum for tuition expenses.

SCHOOLS OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The first school of which I have any account in this township was established about the year 1821, in a log cabin about one-half mile west of the town of Newton Stewart. A man named Constable was the first teacher. The next school of which I have been able to obtain any information was situated in the north part of the township, near the Killum's farm. Miss Sophia Throop taught here in 1827. The Killums were among her patrons. This was probably the first school taught by a lady in Orange County. Miss Throop taught here for two terms of three months each. The first term she made \$7.50 above her board bill. The second her pay amounted to something more than this. Then to Miss Throop belongs not only the honor of being the first lady teacher in the county, but also of having done good and efficient work in the school-room for less pay than was ever received by any other teacher of the county. Patrick Dougherty was a pioneer teacher of this township, but I have not been able to locate schools taught by him. About the year 1832, Thomas Treadway taught a term of school in a church house, situated in the northwest part of the township on Section 30, Township 1 north, Range 2 west. A schoolhouse having been erected here, Samuel Mills became the teacher about 1835. He was succeeded by Reuben Cox in 1836, and he by William Pinnick in 1838. These were all subscription schools. Wages of teachers about \$1.50 per pupil for term of three months. A district school was established here about 1841, and John Ditts employed to teach. He taught reading, writing, spelling and primary arithmetic. He was succeeded by Benjamin Newlin in 1847. The Cases, Coxes and Collinses were among the patrons of this school.

About 1837 Rev. John Walls taught a term of school near the William Marlett farm, in Section 2, Township 1 south, Range 2 west. The house was a log-cabin which had been erected for a dwelling. The Palmers and McDonalds were among the patrons. Thomas Hunt, of Paoli, also attended this school. The first school record of Jackson Township bears date of July 26, 1837, being the proceedings of a public meeting to elect a Township Clerk and Treasurer. Samuel Parks was elected Clerk and John C. Walls, Treasurer. This is followed by a map of township—showing boundaries of the five school districts. At a public meeting of the citizens of District No. 1, held at the house of Ptolemy Bledsoe, August 12, 1837, it was resolved that this district would support a three

months' school each year, and to adopt the dwelling house of Lewis A. Bledsoe as a schoolhouse. Jonathan Palmer, a noted pioneer teacher, opened school here September 25, 1837. He received \$45 for a term of three months. Money was paid in advance of the opening of schools. This was the first district school organized in the township. Mr. Palmer gave very good satisfaction as a teacher and was re-employed for the next term upon the same conditions as before. There were about fifty pupils belonging to this school. The Bledsoes, Parks, Walls and Palmers were among the patrons. District No. 3 was organized January, 1839. At a meeting of the voters of this district it was resolved to build a hewed-log schoolhouse, 20 feet square, finished "with one nine-light window, one long window, stick and clay chimney, plank floor, nailed down, board roof, held on by weight poles," to be ready for school by June 30, 1839. This house was to be situated in the north part of Section 26, south of Patoka Creek. The location was afterward changed to near the campground, upon condition that Isaac Eastridge would furnish "boards to cover it," and William Stewart furnish plank for the floor, and do all the hauling of building material. James Eastridge was the first teacher here. The school opened August 2, 1842. There were about seventy children enumerated in the district. The Eastridges, Gilliatts, Stewarts and Wallses were among the patrons. The wages of Mr. Eastridge were \$36.50 for a term of three months, to be paid as follows: "\$25 in State script, \$2 in Illinois money and \$9.50 in currency." About 1850, the people of this district decided to change the location of their schoolhouse to the north part of Section 24, Township 1 south, Range 2 west, being one mile north of Patoka Creek. A public meeting resolved to build a log schoolhouse here, 16x20 feet, and to expend the sum of \$8.50 for building purposes. Lewis Walls taught here in the fall of 1850. Term of three months. Wages \$10 per month.

Under the Congressional township system, Jackson Township had six district schools and 280 children of school age. At the August election, 1848, her people unanimously resolved not to exchange these schools for a free-school system of which they knew nothing, except that it was to be supported in part by taxation. At that election there were cast against free schools 108 votes. This question was submitted again in 1849, also in 1850 and 1851, but at no time were the friends of the system able to poll more than a half dozen votes. But free schools came to Jackson as to the other townships of the county. The first Trustees were Christopher Cox, Henry Banks and Lewis A. Bledsoe. They divided the township into six districts, and built log schoolhouses and paid for them with the school funds. The first free schools were in the winter of 1856-57. Schoolhouse No. 1, in this township, was the last log schoolhouse used in the county, a school having been taught here during the winter of 1878-79. Jackson Township has now ten school districts.

The houses are substantial frame buildings, well finished and furnished with school apparatus, and about half supplied with improved furniture and the remainder will soon be supplied. Schools are sustained from four to five months each year, at a cost of about \$1,500 per annum.

SCHOOLS OF GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This township not having been settled so early, schools were not organized here until a later date than in the other townships of the county. I have not been able to locate the first school within this township. Among the earliest was the one organized in the old log church at Providence. Amos Critchfield was the first teacher here. He taught a six months' session in 1830. The patrons of this school were the Stones, McCanns, Bennetts, Pitmans, Kendalls, Agans, Newkirks and Grimeses. The succeeding teachers were a Mr. McCrae, McCelvey and Charles Sands, in the order named. Margaret Murray taught here in the summer of 1851. At this school James Pruett, a small boy, was killed by the falling of a pile of lumber which was being delivered here for the building of the frame church house. About 1838 William Key taught in a small log schoolhouse near the Apple Church house. He could teach reading, writing, spelling and primary numbers. The Apples, Easters and Hunts were pupils. Thomas Hunt taught here in 1841. Wages, \$2 per pupil, per term of three months. Thomas S. Lambdin was a pioneer teacher of this township. He taught an early school in a round-log-house which had been used for a dwelling. It was situated in the north part of the township on Section 28, Township 1 north, Range 1 west. This was a "loud" school, as were most early schools. It is said that there was a boy in this school who so disliked going over the lessons that he would not do so at all, but repeated the word "heptorpy" from morning till noon and from noon till night in order to make the teacher believe he was studying the lesson. The district school at Hobson's place was established about 1840. The house was a hewed-log building, had glass windows and seats without backs. Wilford Ditts was the first teacher. He was succeeded by Thomas Hunt in 1842. The course of study embraced all the common school branches. The patrons were the Apples, Williards, Gilliatts, McDonalds, Teafords, Hobsons, Easters, Gobles, Allens and Tarrs. The school here was well-sustained, and was long considered one of the best district schools in this part of the county.

The district school at Lomax's place east of Unionville, was established about 1840. John Stout, William Stout and John F. Murphy were teachers in this school. In 1847, the house being "out of repair," a district meeting resolved to levy two days' labor upon each citizen in order to repair the house. Those who did not wish to work, could be exempt by paying 50 cents in money. The wages of the teacher were

\$1.50 per pupil for a term of three months. The patrons were required to furnish one-half cord of wood or pay 40 cents per pupil in addition to the above. A district meeting decided that non-residents should not have the right to attend this school. The Gobles, McCabes, Lomaxes, Hills, Davises, Hammonds, McBrides, Marletts and Morrises were patrons of this school. Other district schools were established previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1851, when this township had six district schools and 420 school children. These schools were giving very good satisfaction to the voters of Greenfield, as proven by the result of the August election in 1848, when her people unanimously voted not to exchange for a free school system, casting 108 votes in the negative. The same question was submitted again in 1849, also in 1850 and 1851; at this last election there were six votes in the affirmative to 111 in the negative. But free schools came without an invitation. The first Trustees under the free school system were John D. Hammond, John Apple and Abner W. Allen. They were elected April, 1853, and in June of that year they submitted the proposition to build a schoolhouse by taxation to a vote of the people. This proposition was unanimously defeated, there being sixty-nine votes against it, and none for it. The Board, however, proceeded to lay off the township into six districts. The district houses were sold for about \$45. Six log schoolhouses were now built at a cost of \$45 each, and paid for from proceeds of levy of April, 1856. These houses were hewed logs, and had plank floors and glass windows. The first free schools were in the winter of 1855-56. Greenfield Township has now ten school districts. The houses are very fair frame school buildings, well furnished with school apparatus and fitted for schools, except in the matter of seats for pupils, the old box-seats being still in use. Schools are sustained from four and a half to five months each year, at a cost of about \$1,600 per annum.

SCHOOLS OF SOUTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

The first school established in this township was situated upon the land now owned by John Agan, one mile east of Valeene. The house was a small, round log cabin. It was built for a schoolhouse by John Hollowell, Robert Breeze and David Brown. I have not been able to learn the date of the opening of the school, nor the name of the first teacher. The second teacher was named Cantrell, and he was succeeded by John Harned about the year 1817. The studies pursued were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The Hollowells, Breezes, Browns and Cantrells attended this school. About the year 1815 a log-cabin schoolhouse was built near John H. Buchanan's farm in the southwest corner of the township. This house had fence corner fire-place, puncheon floor and open windows. The first teacher was named Willis. He remained here several years and was succeeded by Thomas Harned about the year 1818. Reading,

writing, spelling and arithmetic were taught here. The Harneds, Reels, Baileys, Stones and Tarrs attended. During 1824-25, Alexander Morris taught three terms of school in a house situated on the land of James N. Murphy, Section 11, Town 1 south, Range 1 east. Harrison White is the only person now (1884) living who attended this school. The Hollowells were patrons of this school. Some years after this, John Holaday taught a term of school in a small log house west of Rock Spring Church. Sophia Throop taught here during the summer of 1831. The Harneds and Hollowells were among her patrons.

About 1830, Henry Crittenden opened a school in a log-cabin situated on the Thomas Ferguson land, west of Valeene. He taught reading, writing and spelling. Among his patrons were Hunts, Fergusons, Sells and Summers. In the winter of 1835-36, John Bobbitt taught a school in a dwelling house on the Veach land, near "Hogdefeat" Creek. Studies same as above. The Veachs, Cooks, Bobbits and Hunts attended. Thomas Hunt, of Paoli, was a pupil of this school. In 1838 a district school was established in the southeast part of the township on the George Vance land. The house was a hewed-log structure, and was built by a tax of \$1 each upon the citizens of the district. This fund, amounting to \$50, was voted upon themselves at a district meeting. It was expended by Henry Crittenden, District Treasurer. Enoch Weathers served as District Treasurer here for many years. John Bobbitt was the first teacher in this school. Spelling was the chief recreation pursued here. Night spellings were held often. The patrons were the Strouds, Taylors, Crittendens, Weathers, Keys, Sanderses, Vances, and others whose names I do not have. Nehemiah Tower taught a silent school here, in 1847, the first silent school in the district. Mr Tower was regarded as a very excellent teacher, being able to teach all the common school branches. The first school record of Southeast Township is dated November 4, 1841, being an enumeration of the school children showing the number to be 321. The next is the report of Joel C. Dilliard, as teacher of District No. 3. Length of term, 65 days. Wages of teacher, \$55. Average attendance, 28. The schoolhouse in which Mr. Dilliard taught was in the south part of the township, east of Harned's Chapel. This school was taught during the fall of 1841. The patrons were the McDonalds, Harneds, Lambdins, Piersons, Wellmans, Falkners and McMahans. Mr. Dilliard taught all the common school branches.

The old log-church house south of Valeene was used as a schoolhouse for several years. Col. John Line taught here in 1839. The Hazlewoods, Hollowells, Crittendens, Childers, Harneds and Purkhisers attended school here. Gilbert Jenkins was teacher here about 1848. It is said that he whipped a young man named Roach before allowing him to take a seat, on the first day he attended the school. About 1841 a small frame schoolhouse was built near Rock Spring Church. Thomas Furguson

taught here in 1842. He was succeeded by Charles Sands in 1843, and he by Daniel Dwyer in 1844. The wages of the teacher were \$50 for a term of three months. The patrons of this school were the Stalcups, Childers, Harneds, Puttes, Hollowells and Moons. About the same time the district school was established at the Furguson place west of Valeene. Thomas Hunt commenced teaching here in 1843. He remained about eight years, teaching a three months' session each year, wages \$40 per term. The Furgusons, Tarrs, Veaches, Glenns, Sanders, Cooks, Starrets, Cartwrights, Maxedons and Selfs attended this school. As many as sixty pupils were enrolled during a session. All the common school branches were taught. Silas Stout taught at the district school in the northwest part of the township in 1838, followed by Hiram Atkinson in 1842. The above were good schools. All the common school branches were taught. The Stouts, Atkinsons, Andrews and Newlins were pupils of this school.

Under the Congressional township system, Southeast Township had six district schoolhouses, which her people thought amply sufficient to furnish an education to the 600 children of the township, as the result of the August election, 1848, would seem to indicate. At that election, there were cast for free schools eight votes. Against free schools, 204 votes. This question was submitted again in 1849, also in 1850 and 1851. At this last election the friends of the schools were able to poll thirty-five votes while the opposition was reduced to 152 votes. Samuel Stalcup and Thomas Harned voted for free schools at every election. The first Trustees were James Childers, James McDonald and William Noblitt. They were elected in April, 1853, and in June of that year they submitted the proposition to vote a tax for building schoolhouse to a vote of the people. This proposition was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The Board of Trustees now laid off the township into eleven districts, and requested the people to build houses by private subscription, or labor of the citizens. Three districts responded to the request and built log schoolhouses. The remaining districts not proceeding to prepare houses, the Board of Trustees built them, using the school fund for that purpose. In the three districts where the citizens had built the houses, free schools were taught in the winter of 1854-55; in the remaining districts not until the winter of 1855-56. Southeast Township has now twelve school districts. The houses are substantial frame buildings well furnished with school apparatus, and about half supplied with improved furniture. Schools are sustained from four to five months in each year, at a cost of about \$2,000 per annum.

SCHOOLS OF STAMPERS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

I have not been able to learn the precise date at which the good people of this township determined to establish a school, but certain it

is that about 1814 George Vandever, a crippled man, came with his family from Kentucky and made settlement near the head of Patoka Creek, where he soon afterward opened a school. The house was a small, round log structure, dirt floor, without windows, door or shutter, and was situated upon the land now owned by Mrs. Nancy Lynch. Here he taught one session during the summer, and then in order to have better accommodations he removed his school to a dwelling-house of a Mr. Pierce near the head of Patoka Creek. Here he remained teaching a three months' session each year until about 1829. The branches of study were reading, writing, spelling and primary numbers. The patrons of these schools were the Vandeveres, Danners, Holadays, Bosleys, Pierces and Shores. Mr. Vandever was succeeded as a teacher by Abram Pier-son, who in the fall of 1831 opened a school near where Danner's Chapel now stands. He taught for three months. The average attend-ance was about fifteen pupils; wages, \$1.50 per pupil. An old gentle-man named Fielding taught a school in a dwelling-house upon the land of Mason Burgess in 1818. The Burgesses and Mahans were patrons of this school. Mr. Edward Cornwell, present County Recorder, recollects attending school at the Mahan District about the year 1821. Jeremiah Mozier was the teacher. The house was a small round-log cabin, situated on the land of Cyrus Finley, near where the schoolhouse now stands. It was built and furnished with split saplings for seats by the citizens of the neighborhood. The patrons of this school were the Cornwells, Bur-gesses, Mahans and Doaks. The branches of study were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The pupils in arithmetic very frequently retired to the grove in order to avoid noise while pursuing their studies. Mr. Mozier was succeeded as a teacher in 1822 by Alexander Wallace, who taught here for several terms. He was a very excellent teacher of penmanship. John Murray taught one school here in 1824. The people south of the above district being without school privileges, Mr. Richard Hall, Asa Burtt and several others resolvèd to build a schoolhouse and established a school with Mr. Burtt as teacher. The house was built on the land of Mr. Burtt, but he dying before the school was opened, Michael Dougherty was employed to teach. He taught here during 1828 and 1829. The same years John Clements taught at the Copeland farm.

The Congressional Township system now coming into operation, the above schools were discontinued, giving way to the district schools, which were now being established. The territory now comprising Stampers Creek Township was made up of a part of four different Congressional townships, each one independent of the others in school matters. The portion situated in Town 1 north, of Range 1 east, seemed to enjoy the best school privileges, on account of the school land of that township having been sold earlier and for a better price than any other school land

in the county. The first district schoolhouse was built on the land of Richard Hall, in 1829. This was a hewed-log-house, constructed by the citizens of the district, fitted and furnished as required by the acts of the Legislature of 1824. The patrons of this school were: the Halls, Grigsbys, Beasons, Burttts, Burgesses, Chambers, Dilliards and others. The first teacher was Jacob O'Feather. The branches of study same as in the more early schools. N. W. T. Goodwell succeeded to the management of this school in 1831. He remained for two years. His was the first silent school in this neighborhood. Wages of teacher \$35 for term of three months. The Danner Schoolhouse, south of this, was built in 1832. Alexander Ralston was the first teacher. He was succeeded by William Johnson, the services of the latter being much in demand on account of superior scholarship, being able to teach geography and grammar, and to take his pupils through arithmetic. The patrons of this school were: the Danners, Vandevereers, Hollowells and Noblitts. Prof. Johnson, of Marengo, was a pupil of this school. Colored children attended this school upon the same terms as whites. In 1841 Richard D. Walters, who had been educated at the Washington County Seminary, under the instruction of the famous John I. Morrison, opened an independent seminary of learning in the Hall district. The school was a success. Joel C. Dilliard and Julia Talbert prepared themselves to enter the field as teachers at this school. The next year Mr. Dilliard taught a nine months' school at Millersburg, in this township. This was a subscription school. The patrons were: the Dilliards, Duncans, McCoys, Wolfs and Cornwells.

Under the Congressional township system there were six schools in this township, and strange to say they were in so great esteem that the people refused to exchange them for a free school system, as the vote at the August election in 1848 abundantly proves. At that election, there were cast for free schools, three votes; against free schools, 151 votes. The question was again submitted in 1849, also in 1850 and 1851, but with no better results, the friends of the law not being able to poll more than a half dozen votes at any election. But free schools came with the adoption of the school law of 1852. The first Trustees were Joel Vandever, Fleming Duncan and Edward Cornwell. They were elected in April, 1853, and at once entered upon the duties of their position. They found the old district schoolhouses in very bad repair and therefore resolved to build new houses, but before anything could be done in the matter money must be voted for building purposes by the people of the township. An election was ordered for August 1, 1853, and after a very exciting canvas, the proposition to levy a tax of 45 cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property was carried by a majority of six votes. Five of the old houses were now sold for \$38.10. One house was adopted as a township house. Five new houses were built. They were frame, 20x24 feet, four twelve-light windows, plank desks and

seats for pupils. Blackboards and a map of the State of Indiana were also furnished. The first free schools were in the winter of 1855-56. Henry H. Polson, I. K. Martin and R. C. Wells were among the first teachers. By the year 1869 the schoolhouses having been found to be too small, the building of larger houses was commenced, one being built each year until the entire number was replaced. The houses are frame, 24x36 feet, well finished and furnished with improved furniture, maps, globes, charts, etc. The schools are sustained for about five months in each year at a cost of about \$1,200 per annum.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SCHOOLS.

By the term "pioneer schools," I mean those early schools which were established and supported without any aid from the public funds. These schools were generally loud schools. By this is meant that the pupils were not required to prepare their lesson quietly, but that each pupil had the privilege of repeating his lesson in whatever tone of voice best suited him; indeed, in some cases it seemed that a premium was set upon noise, and that he who could make the most noise did the best. The studies pursued in these schools were usually reading, writing and spelling, and sometimes arithmetic. The recitations in these subjects were heard by the teacher, taking one pupil at a time and hearing him read or spell as best he could in the noise and confusion. The text books were usually Webster's Speller and the Testament. Writing was practiced in a bold round hand, from copies set by the teacher with a goose-quill pen. Arithmetic was taught from the "cyphering book of the master." When a pupil failed to solve the problem given him, he carried it to the teacher, who looked over it until he found an incorrect figure; this he marked and returned the slate to the waiting pupil without explanation or comment. There was one rule in these schools which survived for many years, and rendered futile all attempts at classification. It was that he who was first at school in the morning should recite first during the entire day. The day's session was usually from sun-up until sun-down. There was no regular time for opening school in the morning. When a pupil arrived at the schoolhouse he was required to take his seat and commence upon his lesson. There were no recesses in those days or time for relaxation, except at the noon "playtime," which was usually spent by the teacher in making or mending goose-quill pens. Now, is it really to be wondered at if the weary pedagogue did sometimes fall asleep amid his labors, or the thoughtless urchin beguile the weary hours by repeating the word "horse grammar?"

The Congressional township system originated with the act of Congress to enable the people of Indiana Territory to form a State government, approved April 19, 1816. This act provided that Section 16 in every township should be granted to the inhabitants for the use of

schools. Nine of these school sections are situated within the boundaries of Orange County. Soon after the admission of Indiana as a State the Legislature provided for the appointment of Superintendent of school lands in each township. These officers had power to lease said lands for a term of years, the rents to be applied to the support of schools.

The first law under which schools could be established in Indiana, appears in the Revised Statutes of 1824, under the title of an "Act to incorporate congressional townships, and providing for public schools therein." The law authorized the inhabitants of each congressional township to elect three School Trustees, who were to have control of the school lands and schools generally, with power to divide their townships into districts and appoint Sub-Trustees for the same. These Trustees also examined teachers in regard to their ability to teach reading, writing and arithmetic. Schoolhouses were to be erected by the labor of all able-bodied male persons of the age of twenty-one years or more, residing in the district: those who failed to work to pay $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each day so failing. These houses were to be eight feet between floors, and at least one foot from the surface of the ground to the first floor, and finished in a manner calculated to render comfortable the teachers and pupils. Township 1 north, of Range 1 east, was the first to organize under the act. As stated elsewhere, the first district school established was at Lick Creek, three miles east of Paoli. The inhabitants of this township were also the first to ask that their school land be sold. The sale was at public auction on the 25th day of September, 1829, by William Lindley, School Commissioner. Samuel Chambers was auctioneer. The land was sold in eighty-acre lots and brought an average of \$4.37 per acre, the highest price paid being \$7.32 per acre and the lowest \$2 per acre. This was the highest price realized for any school lands in Orange County, the greater amount being sold for \$1.25 per acre. The organization and establishing of schools proceeded very slowly under this system, some townships not being organized until about 1840. The crowning defect of the whole system was that no schools could be organized until the inhabitants declared by vote that they wished their township organized and schools established. This, with the want of funds, made it impossible to establish anything like a school system in Orange County. By the year 1850 there were forty-nine district schools in the county, receiving an average of about \$16 per annum of public money for the support of schools. There were now about 4,500 children of school age in the county. Schools were taught for about three months in the year. Teachers received from \$10 to \$12 per month. The deficiency of public money was made up by rate bills levied upon pupils. The methods of instruction were very nearly the same as in the more early schools. In some localities silent schools and better methods of

instruction had been introduced. The want of text-books rendered it impossible to classify pupils. Geography and grammar had been introduced. Pike's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar were standard text-books. Meanwhile the friends of popular education were working with all their power to establish schools and build up a sentiment favorable to education in the county. During the winter of 1835 the citizens of Paoli organized a "Moot Legislature." Mr. James A. Watson, Principal of the County Seminary, and Chairman of the Committee on Education in that body, presented a report upon the necessity of completing our system of education which deserves more than passing notice. He insisted that the Legislature could no longer plead the infancy of our State; that a public school system would increase the wealth of the State by encouraging immigration; that it was an imperative duty to comply with the demands of the Constitution in regard to establishing schools; that public justice demanded the education of the masses; that it is not unjust to tax those who have no children for the support of schools. The last proposition was long a bone of contention among our people, but the principle has now become well established. This report was ordered to be printed in the county papers and copies sent to the Committee on Education in both branches of the Indiana Legislature. As to whether this exerted any influence or not cannot now be determined, but certain it is that the legislative mind became at once convinced that there was not sufficient educational advantages in Orange County. They therefore passed an act dividing the county into five seminary districts and providing for the establishing of schools in each district, also appropriating all money derived from fines and forfeitures to the support of these schools. This act was vetoed by Gov. Noble on the ground that it was unconstitutional in this, that it diverted the funds derived from fines and forfeitures from the support of county seminaries as required in the Constitution.

The Board of County Commissioners now resolved to give some assistance to the schools, and in June, 1836, ordered Alexander Morris, County Treasurer, to pay 5 per cent. of the county revenue to the School Commissioner, for the encouragement of education. This was the first money derived from taxation for the support of schools in Orange County. But while this work was going on, the people imbibed the idea that schools could be supported without cost; that the Congress of the United States had or would provide ample means for the education of all the children within her borders, so that when the Legislature of 1847 submitted the question of establishing free schools in the State, it was the "bugbear" of *taxation* that did the voting, and made such a bad showing for Orange County at the August election in 1848. At this election there were but 152 voters in the county who deposited a ballot in favor of free schools. The school law of 1848, which contained a pro-

vision that the several counties of the State should be exempt from its provisions until a majority of the voters gave an assent thereto, was three times rejected in Orange County by the same cry of *taxation*. But our people were, even then, a progressive people, when they understood the question upon which they were called upon to vote. They regarded the free schools as bringing nothing but burdensome taxes and a band of hungry office holders to feed and fatten at the public crib. But they gave a majority of nearly 400 votes in favor of the Constitution of 1851, which made it possible to have a free school system in Indiana.

Under this Constitution, free schools have grown and prospered in Orange County. By the year 1857, they were well under way in all the townships of the county. Uniformity of text-book now enabled the teachers to arrange their pupils into classes. Loud schools and rate bills were heard of no more, and modern methods of instruction were introduced. Blackboards, globes and outline maps were placed in the school-rooms. The school law of 1865, which provided more money for the support of schools, established the County Teachers' Institute, and requiring all schools in a township to be taught an equal number of days, gave new life to the schools of Orange County. By a careful system of county examinations, a better class of teachers was provided. Perhaps no agency has done so much to elevate the standard of teaching as the County Institute. The law of 1873, creating the County Superintendency and County Boards of Education, and providing for holding Township Institutes, was also a progressive movement. The Township Institutes were organized in the several townships during the school year of 1873-74. They meet once each month during the session of the public school and have been a useful agency in bringing about uniformity in the schools of the county.

GRADING OF THE SCHOOLS.

At the meeting of the County Board of Education May, 1876, it was resolved to grade the schools of Orange County. An adjourned meeting was accordingly held June 7, and the following course of study adopted for the schools of Orange County:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

First Grade. Reading words at sight—McGuffey's New Chart. Daily practice, writing script on slates. Reading through First Reader. Spelling words of reading lesson. Writing lessons on slate. Counting and writing numbers to one hundred. Simple lessons in addition and subtraction to tens.

Second Grade. Reading through Second Reader. Oral and written spelling—McGuffey's Speller to sixtieth page. Addition and subtraction continued. Multiplication and division to tens. Counting and writing Roman and Arabic numbers to one thousand.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Third Grade. Reading through Third Reader. McGuffey's Speller to one hundredth page. Writing exercises on paper. Arithmetic—Ray's Third Book, to compound numbers. Geography—Oral lessons in local geography; map drawing, including, *first*, the school grounds; *second*, the section and its divisions; *third*, the township, civil and congressional; *fourth*, the county.

Fourth Grade. Reading through Fourth Reader. Spelling through McGuffey's Speller. Writing—Spencerian Copy-book, No. 3, or its equivalent. Arithmetic to decimal fractions. Primary Geography completed. Language lessons to page eighty-one.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Fifth Grade. Fifth Reader through and reviewed. Spelling selected words from reader, geography and other sources. Arithmetic completed. Geography (comprehensive) completed. Language lessons completed. Practical Grammar—Harvey. United States History and Physiology.

This course of study was revised, and with very few changes re-adopted by the Board of Education October, 1882, and is still in force. By the year 1881, the course of study having been successfully introduced into all the schools of the county, the Board of Education resolved to introduce a graduating system. Accordingly a plan was drawn up under which the County Superintendent examines pupils who have completed the common-school course. Those pupils who can pass the examination required by the Board receive a common-school diploma, signed by the the County Superintendent, Trustee and teacher. Since that time three of these annual examinations have been successfully held and sixty pupils graduated from the public schools of Orange County.

In the preceding pages we have endeavored to give a fair and impartial account of the founding and progress of the schools of the several townships of the county. In many cases we have not been able to find school records, and have relied upon the recollections of the older inhabitants. We therefore do not claim perfect accuracy for the work, but submit it to the candid judgment of our readers, asking them to take it for what it is worth, but with the confident assurance, that while there may be errors and omissions which should not have occurred, in the main the work will be found to be correct. We close with this sentiment: "The public schools of Indiana—the pride and glory of the State—may our people ever sustain them." The remainder of this chapter was prepared by a member of the historical company.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The organization of the first Teachers' Institute or Association, took place at Paoli, Saturday, October 15, 1865, the teachers assembling in

the court house. S. T. Lindley was chosen Chairman and W. Lomax appointed Secretary. Prof. N. Boles, Junius Lomax and William S. Shirley were appointed a Committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, which they accordingly did, the following being the preamble: "For the purpose of mutual improvement and the elevation of the teachers' profession, the undersigned do agree to form an association, to be governed by the following constitution" The constitution provided that the organization should be known as the "Orange County Teachers' Association," but at the first regular meeting, held for the purposes of drill and discipline, the name was changed to the "Orange County Teachers' Institute." It was also provided that meetings should be held regularly the last Saturday in each month; that seven members should constitute a quorum; that any teacher in the county, by signing the constitution and paying 25 cents into the treasury, could become a member; and that the exercises should consist in discussions, drills, lectures, the reading of essays, etc. Theodore Stackhouse was elected Permanent President; S. T. Lindley, Vice-President; N. Boles, Secretary; L. B. Cogswell, Treasurer. It was determined to hold the first Teachers' Institute at Paoli for five days, beginning November 6, 1865. On this occasion the total enrollment was sixty-three, showing the great interest manifested by the teachers of the county in the advancement of their profession. The occasion was important, and justly felt so by the leading citizens of the county seat and elsewhere, who visited the sessions and took part in the exercises. Instrumental music was furnished by Mrs. A. E. Williamson, and devotional exercises by Rev. H. O. Chapman. Mr. Stackhouse instructed classes in orthography and elocution; Dr. J. C. Stanley, in physiology, penmanship, arithmetic, etc.; Prof. Boles, in geography, history, English grammar, vocal music, etc.; and other teachers gave exhibitions of practical methods in the dissemination of knowledge. The lectures took place in the evenings, and were well attended by town folk. Mr. Stackhouse lectured on "The Schools of Orange County;" Prof. Boles, on the "Means and Ends of Education;" Dr. Stanley, on "Respiration," in its application to the schoolroom; Francis Wilson, Esq., on "The Duties of Parents and Teachers," and Judge Simpson on "Engaging the Attention of Pupils." Great interest was shown by all throughout the entire session, and the teachers parted full of resolution to maintain the organization.

The following year another session was held at Paoli, though not with as satisfactory results. A few earnest teachers, at the head of whom was the County Examiner, met and carried into effect quite an interesting programme. The session of 1867 was about like that of 1866. The session of 1868 was better. The Legislature had provided for an appropriation of \$50 out of the county funds to be used in defraying the expenses of the County Teachers' Institute, and this amount was realized

and used this year for the first time. It was a great help, small as it was, and no doubt has been the cause of the continuance of the Institute with such uniform success until the present. There were sixty-six members enrolled in 1868, and the session lasted four days. Prof. Bloss was Chairman of the session, and W. J. Throop, Secretary. There were daily recitations and drills in all the leading branches of study, a specialty being object lessons and map drawing. Lectures were delivered by Messrs. May, Howard and Robbins. Since then sessions have been held annually with increased interest and success. In 1869 the Teachers' Convention of Orange, Lawrence and Washington Counties was organized, a full account of which will be found elsewhere in this volume. The following instructors were booked for the Institute August, 1884 :

Prof. O. P. Jenkins—Science of Teaching, Hygiene, Physiology, Good Behavior, Language, Grammar, Geography, Writing, and Indiana in the War.

Prof. E. B. Smith—Arithmetic, Dictionary, and United States Constitution.

Mrs. Helen E. Smith—United States History.

Miss Jennie J. Throop—Reading and Spelling.

Miss Bessie Mavity—Music.

State Superintendent John W. Holcomb and Barnabas C. Hobbs are expected to lecture some time during the Institute. Other distinguished gentlemen are invited.





PART IV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PAOLI TOWNSHIP.

JOHN C. ALBERT of Paoli, Ind., is one of the men who has figured largely in the history of Orange County during the last four decades. A native of Westmoreland County, Penn., he was born March 5, 1818, one of twelve children of Peter and Frances (Breniman) Albert. At the age of thirteen years he was apprenticed to the tailor's trade, which he completed, and in 1838 emigrated West, soon afterward locating in Paoli. In 1853 he was appointed Treasurer of Orange County, and was afterward elected and re-elected to the same position as a Democrat. In 1865 he was elected cashier of the Bank of Paoli, and it was in this that he met his first heavy financial loss on account of the bank stock being based upon bonds of some of the Confederate States. At the opening of the war he abandoned the Democratic party, with which he had hitherto been connected, and allied himself with the Republicans, where he continued to act until 1872. In that year he supported Horace Greeley, and in 1876 was one of the few men in Orange County who voted for Peter Cooper. Since that time he has acted with the National party, and in 1880 was the nominee of that organization for Congress in the Second Indiana District. Through his marriage with Miss Ellen McVey in 1841 he is the father of four children—two daughters and two sons—both of the latter dying in the Civil war, and one of which—John C.—was killed in the attack upon Fort Wagner, as Captain of Company H, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mrs. Albert died in 1872, and with her son James was deposited in a vault at Paoli. In February, 1879, Mr. Albert met another heavy loss in the burning of a large hotel at Paoli, which he had for several years been keeping. The loss is said to have been about \$30,000, with no insurance. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate business.

DR. LEWIS S. BOWLES was born at French Lick Springs, in Orange County, December 8, 1834. He is one of three children, all sons, born to Thomas C. and Anna (Patton) Bowles, who came from Maryland in an early day, and located in Washington County, Ind. Thomas C. Bowles, while a young man, went South, and for several years had charge of an extensive plantation. Upon his return North he settled in Orange County a short time, but soon after in Washington County; his death occurred in 1840. Lewis S. began the study of medicine in 1850, with Dr. J. C. Kelso, at Livonia, in Washington County. After attending a course of lectures at the university of Louisville, Ky., he began the practice at French Lick Springs, which he continued for eighteen months, then went to Fredericksburg. In 1865 he located at

Paoli, and the following year began doing a retail drug trade, with a stock valued at about \$2,200. In this Dr. Bowles has been more than ordinarily successful, and he now has one of the most complete stocks of drugs and druggist's sundries kept in southern Indiana, and is valued at about \$15,000. He owns about 800 acres of land, and in 1874 built the finest residence in Orange County. His marriage with Miss Lizzie Andrews of Fredericksburg, Ind., was solemnized September 25, 1861, and to their union two children have been born, named William T. and James A. He is an ardent Democrat in politics and a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry. Dr. Bowles has made his own way in life, beginning the practice of his profession with \$25 of borrowed capital. He is now one of the wealthy and influential men of the county. He has been one of the School Trustees of Paoli for several years and is now a fifth owner in the Orange County Agricultural Association, of which he has been Superintendent ever since its organization in the spring of 1883.

JESSE BOYD, one of the few remaining old settlers of Orange County, Ind., was born in Randolph County, N. C., May 4, 1818, and is the third of six children, only two yet living, born to William and Mary (Hopwood) Boyd, the parents now being dead. The parents of William Boyd were William and Rhoda (Davenport) Boyd, and they were natives of Ireland, coming to this country in the eighteenth century and settling in Virginia. William Boyd, Sr., served the Colonies faithfully in their struggle for independence. Jesse Boyd in 1839 started West on foot from his native country, and after walking 600 miles arrived in Orange County, Ind., where he found employment in the construction of the old turnpike, but afterward engaged in the manufacture of wheat fans. Elizabeth Hollowell became his wife March 13, 1842, and about this time Mr. Boyd engaged in farming. This has always been his occupation, and although he commenced life's battle a poor boy, he has with the help of his wife accumulated about 1,000 acres of land, but having given about 700 acres to his children he now only owns 300 acres. Mrs. Boyd was born in Orange County, Ind., February 16, 1825, a daughter of William and Martha (Lindley) Hollowell, both sides of her family settling in Orange County previous to 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Boyd these children have been born: William L., born June 23, 1843; Mary A., born November 1, 1844; Robert H., July 8, 1846; Franklin, March 1, 1848; Ruth E., born September 28, 1849; John T., January 16, 1852; Charles, August 25, 1853; Austin, April 25, 1855, died April 16, 1863; Owen C., February 3, 1858; Elwood, November 29, 1859; Martha J., November 10, 1861; James M., May 27, 1864, and Jesse, born July 20, 1866. The mother died May 2, 1881. She was one of the true pioneer women of her day and bravely aided her husband in his efforts to build up a home. Mr. Boyd married his present wife October 12, 1882. She was Miss Maria E. Brown, daughter of Hutcheson and Harriet (Banks) Brown, both of whom are now dead. Hutcheson Brown was one of the early pioneers of Washington County, Ind., and was a typo on the first paper published in that county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Boyd belong to the Society of Friends.

THOMAS N. BRAXTAN was born in Paoli Township, Orange Co., Ind., January 8, 1824, son of Hiram and Martha (White) Braxtan, and is of Scotch lineage. The parents of Mr. Braxtan emigrated from North Carolina to Orange County, Ind., or the territory that now composes this county, as early, perhaps, as 1810. Here the mother of our subject died

in 1853, and his father in 1864. About 1848 Mr. Braxtan began the mercantile business in Paoli, which he continued until 1865. For many years he has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of the Hindostan oil and sand stone. In 1860 he began dealing in stock, and in 1883 he purchased White Cloud, the sire of Flora Bell, whose record at Chicago in 1883 was 2.12 $\frac{3}{4}$. Mr. Braxtan was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican. In 1868 he made the race to represent Orange and Crawford Counties in the General Assembly, and was only defeated by forty-two votes, and the Democratic majority in the two counties at that time was more than four hundred. Mr. Braxtan was married in 1848 to Miss Martha Parker, who died in 1850, and in 1852 Mr. Braxtan was married to Miss Emily Campbell, who died in 1856, and in 1860 he married Miss Ada Vance, of Corydon, Ind. Mr. Braxtan is one of the oldest living settlers of Paoli.

JOHN H. BRAXTAN, old settler, was born in Paoli Township, Orange Co., Ind., March 1, 1828, son of Jonathan and Mary (Henley) Braxtan, and is of Scotch lineage. The father of Mr. Braxtan was born in North Carolina and his mother was an Ohioan. The former came to what is now Orange County, Ind., at a very early day, probably as early as 1810. His death took place at Kokomo, Ind., in 1879, and there the mother of our subject died the same year. By occupation John H. Braxtan is a farmer and stock-raiser. He settled where he now resides in 1852 and is the owner of 256 acres of well improved land. In 1870, he formed a partnership with John A. Hudelson in the stock-dealing business, which has been one of great profit and which still continues. Mr. Braxtan was married in 1851 to Miss Cornelia A. Patton, a native of North Carolina, and these children were born to this marriage: George E., Mary F., Rebecca, deceased, James H., Attie, deceased, Joseph G., an infant that died unnamed, Arthur J., and Charles F. Formerly Mr. Braxtan was a Whig in politics, but is now a Republican. Mrs. Braxtan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For more than a half century Mr. Braxtan has been a resident of Orange County, where he and family are well known and highly respected.

GEORGE A. BUSKIRK, Auditor of Orange County, was born at Orangeville, Ind., May 25, 1857, a son of John B. and Maria H. (Ritter) Buskirk, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. In youth he assisted his father and attended the district schools, but afterward entered the State University at Bloomington, where he remained three years. In 1875 he received the appointment of Deputy Clerk of the county, serving as such three years and one year longer as Deputy Auditor. In 1880, when only twenty-three years of age, he was elected to the Auditorship of the county, being the youngest man ever elected to that position in Indiana. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, taking an active interest in the progress and welfare of his party as well as in all matters of a public and beneficial character. Miss Dessie F. Albert, a native of Orange County, Indiana, became his wife on August 20, 1878, and Harry and Fred are the names of their two children. Mr. Buskirk joined the I. O. O. F. in 1881 and one year later was made a Mason. He cast his first Presidential vote for General Hancock in 1880. He is at present Secretary of the Orange County Agricultural Society.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, a native of the county of which he is now Treasurer, was born at Lick Creek, August 12, 1843, a son of Max-

well and Sarah (Field) Campbell, who were natives respectively of North Carolina and Kentucky, and who were among the pioneers of Orange County, Indiana. At twenty years of age George W. Campbell began doing for himself, and shortly thereafter engaged in merchandising at Orangeville, which he continued until 1870, when he purchased a farm on Lost River and for three years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then opened a store at Lick Creek, and in 1881 established another at Newton Stewart. In 1883 he purchased an interest in the West Baden Springs, and besides this and his extensive mercantile interests, Mr. Campbell owns 550 acres of land which are under his direct supervision. In politics he has always labored in the best interests of the Republican party, and in 1882 was elected County Treasurer, and to his credit be it said that the finances of Orange County have never been entrusted to more competent or trustworthy hands. Mr. Campbell was married in 1866 to Miss Annie Rhodes, and to them two children have been born, named Fannie R. and Noble C. The home of the family is at Lick Creek in French Lick Township.

THOMAS V. CLAXTON was born in Orange County, February 24, 1838, the son of Jeremiah and Delilah (Pierce) Claxton, the father a Kentuckian and the mother a Pennsylvanian. The Claxtons are of Scotch-Irish descent, and the grandfather, Joshua, lived in Kentucky, where he died, leaving a widow with three children. They came to this county in 1830, and later the mother died in 1855 in New Albany. Jeremiah was reared at hard work. His first wife bore him four children, and his second wife, who was Eliza A. Walker, bore him seven. Thomas V. was raised on a farm though his parents resided in Paoli. He received a fair education, and upon reaching manhood began for himself. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment I. V. I., and was with his command in all the important movements, expeditions and battles through which it passed. At the siege of Vicksburg he was severely wounded in the right temple, but soon recovered. He returned home and commenced farming which he has since continued, and now owns eighty-seven acres of good land. March 14, 1865, he married Rosanna Wells, who has borne him six children: Rolla V., Martha J., Laura E., James T., Charles O. and an infant, deceased. Mr. Claxton is a Republican, a member of the Union Baptist Church and an exemplary man. Mrs. Claxton was born in this county March 6, 1844. Orange County has no better citizens than the Claxtons.

JOHN G. CLEMENTS was born in this township May 12, 1830, son of James and Elizabeth (Garr) Clements, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Kentucky. The parents married in Kentucky, and soon after the war of 1812 located in this township, where they reared twelve children, and lived until their deaths. They were excellent people, leaving a name above reproach. John G. was brought up a farmer, and was educated at the common schools. At the age of twenty-one years he began for himself, working for \$7 per month, and later renting a farm, and still later bought part of the old place, to which he has since added eighty acres, now owning 180 acres. He did all this by good management and industry. He married Judith A. Sallee, December 19, 1855. She was born in Washington County, this State, December 21, 1832, and has borne her husband five children: James E., Christiana E., Martha A., Mary E. and John A. W. Mr. Clements is comfortably situated, and devotes himself to the intelligent management of his farm. He is a Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY COMINGORE was born at Harrodsburg, Ky., May 22, 1813, and was brought up there and in Indiana, to which latter place his parents removed in 1825, locating at Rockville, Parke County. His early education was very meager—consisting of his being able to read, write and cipher a little. In 1828 he went to Indianapolis, and entered the office of Smith & Bolton to learn the printing business, at which he has since been engaged—a period of about fifty-six years. He is thus the oldest printer in the State, having spent more days in the printing office than any other living citizen. Two years after going to Indianapolis, he went to Madison, where Bolton had started another office, but in 1833 he became connected with the publication of the *Wabash Herald*, whose editor was John Marts. About a year later Mr. Comingore went to Covington and started the *Western Constellation*, but after two or three years sold out and engaged in milling, but this property was soon destroyed by fire. He then went to Indianapolis and again entered a printing office. In 1839 he came to Paoli and founded the *True American*, which he conducted until 1846, then went to Jasper and started the *American Eagle*, which paper he removed to Paoli in 1848 and conducted until 1874. From 1876 to 1878 he conducted the *Greenback Advocate*. He is at present connected with the *Paoli News*. His marriage to Miss Cynthia Ann Johnson occurred at Rockville, November 10, 1834, and the following are his children: David O., Mary E., Edward H., Joseph W., Henry, Jr., and one deceased. Mr. Comingore is an old-fashioned Jacksonian Democrat, and has during his long life rendered his party signal service.

SHADRACH B. A. CONDER is a native of Orleans Township, this county, born November 23, 1829, a son of John and Elizabeth K. (Carter) Conder, who were natives of Kentucky and of Irish-German descent. He was raised on a farm, and in 1847 became a member of Company D of the Regular Army, serving through the Mexican war and at its close was discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. In 1861 he again volunteered his services in his country's behalf, and for six months belonged to the Twenty-fourth Regimental Band of the United States Army. In 1862 he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant by the Governor, and after recruiting Company E of the Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was elected First Lieutenant. He served through some of the hardest fought battles and campaigns of the late war, and was honorably discharged at its conclusion. From that time until 1878 Mr. Conder followed merchandising at Orleans, and from then until 1881, when he was burned out, was engaged in the saw and planing-mill business. In politics he was a Whig, but since its organization has been a warm supporter of the Republican party, and as such was elected Sheriff of the county in 1882. Since 1852 he has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and has served in various responsible positions in this order. To his marriage with Miss Amy E. Lee, which occurred in June, 1850, seven children were born, only two yet living. The mother died in 1862, and three years later Mr. Conder selected Miss Sarah J. Webb for his second wife, and of the eight children born to their union all are dead but three. Mrs. Conder belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDWARD CORNWELL, Recorder of Orange County, and one of its few remaining old pioneers, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., in 1809, and is the seventh in a large family of children born to William and Mary F. (Swan) Cornwell who were natives respectively of Virginia and Maryland. His mother's father was a native of the Old Dominion,

and her grandfather was born in France. When about twelve years old, Edward Cornwell removed from his native State to Orange County, Ind. In October, 1831, Miss Nancy Johnson, a native of Shelby County, Ky., became his wife, and after bearing a family of seven children, all living but one, Mrs. Cornwell died in 1880. Mr. Cornwell, following the example set by his father, who cast his first Presidential ballot for Jefferson in 1800, is a Democrat, voting first for Jackson as his choice for the Presidency. In 1876 he was elected Recorder of the County, and in 1880 re-elected, serving in this capacity with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. In 1849 he and wife joined the Regular Baptist Church, of which Mr. Cornwell is yet a member. Mr. Cornwell is remarkably well-preserved for his age, being yet robust and vigorous.

MRS. ELIZABETH COX, widow of William Cox, residing near Paoli, was born in Orange County, N. C., November 19, 1816. When six years old she came with her parents, Joel and Rebecca (Thompson) Cloud, to Orange County, Ind., where her home has ever since been, and where her parents afterward died. Mrs. Cox attended school at what is known as "Hogs' Defeat," in the primitive log schoolhouse of her day. On March 10, 1836, she married William Cox, a native of this county, born in 1813. Mr. Cox was a son of Joseph and Mary (Lines) Cox, who came from Tennessee to Indiana in 1810, and a short time afterward to Orange County. He was reared in his native county and educated in the common schools of the time. When a young man he chose farming for his avocation, and this with milling, constituted his life's occupation. In early times he built a "horse-mill," and being the only one for several miles around was well patronized. The death of Mr. Cox occurred in November, 1857, but his widow still survives him and resides on the old homestead. They were the parents of eleven children and reared them all to manhood and to womanhood. The following are their names in the order of their birth: John, dead; Martha, dead; Joel, Mary, Rebecca, dead; Annie, dead; William and Joseph. The old place now owned by Mrs. Cox, William and Joseph, consists of 160 acres, to which they have added 98 more, and have a saw-mill on the place. John, the eldest son, served in the late war in Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, but died at Cheat Mountain, from exposure.

GEORGE W. DOUGHERTY, proprietor of the Spring Mill near Paoli, is son of Gabriel and Sarah (Scoggins) Dougherty, and was born May 14, 1832, in Stampers Creek Township. Gabriel was a native of Kentucky, and in 1815, at the age of six years, he came to Indiana with his parents who ever afterward made their home in Orange County. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and at the battle of Buena Vista was wounded, and also lost an eye. He was a man of little education and an abundance of ability. He always refused political honors. He was married three times, his first wife bearing him four children, among them George W. She was a widow with one child, as was also his second, by whom he was the father of four more children, and by his third wife ten more, making in all eighteen of his own. George W. Dougherty has always lived in Orange County, and was educated in its common schools. January 5, 1853, he was united in matrimony to Maria Ann, daughter of William and Anna (Cornwell) Grigsby, who were among the earliest settlers in Orange County from the South. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty are parents of ten children; of these Sarah A., William, George, McLellan and Albert are yet living. From his youth Mr.

Dougherty has been a miller by trade. In 1878 he purchased and remodeled the Spring Mill, near Paoli, and has since operated it with two sets of buhrs run by water-power, and is doing a good business. Politically he is Democrat and religiously he and wife are Regular Baptists.

NATHAN M. FARLOW, farmer, living on the old Farlow homestead, which was settled by his grandfather, Joseph Farlow, in 1811, was born near where he yet resides, January 5, 1842, and is the youngest of five children born to his father's marriage with Ruth Maris, who was his wife. On the death of Mrs. Farlow when Nathan M. was only about two years old, his father married Mary Hill, by whom he was the father of four children: Jonathan Farlow, son of Joseph and father of Nathan M., was born July 18, 1807, in Orange County, N. C., from whence he removed with his father and mother, the latter being Ruth Lindley, a sister of Zachariah, and daughter of the one who laid out the town of Paoli, in the summer of 1811, and settled on the farm now owned by Nathan M., entering the land from the Government. The original patent for this land is now in possession of the owner of the property. Both the parents of Jonathan Farlow have long since been dead, as is also Jonathan and his first wife. Jonathan Farlow received a fair education in youth, and died September 14, 1873. His first wife died November 17, 1843. She was born in Orange County, N. C., July 18, 1814. His second wife is yet living and is in the township. The family, on both sides, were members of the Society of Friends or Quakers. Nathan M. Farlow has never known any home but in Orange County, Ind. He was left motherless when only two years old, and was raised by his uncle, Nathan Farlow, in youth, receiving only a common school education. January 4, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, serving through the engagements in and around Murfreesboro the winter of 1864, afterward going to New Orleans, then to Spanish Fort, and at the surrender of Mobile. From there they returned through Alabama to Mississippi, doing special duty in this State until being mustered out at Vicksburg November 18, 1865. He is the owner of 232 acres of good land. In politics he is Republican, and February 4, 1869, was married to Martha, daughter of Daniel and Mary A. (Milliken) Cloud, who was born February 21, 1849, in Orange County, Ind., by whom he is the father of four children, named: Elmer, Harry, Mary A. and William. The parents have their church membership with the Quakers. Mrs. Mary (Hill) Farlow, second wife of Jonathan, deceased, is yet living, and resides in southern Paoli Township. Of the four children of which she is the mother, only three are yet living, two living with Mrs. Farlow on a farm of 140 acres. The two oldest children are married. Joseph Farlow, the old pioneer, died July 14, 1845, in his seventy-third year, followed by his widow January 2, 1854, aged nearly seventy four years. The names of the children born to Jonathan Farlow's first marriage were: Jane—Mrs. Mark Hill; Joseph, who first married Hannah J. Hill, who died, then Rebecca Cox, and after her death married Mary E. Hill, and resides in Kansas; Deborah, Mrs. John Atkinson; Thomas, deceased, and Nathan M. To the union of Jonathan Farlow and Mary (Hill) Farlow, these children were born: Lindley; Ruth, deceased; Ellen, Mrs. Joseph Trimble; Asenath M. The oldest of these—Lindley—married Mary Peacock, and resides with his mother.

WILLIAM FARRELL, an attorney of sixteen years' practice at the bar of Orange County, was born in New Albany, Ind., February 10, 1841, a son of Andrew and Sarah (Metheney) Farrell. Andrew Farrell's parents were natives of Ireland, but he was born at Liverpool, England, December 4, 1802, and in about 1816 immigrated to the United States. For nearly ten years he followed seafaring, but then settled in Boston, from whence he removed to New Albany, Ind., in 1829, where he died in 1872. His wife was born near Morgantown, on Cheat River, W. Va., in 1805, and died in 1876. William Farrell received his early education in the public schools of New Albany, and in 1861 enlisted in Company B, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, receiving his discharge in February, 1862. In July of the latter year he became a clerk in the Subsistence Department of Hancock's Army of the Potomac, a position he retained until the close of the war. He began the study of law at New Albany with Judge J. S. Davis, and in 1868 graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan State University. The fall of this year, he located for the practice of his profession, at Paoli, and has here since resided, engaged in active legal pursuits. Mr. Farrell is the fortunate possessor of one of the most complete and extensive law libraries, from the organization of the Northwest Territory to the present, to be found in Indiana. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1869 Miss Mary A., daughter of Henry T. and Harriet A. Wible, became his wife, and to their union were born five children: Alice W., Harrison H., Frances H. (deceased), Josephine P. and Mary E. The mother died October 2, 1883.

WILLIAM P. GABBERT, druggist and apothecary, is a native Indianian, born at Salem, November 27, 1853, and is of German descent. His parents, Charles D. and Rebecca (Barnett) Gabbert, were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively, and were among the early settlers of Washington County, Ind. William P. was raised on his father's farm and in early years secured a good common school education. In 1870 he came to Paoli, and for three years was employed as general manager of the widely known Albert Hotel, which has since burned. He afterward clerked in a drug store for a time and was then sent to Orleans to take charge of a drug store at that place for Dr. J. H. Bowles, and there remained three years. In 1882 with John A. Hudelson for a partner, and under the firm name of Gabbert & Hudelson, he embarked in the drug trade at Paoli and has since continued. Messrs. Gabbert & Hudelson have upward of \$8,000 invested in their drug business and their store and stock is far superior to the average country drug stores, and would be a credit to any city in Indiana. The marriage of Mr. Gabbert and Miss Belle, daughter of John P. and Elvira E. Foster was solemnized in 1874, and to them have been born two children: Maggie and Charles F., deceased.

JOSEPH HALL was born in Paoli Township, Orange Co., Ind., June 4, 1828, one of twelve children of Richard and Polly (Everette) Hall. Richard was born of Welsh descent in Wayne County, N. C. In company with his brother John and brother-in-law named Newsom, he settled in Stampers Creek Township in 1811. He married in this county in 1813, and together he and wife shared the hardships of pioneer life. His death occurred in 1871, having been known throughout life as an honest and industrious citizen. Joseph Hall has known no other home than Orange County. After receiving a common school education in the

country schools he chose farming as his occupation for life and has pursued it steadily. In 1873 he was united in wedlock with Elizabeth J., daughter of Stephen and Lilly (Dawson) Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas settled in Indiana from North Carolina in 1813, and like the Halls were among the time-tried pioneers of the county, their Quaker religion stamping them with the marks of integrity and industry. Mr. Hall is a Republican in politics and owns seventy acres where he resides. He and his wife are also members of the Society of Friends.

GREEN HAZLEWOOD, M. D., born at Paoli, Ind., November 12, 1836, is a son of Josiah and Lovica (Johnson) Hazlewood, who came to Indiana about the year 1815 and located in what is now French Lick Township, Orange County. Soon after this Josiah Hazlewood moved to Paoli and worked at his trade, blacksmithing. Although noted for his singular characteristics, he was also known for his more than average intelligence and benevolence. He was County Sheriff and subsequently County Recorder for many years. His first wife was Martha Pigg, his second Lovica Johnson, and his third Jane Mahan. His second and third wives each bore him four children. In the latter part of his life he was a resident of Stampers Creek Township, where he died in the fall of 1876. Dr. Green Hazlewood has always lived in Orange County where he received a good common school education, and at the age of eighteen years began reading medicine. In 1864 he located at Valeene for the practice of his profession, and in the spring of 1870 graduated from the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis. Ever since that time he has been located at Chambersburg in active practice. The Doctor is Independent in his political views and is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. May 17, 1860, he married Elzora Stewart, by whom he is father of twelve children, these nine: Frank, John, Minnie L., Herschel, Clorah, James, Blanche, Fred and Edward, yet living. Dr. Hazlewood was elected County Recorder in 1859 and served four years.

JESSE HILL is a son of Christopher and Mourning (Trueblood) Hill, who were natives of North Carolina. In the year 1812, a short time prior to their marriage, they settled in Orange County, Ind., where they spent the balance of their lives. They were among the prominent early settlers and belonged to the Quaker Church. Of their family of nine children, Jesse Hill was the oldest, having been born January 23, 1815. His education is such as the early country schools of his time afforded. Like his father, he has devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits, with good success. Elizabeth Osborn became his wife November 23, 1837, and to this union nine children have been born, these six now living: Charles N., Thomas E., William O., Homer, Elizabeth (Jones) and Edmund B. The death of Mrs. Hill occurred February 7, 1884. She had long been a member of the Society of Friends, and to this same religion Mr. Hill has always been a devout adherent. All of their children are members of the Quaker Church by birthright. In early life Mr. Hill was a Whig in politics, but in 1856 voted for the Republican candidate for President, and since that time has been allied with that party, being a strong advocate for the abolition of slavery.

JAMES A. HILL was born in this township February 28, 1838, and is one of nine children of Jesse and Lydia (Millis) Hill, and a grandson of William Hill, who came to this county from North Carolina at a very early day. The latter raised a large family, the oldest being Jesse, who was born in North Carolina. Jesse was a farmer, but learned black-

smithing, at which he also worked. He was a man of good heart and brain, though his education was limited. James A. was the fourth in his father's family, and was meagerly educated at the old subscription schools. He selected farming as his life occupation, and has steadily amassed property, until he now owns 240 acres of land. May 20, 1858, he married Elizabeth R. Webb, who has borne him seven children: Lydia, Enoch, Henry, John, Mary, Maria and Sarah. September 13, 1872, Mrs. Hill died, and April 6, 1873, he married Miriam Gillum, who bore him four children: James, Barbara Ellen, Hettie and William. His second wife died March 9, 1883, and February 27, 1884, he married Emma Robbins. Mr. Hill is a member of the Society of Friends, is a Republican, and for several years was Superintendent of the County Poor Asylum. He is prominent and well respected.

WILLIAM T. HICKS, Clerk of Orange County, was born at Orangeville, Ind., September 5, 1850, and is a son of Samuel and Eliza J. (Lee) Hicks, who were descendants from English ancestors, as the name indicates. His early years were passed in assisting his father and attending the neighborhood schools, but later in life he was enabled to attend Asbury University (now De Pauw) and the State University at Bloomington. When scarcely in his teens, in 1864, he volunteered for the late war, and was made a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but owing to the conclusion of the war shortly thereafter, he did not get to see much hard service. In 1874 his marriage with Miss Mary M. Ritter was solemnized, and this same year he embarked in the milling business in his native town, in which he is yet interested. The same year of his marriage Mrs. Hicks died, and in 1882 Mr. Hicks married Miss Laura M. Taylor, his present wife, by whom he is the father of one son—Samuel W. He has ascended to the Royal Arch degree in Masonry, and is a Republican politically. He was elected Trustee of Orangeville Township in 1880, and two years later he was elected County Clerk, in which capacity he is now serving.

J. M. HOBSON, farmer, was born in Highland County, Ohio, March 6, 1817. His father was Josiah Hobson a native of North Carolina and a soldier in the war of 1812. His first wife was Mary Trop, who died after bearing seven children, four of whom are yet living. He married a second time, Sarah Fox, by whom he became the father of three children, all living. Both parents are now dead. J. M. Hobson was raised on his father's farm. January 2, 1840, he was married to Sarah Wells. Together they removed to Indiana in 1857, settling in Orange County, where Mr. Hobson now owns a farm of 248 acres. Although exempted from military duty by reason of his age, Mr. Hobson, when he saw the peril of his country, volunteered his services for the preservation of the Union, and the summer of 1862, when Company D, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry was organized, he was elected Second Lieutenant. His Company was engaged in the battle of Richmond, Ky. Mr. Hobson was an active participant in the battles of Collierville, Tenn., Dallas, Ga., siege of Atlanta, with Sherman to the sea, up through the Carolinas, in the grand review at Washington, D. C., and in various skirmishes and engagements. He was mustered out as First Lieutenant. His wife dying July 2, 1871, Mr. Hobson married for his present wife, Mrs. Lydia R. (Wells) Davis, who is yet living. To his first marriage were born three children—two sons and a daughter—and both sons served in Company A, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The oldest son,

Samuel M., was twice wounded. He is now living in Pike County, Ind., and is married, with a family. The other son, William H., lives in Orange County, is a farmer, is also married and has a family. The daughter, Rosanna, died when about three years old. Mr. Hobson is a Republican in politics, one of Paoli Township's best farmers, and both he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Hobsons are of English descent.

WILLIAM H. HUDELSON, one of the few remaining old pioneers of Orange County, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., April 20, 1810, son of David and Sally (Donnell) Hudelson, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William Hudelson, a native of the Emerald Isle, and came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he did faithful service for seven years. The father of Mr. Hudelson was born in Pennsylvania and his mother was a native of Kentucky. In 1819 William H. Hudelson came to Orange County, Ind., in company with his parents and settled north of Paoli. By occupation, Mr. Hudelson has been a life-long farmer, and in 1840 settled upon the land where he now resides and he here owns 245 acres of well improved land. His marriage took place in 1831, to Miss Elizabeth H. Springer, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., who bore him ten children: John A., Lydia A., David M., Henry H., Sarah J., Nicholas V., Albert L., Emma E., Lanville R. and Ada F. Mrs. Hudelson died November 20, 1883. She was a most amiable woman, a true Christian lady and almost a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hudelson became a member of the same church in 1829, and is a Republican in politics. In 1862 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected to the same office in 1882. He is one of the venerable old pioneers of Orange County.

JOHN A. HUDELSON, farmer and druggist, is the eldest son of William H. and Elizabeth H. (Springer) Hudelson, and was born May 31, 1832. He remained at home and assisted his father on the farm until his twenty-fourth year when he began doing for himself. The greater part of his life has been spent in farming, stock-raising and shipping, and for twelve years he has been engaged in the stock business. In 1882 he engaged in the drug business in Paoli, in partnership with William P. Gabbert. Mr. Hudelson was married in 1859, to Miss Addie Lindley, also a life resident of Orange County, and daughter of James Lindley. To them have been born six children: Ella J., Lillie E., Charley M. (deceased), Maud G. (deceased), John W. (deceased), and Addie P. In 1859 Mr. Hudelson settled where he now resides, erecting his present residence in 1870, which is a substantial frame, 36x42 feet and cost about \$4,000. He is a Republican politically, and Mrs. Hudelson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Hudelsons are among the oldest and most respected people of the county.

CYRUS N. HUDELSON was born in Paoli Township August 19, 1832, and is the son of David and Sarah (Donnell) Hudelson. His youth was passed without noteworthy event at work on the farm in summers and in attendance upon the schools in the winters, whereby he managed to secure a fair education. He selected farming as his occupation through life, and this he has followed together with rearing stock and shipping. He owns 240 acres, and has a comfortable home. In September, 1854, he married Martha C. Hamersly, who was born in Martin County August 18, 1833. Eight children are the issue: Sarah E., Martha E.,

Lydia J., Samuel D., James C., Cyrus A., Mary A. and Cyrus J. Mr. Hudelson from the first has identified himself with the Republican party, and has worked steadily for its success not only locally but on the State and National tickets. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and like all citizens of the county of his name is upright, capable, industrious and thoroughly honest. The Hudelsons are old settlers and are well respected.

HON. THOMAS HUNT, born in Southeast Township, this county, February 1, 1821, is a son of James and Ruth (Clark) Hunt, who removed from North Carolina, their native State, to Orange County, Ind., in about 1820, where they afterward died. Thomas passed his youth and early manhood on the farm, going to and teaching school. In 1841 he was married to Miss Alvina Mayfield, who died in 1866, after bearing a family of eight children, six of whom are yet living. The year succeeding the death of his first wife Mr. Hunt was married to Mrs. Margaret (Cain) Shaw, by whom he is the father of one son. The parents belong to the Regular Baptist Church. Mr. Hunt's political career has been somewhat varied, beginning first as a Democrat, and as such serving Orange County as Treasurer from 1859 to 1864, and in 1864 he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature. Prior to his election as County Treasurer he served nine years as Justice of the Peace in Greenfield Township. In 1878 he took a very active part in the organization and progress of the National party, but is now affiliating with the Democrats. Beginning in 1866 in the drug trade in Paoli he carried on that branch of business for a time, then opened a provision store, and later kept hotel. In 1872 he embarked in the practice of law, at which he is yet engaged.

AMOS M. LAMBDIN was born in Crawford County, Ind., August 10, 1836. Until twenty-one years old he lived in his native county, at which age he located in Orange County, where he has ever since lived. Daniel and Rhoda (Stone) Lambdin, his parents, raised a family of six sons, all but one now living. He secured a good education in the meager schools of his boyhood, and after coming to this county taught four terms of school. Mr. Lambdin has been mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and devotes much attention to stock raising. In the fall of 1866 he began a fruit distilling business, which he continued in its season for about ten years. Financially he has been fortunate, as he now owns 320 acres of good land, besides having helped his son. His wife was Mary, born September 23, 1836, a daughter of Samuel and Susan (Radcliff) McIntosh, of Orange County. Their wedding occurred January 22, 1857, and to them ten children have been born, these nine now living: John D., James F., Daniel R., Levi W., William R., Jonathan E., Joseph, Nathan R. and Susau E. Mr. Lambdin is a member of Paoli Lodge, No. 119, F. & A. M. In politics he was a Democrat until 1876, when he united with the National party, and has remained such ever since, and was one of its candidates for County Commissioner.

SAMUEL T. LINDLEY, of Paoli, was born on the same farm where he now lives April 12, 1823. His grandfather was Jonathan Lindley, the most influential man of his day in Orange County, a native of Pennsylvania, who in early life, with his parents, settled in North Carolina, where he remained until 1811, coming in that year to Indiana and bringing with him what was then a large amount of money. He represented Orange County in the first State Legislature and several subsequent

terms. He entered the land now occupied by the east part of Paoli and it was through his endeavors that the county seat was located where it now is. Thomas, the father of Samuel T., was the second of his thirteen children and was born in North Carolina, where he was married to Amy Thompson. They came to Indiana in 1811, and soon after Mrs. Lindley joined the Quaker Church, and became one of the noted ministers of that denomination in the United States. They bore a family of nine children. Thomas Lindley died in 1828, and immediately afterward Samuel T. was taken to Jackson County, Ind., where his youth was spent until he was twenty years of age and received most of his education. Upon his return to Orange County he engaged in the dry goods trade at Paoli for three years. Since then he has followed farming in connection with the agricultural implement trade. He owns 240 acres of good land, most of it near the town of Paoli. August 21, 1845, his marriage with Eliza J. Trueblood was solemnized and to their union three children have been born, John E. and Mrs. Alice Stout, yet living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lindley are members of the Society of Friends by birthright. He was formerly Trustee of Paoli Township and in politics is a Republican.

JOHN A. LINDLEY, born in Paoli Township, Orange County, Ind., June 14, 1830, is a son of Aaron and grandson of Owen Lindley. Owen was one of the earliest settlers in the county, having located here about the year 1807 from North Carolina. Being of the Quaker belief and opposed to slavery, he left his native State on that account. He was father of a large family of children, of whom Aaron was born January 22, 1802, in North Carolina. He came to Indiana with his father's family where he married Ann Lindley, his second cousin, and by her was the father of fourteen children. Of these John A. was the fourth. Farming and stock dealing has been his occupation throughout life, and his farm now comprises 250 acres of very good land. His first marriage occurred February 22, 1854, with Nancy Hollowell. Of their family of eight children, Isabel, Nathan, Martha, Homer and Catherine are now living. Her death occurred October 10, 1867. Mary C. Hutchler became his second wife December 18, 1869, and by her he is father of five children, Axum, Lucius and Rufus now living. Mrs. Lindley is a member of the Quaker Church. Politically Mr. Lindley was a Whig until 1860, and since his vote for Lincoln in that year he has been an ardent Republican and usually manifests considerable interest in public affairs.

JOHN T. LINDLEY, present Trustee of Paoli Township, was born in Orange County, Ind., April 19, 1841, and is the son of Samuel and Anna B. (Braxtan) Lindley. He was raised on a farm and his entire life has been passed engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1862 he became a volunteer in the late war for the preservation of the Union, and for nearly three years served his country faithfully as a member of Company D, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, being honorably discharged in 1865. Miss Hester A. Elrod, a native of Orange County, Ind., became his wife in 1867, and the names of their children born to their union are: Clara E., Samuel B., John M., Anna M. and Florilla. Both parents are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Lindley is one of the progressive men of Paoli Township, is the owner of nearly 200 acres of land, and is a Republican in politics, and in 1884 was elected to his present position as Trustee of the Township.

LABAN LINDLEY, M. D., a descendent of one of the first families to settle in Orange County, Ind., appropriate notice of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume, is a son of William and Anna K. (Fisher) Lindley, and was born in Paoli Township, in August, 1843. He began life for himself when only fourteen years old, and for some time was employed as clerk in a drug store. When rebellion was threatening to overthrow our country, he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, as a private, but immediately was made Orderly Sergeant, and later advanced to the Second Lieutenantcy of his company. Mr. Lindley was an efficient soldier, serving in some of the principal campaigns of the late war, and was honorably discharged in December, 1865. After returning to his old home, he spent two years attending school, and in 1868, embarked in the drug trade in Paoli, which he continued only a short time, then began reading medicine in the office of Dr. J. H. Sherrod. He attended lectures at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and the Detroit Medical College in Michigan, graduating from the latter institution in 1871, and since then has been in regular practice at Paoli. His marriage with Miss Anna Frazer was solemnized in 1871, and the names of their children are: Maggie (deceased), William F., Grace and Nancy. Dr. Lindley is one of the progressive men of the day, is a Republican, and a member of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Lindley belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

SOLOMON LINDLEY was born in the township in which he now resides, February 20, 1825, and is the grandson of Owen Lindley, who, with his family removed from North Carolina to this county in 1811. His son James was born in the Old North State, as was his wife Rachel Thompson, the former's birth occurring November 8, 1785, and the latter's July 15, 1790. They were married in their native State, which they made their home until 1817, when they came to Orange County, this State, which they made their home from that time on. They were Friends or Quakers, as were their entire family of twelve children, one of whom is Solomon Lindley. He was brought up to hard labor, receiving his education in the log-schoolhouses. His union with Miss Mary Cloud, occurred March 17, 1852. She was a native of this county, born July 24, 1826, died November 14, 1875. October 10, 1878, Mr. Lindley was united in marriage with Miss Parthena Trueblood, a native of Washington County, Ind., her birth occurring June 10, 1836. By the first marriage there were three children: Thompson C., Clara P. and Anna A. Mr. Lindley began for himself as a poor boy, and now has a fine home and a competency. Like his ancestors, he has always voted in opposition to the pro-slavery party, and is a consistent member of the Society of Friends. He owns a well improved farm of 500 acres.

JOSEPH LINDLEY was born in this county September 24, 1827, son of Owen and Mary (Wilson) Lindley. The grandfather was William, who located near the Half Moon Spring, this county, in 1811, coming from North Carolina. They were Quakers, and strictly moral and upright people. Owen Lindley had a family of four sons and three daughters, and was one of the most prominent of the pioneers, being called upon to fill many responsible positions of trust. Joseph received a common school education, and was reared on a farm. February 24, 1858, he married Rebecca Van Meter, and to this union were born twelve children: Mary J., Joseph M., James O., Flora E., Charles S. V., William H., Chambers M., Nora B., John L., Benndicta O., Joseph M. and

one who died in infancy. Mr. Lindley is a successful farmer, and owns 200 acres, one of the best farms in the county. He is a Republican in politics and takes much interest in all laudable public improvements and enterprises, and is one of the best farmers and citizens of the county.

BENJAMIN M. LINGLE, manufacturer and dealer in saddles and harness, was born at Orleans, Orange County, Ind., May 30, 1840, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Mayne) Lingle, and is of German extraction. His father was born in Virginia and his mother in Maryland. They immigrated to Ohio at a very early day and there remained until about 1833, when they came to Indiana and settled in Orange County. The father of Mr. Lingle died in Florida in 1883. At sixteen years of age the subject of this sketch began an apprenticeship at harness-making in Paoli. In 1860 he engaged in the harness business in partnership with an elder brother. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and served more than two years. He was united in marriage to Miss Ruth E. Lindley of Paoli, Ind., in 1863, who bore him three children, viz: John E., Samuel and Charles W. He is a Republican and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. In 1881 Mr. Lingle went to Florida, and in 1883 he purchased land in that State and planted an orange grove. He still continues his residence and harness business in Paoli. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a prominent business man of Paoli and one of its substantial citizens.

HENRY McCOY is the son of George McCoy, a native of the Old Dominion, and was born in Stampers Creek Township, February 19, 1834. The father was a soldier of the war of 1812, serving under Gen. Harrison, and at an early day had settled near Crab Orchard, Ky. He married Lydia Wolf, and in 1814 came to Stampers Creek, where he lived until his death. He was a much respected citizen, a member of the Democratic party, and his family consisted of twelve children. The family endured many hardships in this new country, the mother on one occasion going alone on horse-back to Kentucky after seed corn. Our subject, one of their children, was reared a farmer, receiving a rudimentary education. September 27, 1855, he married Rebecca M., daughter of Shelby and Susanna H. (Throop) Wolf, and they have these children living: Jefferson, Harry, James W., Dora E., Delos, Scott and Lillie; and these dead: Guilderooy T., Hattie, George A. and Shelby V. Mr. McCoy has lived upon his present farm since 1858, and now owns 240 acres. He is a Mason and a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. McCoy was born in this county November 24, 1837. Both families are among the best of the county.

THE MARIS FAMILY. The original members of this family came from Worchestershire, England, about two centuries ago, to escape religious persecution, the founders of the name in this country being George and Alice Maris. They reached America in 1683, and bought 1,000 acres of land in Delaware County, Penn. They had six children, one being John, who married Susanna Lewis, who bore him three sons and six daughters. The sons, John, George and Aaron, went to North Carolina before the Revolution, and reared large families there. Aaron returned to Pennsylvania and died without issue. George married Eleanor Lindley, who bore him four sons and three daughters, all living to raise families. Thomas, son of George, was born July 16, 1776, and in 1802 married Jane Holaday, and in 1811 moved to Paoli Town-

ship, where they lived until their deaths. They had eleven children: Sarah, Eleanor, Mary, Anna, Aaron, Ruth, Lucinda, William, George, John and Susannah. October 31, 1833, Aaron married Mary Farlow, who bore him three children: Mary A., Thomas and Mary. His second wife was Jane Andrews, who bore him five children: Oliver, Sarah J., Luther, Ruth and Aaron. The father, Aaron, died in 1852, and his wife, who was born in North Carolina in 1816, is yet living: Their children and John, son of Thomas, are the only members of the family now living in this county. John is one of the wealthiest farmers of the county, owning nearly 1,000 acres, and has made much of it by judicious business transactions. Aaron, son of Aaron, and grandson of Thomas, was born in 1852, and November 12, 1878, married Mary A. Rhodes, who was born in this county June 6, 1855. They have two children: John J. and Myrtle E. Mr. Maris owns 238 acres, and is a progressive young farmer. The Marises belong to the Friends or Quakers, and are among the most respected and useful citizens.

JUDGE MILTON S. MAVITY is a native of Ripley County, Ind., born March 9, 1833, the oldest of five children, three yet living, born to James and Keziah (Evans) Mavity, who were natives of Kentucky. John and Dorothy (Reel) Mavity, parents of James, were natives of the Old Dominion, and were of Norman-French and German descent respectively. M. S. Mavity was reared to manhood in his native county, and until twenty-two years old assisted on his parents' farm and attended and taught district schools. At that age he began reading law from the library of Hon. J. H. Cravens, of New Marion, Ind., and after attending the Cincinnati Law School graduated in 1856, with ex-President R. B. Hayes' signature to his certificate of examination, as one of the Board of Examiners. From that time until 1859 he practiced his profession at Madison, Ind., then removed to Paoli, where he has since been engaged in active legal pursuits. As a Democrat in politics he has been an active worker for the welfare of his party, and in October, 1863, was elected Recorder of Orange County. He served as Common Pleas Prosecutor two years; was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial District in 1870, serving until the abolishment of the office, and also served two years as Prosecutor of the Tenth Circuit. At present he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, in addition to the practice of law. Mr. Mavity is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities; was married March 15, 1865, to Miss Eliza Moore, by whom he is the father of seven children, named: Elizabeth, Milton J., Kate, Edward M., William E., Louise and Josephine.

HON. JOHN L. MEGENITY, editor and attorney of Paoli, is a native of Henry County, Ky., where he was born July 31, 1833. He was raised and educated in Kentucky, receiving quite a liberal education for that day at the select schools, in some of which the higher branches were taught. Until the age of sixteen he lived upon a farm, but at that unusually early period of his life he began teaching school, and continued for about ten years, employing his vacations much of the time in the study of the law in the office of Judge DeHaven. In December, 1859, he came to Orange County and here has resided since. He began teaching in Greenfield Township, continuing there and elsewhere until 1863, when he was elected on the Democratic ticket County Surveyor, serving for one year. The next year he was elected County Clerk, and was re-elected in 1868. In 1873 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the same office,

occasioned by the death of John C. Lingle. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the office of Joint Representative of Orange and Washington Counties. In 1872 he began the practice of law in partnership with Judge Mavity and T. B. Buskirk, but left in 1873, when he was appointed Clerk. After his legislative term he commenced the practice with T. B. Buskirk, continuing until 1878, when he bought the *Paoli News*, which he has since conducted in connection with his legal business. October 10, 1861, he married Miss Mary A. Critchfield, of Greenfield Township. Mr. Megenity is a leading Democrat of the county, and a member of the Royal Arch Degree in Masonry; he is also an Odd Fellow. His wife is a member of the Regular Baptist Church.

JOHN MILLIS. Edward Millis, great-grandfather of this gentleman, moved from North Carolina to Washington County in the early part of the present century, and after residing there a few years, moved to Orange County, where he died at a ripe old age. He reared a family of eight children, one of whom—Nichason—was the grandfather of John Millis. He participated in the battle of Tippecanoe and other encounters with the Indians. He was twice married, first to Ellen Maris and second to Rebecca Lindley. By the first marriage there were seven children and by the second one. Enoch, son by his first wife, was born and reared in this county. He married Lydia Fancett, and to them were born the following children: John (the subject of this sketch), Ann, Kiziah and Nichason. John Millis was born in this township November 9, 1845, and until seventeen years of age, worked upon a farm, and attended the district schools; he then enlisted in Company D, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. August 31, 1862, eleven days after leaving home, he participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., where he was severely wounded in the left hip and taken prisoner. After about two months he was paroled and came home, but in less than six weeks was again with his regiment. He took part in the battles of Big Hill, Ala., Collierville, Tenn., the Atlanta campaign, march to the sea, etc. He was united in marriage with Miss Maria Bruner September 3, 1867. This lady is a native of Orange County, born April 29, 1845. Four children have been born: William A., Lydia E., Mary A. and James F. Mr. Millis owns a well-improved farm of 250 acres; he is a stanch Republican; a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a leading, enterprising and public spirited citizen. The country would be much better off had it more such men as John Millis.

ABRAHAM NOBLITT, a descendant of one of Orange County's oldest families, was born in Southeast Township, November 26, 1843, and is a son of William and Mary (Holliday) Noblitt, the former born in Washington County, Ind., in 1818, and the latter one year later in Chatham County, N. C. In 1861 Abraham Noblitt enlisted a private in Company F, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for the suppression of the Rebellion, and after serving in several important battles, participated in the Atlanta campaign, then joined Sherman's army in that memorable march to the sea, thence up through the Carolinas, finally participating in the grand review at Washington, D. C. July 17, 1865, he was honorably discharged wearing a Sergeant's chevrons, and the year following Miss Louisa Mattox, a native of this county, became his wife; to their union have been born seven children; only Herbert and Frank yet living. In 1868 Mr. Noblitt was elected County Auditor, and after

· serving one term, was re-elected in 1872 without opposition. In 1876 he began the practice of law, which he has since followed and is also engaged in farming and raising stock. In politics he is an unswerving Democrat, for three years serving as Master Commissioner of the county, and is the present nominee of his party for State's Advocate of the Tenth Judicial District. In December, 1878, he was appointed and served eighteen months with entire satisfaction to all concerned, as one of the two experts to investigate the Marion County, Ind., records for a period dating back ten years. He is a member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. fraternities and as a public official, and otherwise his record is without a stain.

JOHN V. NOBLITT is the son of William and Mary (Holaday) Noblitt, and was born in Southeast Township April 7, 1853. Both families were old settlers, and highly respectable people. The father was born in Washington County, Ind., and the mother in North Carolina. By his first marriage Mr. Noblitt had five children: Abraham, James L., William, John V. and Nancy J. His second wife was Mrs. Nancy J. (Radcliff) Maxedon, who bore him four children: Martha, David R., Josephine and Louisa. Mr. Noblitt is yet living near Chambersburg, well respected and honored. John V. was raised upon a farm, and November 22, 1874, married Caroline Trotter, a native of Washington County. This lady died January 21, 1878, after bearing her husband two children: Eddie L. and Dessie A., both of whom are now deceased. June 8, 1880, Mr. Noblitt married Mary Holaday, who was born in Marion County, Ill., March 7, 1854. To this marriage two children have been born: Charley J. and an infant. Mr. Noblitt followed farming until 1878, since which he has been attending school and working at the tonsorial trade. He is a Democrat, a Mason and an exemplary man.

WILLIAM F. OSBORN, general merchant and manufacturer of the Hindostan oilstone and sandstone, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 2, 1834, a son of Thomas J. and Eleanor (Ent) Osborne, who were natives respectively of New York and New Jersey, and of English-German descent. When three years old William F. was taken by his parents to Louisville, Ky., where he was principally raised and educated. From 1851 to 1854 he served an apprenticeship at the latter's trade in silk, and in 1855 was a delegate to the first silk hat convention held in the United States at Cincinnati. In 1862 he began in business for himself at Louisville, continuing until 1866, when he came to Orange County, Ind., and settled at West Baden Springs, where he remained until 1873. He there engaged in the manufacture of the Hindostan oil and sandstone, which he has ever since continued, and in 1883 shipped 2,439 cases of this article. Mr. Osborn is a Democrat, a Free Mason, an Odd Fellow, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. To the marriage of Mr. Osborn and Miss Sarah Woods, of Louisville, three children have been born, named: Thomas E., Mary G. and Prather. Mr. Osborn is President of the Fourth Indiana Sunday-school District, composed of Harrison, Crawford and Orange Counties.

BLEWFORD PEYTON was born in Crawford County, Ind., November 25, 1833, the son of William and Rahab (Marshall) Peyton, the father a native of Lincoln County, Ky., and the mother of Orange County, N. C. Martin Peyton, the grandfather, a Virginian, married Rachael Arbuckle in Kentucky, and in 1816 came to Crawford County, Ind., where they raised a large family, William, the father of Blewford, being

one. William was raised a farmer; was married in Kentucky, and in 1847 came to this township, where he lived until his death August 10, 1862, his wife following him May 10, 1863. Their three children were: Lovie, Blewford and Mary R., our subject being the only one now living. He, in youth, became a farmer, and was compelled to make the best of limited school advantages. April 2, 1856, he married Sarah A. E. Scott, who bore him three children: William S., Mary E. and Laura E., and died April 29, 1863. March 26, 1864, he married Mrs. Elizabeth J. Gifford, whose maiden name was Ehrod. They have two children: Wesley G. and Everett M. Mrs. Peyton was born in this county December 1, 1830. Mr. Peyton is one of the leading farmers of the county: is liberal in politics; is a Mason, and himself and family are universally respected. He owns a farm of 160 acres.

THOMAS L. PHILLIPS was born in Northeast Township, June 23, 1836, and is the son of John Phillips, who was born in Stampers Creek Township in 1812, and grandson of Thomas Phillips, a Virginian. The latter came from Kentucky in 1808, locating first at Corydon, but later in Stampers Creek, though he was soon compelled to return to Kentucky, owing to the hostility of the Indians. They returned in 1810. The grandfather was in the war of 1812, and was wounded in the arm. His son John married Melissa R. Lewis, and to them were born eight children. The father is the oldest native citizen of the county now living. His son, Thomas L., was reared on a farm, with meager school advantages. December 9, 1863, he married Mary A. Roach, and they have this family: Melissa A., Lovie E., John M., Lydia E., Thomas W., Cora E., Charles M. and Lewis. Mr. Phillips and wife have been saving and industrious, and now have a comfortable home and 278 acres of good land, besides ninety-four acres elsewhere in the county. Mr. Phillips is a Democrat politically, and a useful citizen. Mrs. Phillips was born in Northeast Township April 5, 1848.

ANDREW J. RHODES was born at the county seat of Orange County, Ind., July 7, 1829, a son of William and Jane T. (Meacham) Rhodes, who were natives of North Carolina; immigrated to Orange County, Ind., in 1816; removed to Texas in 1857, where they died in 1864 and 1867 respectively. Until eighteen years of age Andrew J. assisted his father on the home farm, and then began teaching winters and farming summers, which he continued until 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In 1865 he became the nominee of the Republican party for Treasurer, and was the first Republican ever elected to the office in Orange County. In 1867 he embarked in the furniture trade at Paoli, continuing until 1872, when he was commissioned Postmaster, a position he retained nine years. Mr. Rhodes is at present engaged in general merchandising, and is doing a creditable business, and since 1877 has also been engaged in liverying. He is a Republican and an Odd Fellow; was married in 1851 to Miss Elizabeth Pinnick, who died in 1862, leaving three children who are yet living. Miss Anna J. Lee became his second wife in 1865, and by her he is the father of seven children, all living but two. He has been for ten or twelve years prominently connected with the municipal affairs of Paoli, and has contributed more than any other man to the success of her public schools. His self-sacrificing interest in the prosperity of his community is a matter of public knowledge and appreciation.

B. D. RILEY is the eldest son of John and Rachel (Dalby) Riley, born in Floyd County, Ind., December 29, 1831, and is of English descent. The parents of Mr. Riley were born in Yorkshire, England, near Bradford, and immigrated to America in 1829, and settled in New Albany, Ind., where his father still resides, and here the mother died in 1881. When our subject was about sixteen years of age he began serving a four years' apprenticeship at the tinner's trade in New Albany. In 1852 he came to Orange County and opened a stove and tin store at Valeene, and that continued until 1861, when he enlisted in the United States Army, Company F, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and after a service of more than two years he was discharged on account of disability. In 1864 he came to Paoli and opened a store similar to the one he had at Valeene. In 1870 he added a complete line of hardware, and in 1883 purchased his present business block on the south side of the square, and put in a large stock of furniture and agricultural implements. He was married in 1854 to Miss Mary Clayton, of Greene County, Ind. Of nine children born to them these are living: Rachel, John, Mary E., Celia G., James B., Harriet and Joanna. Mr. Riley is a Republican, and one of the leading temperance men of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

SOLOMON SCOTT was born in Lincoln County, Ky., May 1, 1834. His grandfather, Thomas Scott, was a native of the Old Dominion and a soldier in the Revolution, and about 1789 moved to Lincoln County, Ky. He was twice married and the father of twenty-one children. Elijah Scott, his son, was a native of Lincoln County, Ky., and married Miss Elizabeth Duddevar, also a native of that county. Elijah Scott followed farming and distilling, and to him and wife were born five children: Solomon, Mary F., Margaret, Josephine and Melinda. The parents always resided in Kentucky. Mrs. Scott died February 12, 1854, and her husband November 9, 1871. Solomon Scott was reared and educated in his native county where he remained until 1860, when he came to this county and for three years found employment with his uncle, Charles Scott, upon a farm. He then purchased a portion of the farm he now resides upon and has since added to it until he now owns 287 acres which is as well stocked and as nicely improved as any farm in Paoli Township. He married Adaline C., daughter of Shelby and Susannah (Throop) Wolf, March 14, 1861, and to this union have been born the following children: Elizabeth, Jefferson T., Elijah S., Hester B., Howard, Cora A. and Maude B. Mrs. Scott was born in Orange County December 15, 1840. Mr. Scott is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic order and possesses social qualities of a high order.

JACOB SCHNEIDER, manufacturer and dealer in carriages and wagons, was born in Harrison County Ind., May 4, 1851, son of Jacob and Mary (Muglar) Schneider, and is of French-German descent. In 1870 Mr. Schneider began the blacksmith's trade at Greenville, Ind., where he remained over four years, then came to Paoli and engaged in his present occupation. He was married in 1879 to Miss Hettie A. Wood, of New Albany, and he and wife are among the first families of the place. Politically Mr. Schneider is a Democrat, casting his first Presidential ballot for Greeley, and in 1880 was elected Town Marshal of Paoli. In 1875 he became an Odd Fellow and in 1879 represented Reliance Lodge No. 130 in the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Mr. Schneider

began life's battle a poor boy, and with no one to assist him and relying entirely upon himself, he has made what he now owns by hard work and economy. Besides controlling a comfortable trade he is the owner of one of the most convenient and comfortable homes in Paoli.

JOHN R. SIMPSON, one of the prominent men of Paoli, Ind., where he was born September 16, 1834, is a son of Arthur J. and Mary A. (Campbell) Simpson, the former a half brother of Nathan Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court. His early education was obtained in the schools of Paoli, and when attaining sufficient years he was sent to the Westfield, Mass., Academy, where his education was completed. May 11, 1858, he married Miss Fannie M. Polk, and of the four children she bore him only two sons are now living. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States Army, and was Adjutant and Second Lieutenant in the Fiftieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In the service of his country Mr. Simpson distinguished himself in several battles, especially so at Parker's Cross Roads, in west Tennessee. He was honorably discharged in 1863, and upon his return home was commissioned a Captain in the Indiana Legion by Gov. Morton, and did active service in capturing the force of the Confederate Capt. Hines. In 1865 he moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade for a few years, and where his wife died February 23, 1868, soon after which he moved to Jefferson Valley, N. Y. His second marriage was with Miss Maggie Rankin, December 15, 1870, shortly after which he returned to Paoli, and for a few years was in the practice of law. He was elected County Clerk in 1874, and re-elected in 1878, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. The death of his second wife occurred November 25, 1872, followed soon after by that of her only child—a son. Mr. Simpson's third marriage was solemnized March 23, 1875, with Addie F. Hudelson, by whom he is the father of two children—only one now living. In politics he has always been an uncompromising Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. Both he and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church at Paoli, in which he has been an Elder for several years. For the past four years he has been President of the Orange County Sunday-school Union, and in that capacity he has been unusually successful in bringing about a healthy condition of the Sunday-schools in the county.

AARON SPEER, County Commissioner, was born in Orange County, Ind., November 3, 1829, and is the third son of Moses and Anna Speer, whose maiden name was Voris, and is of German-Irish lineage. The father of Mr. Speer was born in North Carolina and his mother was a native of the Old Penn State. The Speer family came to Orange County in its pioneer days and began at once to clear a farm from the then dense and almost unbroken forest. The father of our subject died in this county in 1841, and his mother, who is now ninety-five years of age, resides with her son. Mr. Speer spent his earlier years in attending the district schools, working on the farm and teaching school, at which he was very successful, and has taught as many as twenty terms in Orange County. By occupation he is a farmer, and now has nearly 200 acres of well-improved land. His marriage occurred in 1852 to Miss Mary M. Frost, who bore him two children, and died in 1857, and in 1858 Mr. Speer was married to Miss Mary M. Fulton, a native of Orange County, Ind. To this union have been born four children, all of whom are deceased. Politically Mr. Speer is a staunch Democrat, and for many

years has been identified with the interests of that party. Formerly he held the office of School Examiner, and in 1876 was elected County Commissioner, and re-elected to the same office in 1880, and is now President of the Board. For twenty-nine years he has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has been a local minister in that church for twenty years. Mrs. Speer is a member of the same church. For more than a half century Mr. Speer has been a resident of Orange County, and is one of its best citizens.

ABRAM C. STILL, M. D., was born in Washington County, Ind., January 2, 1827, son of George Still, of Shelby County, Ky., and grandson of Murphy D. Still, of England, a soldier in the Continental Army during the Revolution. After the war Murphy located in Kentucky, where he was married, and in 1814 came to Washington County, this State. He and wife were parents of nine children, one being George W., who married Anna Hove. These parents had nine children—Abram C. being one. The father died April 29, 1860, but the mother is yet living. Abram C. was reared upon a farm with limited education, but later attended Asbury University. At the age of twenty-one years he began the study of medicine, and later attended medical school at Indianapolis. In 1856 he graduated in medicine from the University of Louisville. He began practicing at Palmyra, continuing until 1866, when he moved to Campbellsburg and remained there until 1876, when he came to his present location. He was married to Mrs. Lucinda (Chastain) Kirk, November 18, 1870. She had been twice married previously: first, to John H. Warren, by whom she had four children; and second to Stephen R. Kirk, by whom she had two children. Dr. Still had also been twice married previously; first, to Elizabeth E. Johnson, who bore him three children; and second to Angeline Keithley, who bore him one child. Dr. Still has been successful in his difficult profession. He owns a farm of eighty acres, is a Democrat, a Mason, and a leading citizen.

IRAM STOUT, one of the prominent settlers of Paoli Township, is a native of Orange County, N. C., and was born December 15, 1808. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Moon) Stout, who came to this county about the year 1815, where they ever after lived. John Stout was not an educated man and followed farming all his life. When he came to Indiana he had no property, but succeeded in acquiring a good competence for life. Iram was the oldest of nine children, and his education was limited to the pioneer schools of his day. Most of his life has been spent in farming, and his present farm of 190 acres indicates abundant success. He engaged in hotel-keeping at Orleans, Ind., for a short time. His first marriage was in the fall of 1831 with Nancy Thomas, who bore him nine children, seven of whom are now living, among them the enterprising business men of Paoli, the Stout Brothers. His second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth J. (Williams) Wolfington, who is a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Stout was formerly a Whig, but in 1860, with a majority of that party he became a Republican and has remained so ever since.

GEORGE H. STOUT, son of Abraham and Lena (Anthony) Stout, who were of German descent and who are yet living in the Keystone State, is a native of Northampton County, Penn., his birth occurring January 24, 1856. He remained at home until a young man, assisting his father, learning blacksmithing and working at his trade, but in 1876

started West to build up a home for himself. He located in Paoli, Ind., where he commenced working at his trade, and where by energy and industry he has built up a good business in the manufacture of buggies, spring and farm wagons and general blacksmithing. Mr. Stout is one of the thorough-going, self-relying men of Paoli; is a Democrat in politics, and both he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In 1880 Miss Mary Dickey became Mrs. George H. Stout, and two children are the result of this union, named Lena and Henry.

HON. JAMES F. STUCKER was born in Harrison County, Ind., in 1831; son of Rev. David W. and Ann (Lister) Stucker, and is of German lineage. The father of Mr. Stucker was born in Franklin County, Ky., in 1802, and his grandfather in North Carolina in 1773, and the great-grandfather was a Virginian, and was killed by Indians. In 1806 the father of Mr. Stucker came to the Territory that now composes Indiana, and settled in what is now Washington County, formerly Harrison. At an early age he began to preach, at which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1881 at New Albany, Ind. He was one of the pioneer ministers of the Hoosier State. The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent on the farm and at carpentering. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States Army, in Company K, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers. He was commissioned Captain of his company in July, 1865. Mr. Stucker was at the battles of Shiloh, Forts Henry and Donelson, Champion Hills, Raymond, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Savannah, and many others, and was with Sherman to the sea. Capt. Stucker was honorably discharged in 1865. In 1866 he came to Orange County and settled in Paoli, where he has since resided. The same year he purchased a one-half interest in what has since been known as the King & Stucker Mill, and this interest Mr. Stucker has since retained. In 1870 he was elected Sheriff of Orange County, and served one term. In 1878 he was elected to represent the counties of Orange and Crawford in the General Assembly of Indiana, and was re-elected to the same office in 1882. During the first session he introduced in the House twenty-three bills, and thirteen during the second session. The marriage of Capt. Stucker took place in 1870 to Miss Jane Jordan, of Corydon, Ind., who bore him five children, all of which are deceased and as follows: John, Minnie, Katie, James, and an infant that died unnamed. Capt. Stucker is an uncompromising Democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the leading and honorable men of southern Indiana.

GEORGE W. THOMAS was born January 6, 1847, in Harrison County, Ind., as were also his parents, Richard and Elizabeth (Cayden) Thomas. The grandparents of George W. settled in Indiana before it was admitted a State, and were among the first settlers of the Territory. When eight years old the subject of this sketch moved to Washington County with his mother, and was reared and educated near Hardinsburg. In 1865 he came to Orange County, and the same year wedded Miss Elizabeth Cornwell, daughter of William H. and Elton Cornwell, and by her is the father of four children: Flora E., Emma, Anna and Maggie D. The fall of 1865 Mr. Thomas moved to Missouri, but returned shortly thereafter to Indiana, finally settling in Orange County, where he yet resides. He has farmed, been engaged in mercantile pursuits at Chambersburg, the hardware and furniture business at Paoli, is now operating a store at English, Crawford County, and is the owner of over 200 acres of good land, seven acres being within the town corporation of

Paoli. Mr. Thomas is an Odd Fellow, a Free Mason, a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. In 1880 he was elected Treasurer of Orange County, and served one term of two years.

JONATHAN THOMPSON, familiarly known as "Uncle Jot," is the third of the children of Enoch and Martha (Lindley) Thompson, and was born March 11, 1812, in Orange County, N. C. In 1826, with his parents he located in Paoli Township, this county, where he has ever since lived. Jonathan received only a common school education, and his youth was passed in assisting his parents on the farm. Like most of the family he has always engaged in farming, and he now owns 331 acres of land, the greater part of which is under cultivation. December 20, 1838, he was united in matrimony to Sarah, daughter of Silas and Mary (Lindley) Dixon. To this marriage nine children have been born, as follows: Mary, Nathan D., Martha, William L., Elma, Charles C. and Walter J. The oldest son Nathan was a soldier in Company D, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served in the late war until the company was mustered out in June, 1866. He was in the battles of Richmond, Collierville, Dallas, Atlanta, with Sherman to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington. Mr. Thompson cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Harrison on the Whig ticket in 1836. Since 1860 he has affiliated with the Republican party. Both he and wife belong to the Society of Friends. They are among Orange County's pioneers, and throughout their long lives have aided in improving the affairs of their community.

HENRY THOMPSON, farmer and stock-raiser, of Paoli Township, was born on the farm where he yet lives, and is a son of David and grandson of Enoch Thompson. Enoch was a native of North Carolina, where he married Martha Lindley, and where David was born in 1810. In the fall of 1826, the family settled on Section 7, Paoli Township, Orange Co., Ind. They were induced to come West by their religious antipathy to slavery, belonging to the Society of Friends or Quakers. Of their family of fourteen children, five are now living. David Thompson, like his father before him, chose farming for his avocation through life. His wife was Melinda Wilson, of Washington County, who bore him four children. He was one of the foremost citizens of the county and took an active interest in educational affairs. Of their children, Henry, Deborah, Rachael and Isabel, only the youngest is married, and she to Adolphus Braxtan of Paoli. Henry Thompson has never known any home but Orange County. He attended the Quaker meeting-house school near his present home, and afterward took a two years' course in Earlham College at Richmond, Ind. He enlisted as a private, August 11, 1862, and on the 19th of the same month was mustered into the United States service in Company D, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged in the battles of Richmond, Ky., Collierville, Tenn., Dallas, Ga., the siege of Atlanta, with Sherman to the sea, up through the Carolinas to Washington, participating in the grand review at that place. He was honorably discharged June 14, 1865. Mr. Thompson owns 518 acres of land in the county, a part of which is the old home farm.

JOSEPH WEEKS was born in Paoli Township, Orange County, Ind., January 22, 1828, the youngest of eight children of Joseph and Lydia (Montgomery) Weeks. Joseph Weeks, Sr., came to Indiana in June, 1811, at that time a single man, but was soon after married and

became one of the substantial men of his neighborhood. His son Joseph was educated in the common schools of his day, and during all his life has engaged in farming. Excepting the first year of his life he has always lived on the same farm where he now resides, and which consists of 240 acres. In June, 1852, his marriage with Eunice Trueblood was solemnized, and to them nine children have been born, these six now living: Anderson, Sarah, Perry, Nathan L., Ollie and Addie. Mrs. Weeks is a member of the Quaker Church at the Beech Grove Society near where they live. Mr. Weeks was formerly a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and is now a Republican in politics, having left the Whig party for that in 1860. He usually takes a good healthy interest in public affairs of his county.

SHELBY WOLF, one of the oldest and most prominent farmers of the county, was born in Stampers Creek Township, January 8, 1814, son of Henry and Lucy (Grigsby) Wolf. The father was a Virginian, son of John and Elizabeth Wolf, and moved to Kentucky in 1812. Henry and wife came to Stampers Creek in 1813, and lived there until their deaths. They had ten children and were industrious, upright Christian people. Shelby, their son, was reared a farmer, and was given a common education. November 3, 1836, he married Susanna H. Throop, who was born in Virginia, January 17, 1817. Their children were: Susanna H., Rebecca M., Adaline K., Lucy J., Jefferson T., Hester E., Anna E. and Mary E. Mrs. Wolf died February 20, 1863, and June 15, 1871, Mr. Wolf married Elizabeth J. Johnson, who was born in this county September 7, 1829. Mr. Wolf has passed a long life of labor and usefulness, and to-day bears a name as good as gold. By good habits, economy, industry and integrity, he has made a comfortable home and 240 broad acres. He is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church, and is one of the most substantial and prominent farmers of the county.

JEFFERSON T. WOLFE, merchant at Chambersburg, was born in Stampers Creek Township, September 4, 1844. He is one of five surviving children in a family of seven, born to Shelby and Susannah (Throop) Wolfe, who are appropriately mentioned elsewhere in this work. Jefferson T. was reared in his native county and has always made it his home. His education was all obtained while a youth in the common schools near where he lived. Until 1878 he pursued farming as his avocation, but in that year he engaged in the drug trade at Paoli in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Solomon Scott. At the end of one year he returned to the farm, remaining there until he sold out in 1880. He then began doing a general merchandise trade at Chambersburg, which he has since continued with reasonable success. He carries a stock valued at about \$2,500, consisting of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps, queensware, etc. In April, 1883, he was commissioned Postmaster at Chambersburg, and is yet holding that position. December 10, 1868, he was married to Mary A., daughter of Thomas and Elvina (Mayfield) Hunt, who were among the pioneers of Greenfield Township and where Mrs. Wolfe was born September 27, 1844. The following are their children: Edward S., Laura D., Dessie E., Maggie A., Hester and William J. Politically Mr. Wolfe is a Democrat and religiously both he and wife are of the United Brethren persuasion.

WILLIAM W. WORRELL, a native of Orange County, Ind., was born January 15, 1821, a son of Samuel and Jane (Walker) Worrell who were born in Kentucky, immigrated to Indiana shortly after it was admit-

ted into the Union, then returned to their native State and again came to Orange County in 1827, where Samuel Worrell died in 1828. At fifteen years of age William W. began serving a three years' apprenticeship at the tailor's trade under Elbert Jeter, at Orleans, and after working at his trade until about 1850, he accepted a situation as salesman and cutter in a large establishment which he retained twelve years. Responding to the President's call for troops in 1862, he became a member of Company E, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service until the close of the war. Mr. Worrell was taken prisoner at Richmond, Ky., but was exchanged in time for him to join Sherman's army on its march to the sea. While in the service he met with the misfortune of almost totally losing his hearing. Since the war, with nine years' exception, while a resident of Illinois, Mr. Worrell has always resided in his native county. In politics he is a Republican and in 1884, as the candidate of his party, he was elected County Recorder. In 1842, Miss Anna Dayhuff, a native of Paoli, Ind., became his wife, and seven of the nine children born to their union are yet living.

ORLEANS TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM G. BAKER was born in Orange County, Ind., September 4, 1824, and is the son of John and Annie (Irvine) Baker. The former a native of Green County, Ky., is the son of Frederick Baker. The family came to Orange County in 1811, Frederick having entered the land where our subject now resides. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and an upright man and a good citizen. William G. has always resided in the county, and has followed farming and stock-raising. August 17, 1857, he married Margaret, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Vanzant) McLane, the former having been born December 11, 1780, and his wife March 15, 1797. They were among the most respected and honorable of the early settlers of Orange County. He died April 27, 1864, and his wife May 5, 1864. To our subject and wife were born the following children: John R., Sarah A., Isaiah, Elida and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Baptist Church and are respected members of the community where they reside.

JOHN H. BOWLES, dealer in drugs and jewelry at Orleans, Ind., was born near French Lick Springs in Orange County, October 8, 1836. He is a son of Thomas C. and Ann (Patton) Bowles, who were among the early settlers of the county. Thomas C. purchased the land upon which the springs are situated, from the Government, but afterward sold it to his brother and moved to Washington County, engaging in the merchantile trade until his death in 1840. His wife survived him until 1862. John H. Bowles enjoyed the usual advantages afforded by the common schools of the country and worked upon a farm until 1865. In that year he began the drug business as a partner of his brother, Dr. L. S. Bowles, at Paoli. This he continued for five years, when on account of failing health he sold out and took an extended trip through the South, much to his benefit. In 1872 he located at Orleans and engaged in his present business, continuing it ever since with good success.

Kittie, a daughter of James and Ann (Campbell) Fields, became his wife February 17, 1873. Mr. Bowles is one of the enterprising men of Orleans and as a Democrat usually takes a lively interest in the welfare of his town.

W. C. CAMPBELL is a native Indianian, his birth occurring in this county July 12, 1821, son of Samuel and S. (Carr) Campbell. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Robert, was of that famous stock, Scotch-Irish, and early came to Pennsylvania and later to Kentucky, where he married, raised a large family and made for himself an honored name. He came with his second wife to this county at the very early date of 1816, and here he lived until his death in 1845. His son Samuel became prominent and well respected and was one of the leading farmers of his day. He died here in 1853, and his wife survived him until 1870. Our subject passed his boyhood without prominent event, and selected the occupation of farming. He now resides on part of the old homestead. October 5, 1843, he married Susan Rankin, who died April 1, 1849, leaving three children, one living, Mrs. Mary E. Shirley. March 27, 1851, he married Mary J. Glenn and they have one son living, Alvin, a prominent lawyer of Crawfordsville. The second wife died May 3, 1857. His present wife is Elizabeth Sheeks, a most estimable lady. Mr. Campbell is a prominent Republican and he and family are Presbyterians.

JOHN CHENOWETH the popular miller at Orleans, was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1829. His parents were Joseph and Annie (Wilson) Chenoweth, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were among the early settlers of Washington County, his death occurring in 1884, at the age of eighty-five years and hers in 1834. John Chenoweth received a common school education in the early schools of his time and worked on his father's farm until twenty-two years old. At that age he began in the milling business on Honey Creek at which place he continued successfully for fourteen years. He then sold out and came to Orleans where he bought his present property of the Wright Brothers, and has since added many improvements, being enabled to do so by his prosperous business. Mr. Chenoweth has been three times married, the first time in 1851 to Elizabeth McIntosh, who bore him two children, her death occurring in 1856. His second wife was Matilda King, of Washington County, who died in 1865 after having borne him one son. His present wife was Leora Milligan, a native of Orange County, and to their union two children have been born. Mr. Chenoweth is a good citizen and neighbor, and is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and of the Christian Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM W. CHISHAM was born in Jessamine County, Ky., August 29, 1811, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Beckham) Chisham; both were natives of Virginia, the former born February 3, 1777, and his wife in 1775. They were married in their native State, and moved to Jessamine County, Ky., in about 1805, and through the influence of their son William, who wished to secure a home for them and himself, in 1831 they moved to Orange County, Ind., where, by the assistance of their son William, they secured a good home until their deaths. The father died September 30, 1858, and his wife June 21, 1862. From her girlhood she was a member of the Baptist Church. The only one now living of a family of eight children is our subject, who is one of the successful farmers of Orange County, and has taken a prominent part in

the official interests of his county, having served nine years as County Commissioner, and some time as Trustee of his township. He has been twice married; September 13, 1836, to Jane, daughter of Gabriel and Catharine (Sauls) Busick. Mr. Busick was born in North Carolina October 1, 1785, and died December 24, 1852; his wife was born August 11, 1785, and died April 4, 1872. Mrs. Chisham was born in North Carolina, December 1, 1815, died October 11, 1865. Mr. Chisham again married Mary S., daughter of William and Nancy (Busick) Craig. She was born in Orange County, Ind., October 6, 1845. Five children have been born of this marriage: George W., born August 17, 1869; Charles R., born August 24, 1871, died February 11, 1882; Ida M., February 23, 1874; Oliver T., born August 27, 1877, and Anna J., born September 1, 1881. Mr. Chisham by hard work and economy has secured a fine farm of 500 acres. In 1828 while in Kentucky, he joined the Old School Baptist Church. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Jackson.

BENTON C. ELROD is a native of the township where he now resides, and was born March 9, 1821, and is a son of one of the old pioneers of Orange County. His father, John Elrod, was a native of North Carolina, born about the year 1785, and came to Orange County in 1812. He married Nancy Millis, also a native of North Carolina, born April 21, 1798, and came to this county about the same year. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom lived to be grown but one. John Elrod died October 23, 1859, and his wife August 21, 1866. Benton C. passed his youth with his father on the farm, in the meantime receiving a common school education. November 16, 1843, he married Maria, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Baker) Wilson, and a native of Orange County, born April 12, 1824. The Wilsons were prominent early settlers of this county, from Virginia. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Elrod: Mary H., now Mrs. John Lindley; Joseph A.; Nancy L., now Mrs. VanMeter; John F. and Ella A. Mr. E. is a Republican, and has served the township as Trustee one term. He has voted for all Republican Presidents since the organization of the Republican party. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, as is also his wife, and both are universally respected.

JOHN O. ELROD is the eighth child of John and Nancy (Millis) Elrod, and is a native of this county, his birth occurring May 29, 1833. He passed his youth at work on the farm and in attendance upon the subscription schools, and when of age began doing for himself. August 13, 1857, he married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Hinley) Braxtan, who was born in this county May 14, 1835, and died September 16, 1876. She bore her husband six children: Charles H., Kittie E., Emery, Annie S., Mary F. and Lizzie. In December, 1879, Mr. Elrod married Ann Glaswell, a native of this county, born January 25, 1843. She died January 14, 1881, and Mr. Elrod took for his third wife Elvira Hostetler, to whom he was married November 29, 1883. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and he is a Republican, and has been Township Trustee for four years. During the last war Mr. Elrod served with honor in the Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was at the battle of Richmond, Ky., where the Federal troops were captured, and served in all the battles, skirmishes, expeditions, etc., in which his regiment participated. He was then a brave soldier as he is now a useful citizen.

DAVID FINLEY (deceased), one of the county's oldest and most respected farmers and citizens, was born in this county September 2, 1821, being the son of Cyrus and Rachel (Downey) Finley, who came from Kentucky to this county among the first settlers. Their son David was reared a farmer, and being possessed of an intellect above the average managed to secure a good education for his day, which enabled him to teach school several terms. He was a most excellent man, honest in all his dealings with his fellows, and highly conscientious and moral. September 3, 1847, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Lucinda (Irvine) Tegarden, who was born in this county March 11, 1827. The Tegardens were among the earliest settlers, locating here in 1813. To David and Elizabeth three children were born: Rachel E. (Mrs. Mann), born November 21, 1848; Lucinda E., born October 10, 1850, died February 27, 1856; Merrill F., born January 6, 1853. Mr. Finley left his family in good circumstances, and since his death his widow has successfully managed the estate. The family are people of the highest respectability.

SAMUEL FINLEY, son of Jefferson and Mirian (Brooks) Finley, is a native of this county, his birth occurring July 10, 1828. The father was a native of Kentucky, and was born May 16, 1805; his wife, a native of the same fine State, was born November 5, 1803. David Finley, the paternal grandfather, whose wife was Elizabeth, was born June 1, 1754, and came to Orange County before the war of 1812; he died April 19, 1848, more than four score years and ten, well known and respected. His wife, born in 1763, died in 1835. Jefferson died November 19, 1829, and his wife December 12, 1848. They were excellent people of much prominence and worth. Samuel is a farmer by occupation, and owns the old farm. His education is limited, but sufficient for the business of life. December 7, 1848, he married Elizabeth Elliott, who was born in Washington County March 5, 1830. Their children are: Jefferson L., born April 25, 1850; Sarah J., born February 11, 1852; William J., born June 18, 1854; Susan, born January 27, 1856; Charles S., born January 8, 1858; Preston T., born March 25, 1861 (deceased); Oliver P. M., born October 24, 1863; Ulysses S. G., born February 9, 1868 (deceased); Reed, born November 14, 1869, and one which died in infancy. Mr. Finley is a Republican and a prominent and useful citizen.

JOHN FISHER was born in Orange County, March 5, 1819, son of Thaddeus and Sarah (Stine) Fisher. The father of our subject is a native of Virginia, and moved with his parents to Kentucky when but nine years of age. There he married, and in about 1812 came to Orange County and entered 160 acres of land in Orleans Township, it then being all timber. He is the father of ten children, only two of whom are living—David and our subject. He was a member of the Baptist Church and a prominent man. John passed his boyhood on his father's farm; he has been twice married, in 1850 to Mary, native of Orange County, daughter of Willis and Annie Lisk; this lady died in 1877. By this marriage there are seven living children: Charles S., born March 8, 1860; John, born December 4, 1862; Elizabeth, born September 21, 1863; Maria E., born September 26, 1865; Margaret E., June 23, 1870; Benjamin F., August 11, 1872, and George W., August 19, 1874. November 10, 1879, he took for his second wife Margaret, widow of H. Warren and daughter of George McCoy, who came to this county from Kentucky in about 1811, and served in the war of 1812. Mrs. Fisher

was born in Orange County July 1, 1826. Mr. Fisher owns a good farm of 320 acres, which he acquired by hard work and good management. He is a Republican.

DAVID FISHER, son of Thaddeus and Sarah (Stine) Fisher, of whom appropriate mention is made in the biography of John Fisher above, was born in this county March 31, 1823. At that time the county was very new and very wild, numerous wild animals yet being found in the woods. He passed his youth without prominent event at hard work and managed to obtain the rudiments of an education at the old subscription schools. Upon reaching manhood he began for himself on the farm. In 1859 he married Sarah Burgess, who was born in this county November 15, 1835. Eight of their ten children are living: Mary E., born October 23, 1860; Eliza, born November 5, 1861; James H., born December 6, 1862; Margaret, who died in infancy; Hattie, born January 15, 1866; William G., born April 16, 1867; Dawson, deceased; Melvina B., born May 22, 1871; Thomas E., born June 24, 1873, and David O., born October 2, 1875. Mr. Fisher has a fine farm of 480 acres. He is a member of the Baptist Church, a Republican and cast his first vote for Henry Clay.

JAMES A. FROST was born in Jessamine County, Ky., March 4, 1820, and is the son of Simeon and Mary (Beckham) Frost, the former being born in Jessamine County, July 13, 1792, and latter born in Orange County, Va., August 2, 1792. They were married in Jessamine County, Ky., and in October, 1826, came to Orange County, Ind. They passed the first winter in a log schoolhouse, and afterward lived in a double log-cabin, until they were better situated. He died October 4, 1872, and his wife in 1867. Both were favorably known and well respected. James A. is a farmer and blacksmith, which have been his occupations through life. He has been thrice married. February 18, 1842, he married Rhoda Webb. Again, March 13, 1851, he married Henrietta C., daughter of David and Elizabeth (Shively) Johnson. She was born November 27, 1819, and died October 5, 1864. There are five living children of this marriage: Simeon L., Elizabeth L., James A., John M. and Henrietta C. His present wife, Sarah Johnson, he married in 1865. Mr. Frost owns a fine farm of 414 acres, with good buildings and improvements, and well stocked. He has been a member of the Christian Church since 1857, and has always been a stanch Democrat and a prominent and useful citizen. No name stands higher on the roll of honor in this part of the State than that of James A. Frost.

SAMUEL GULLETT, one of the self-made men of Orange County, is a native of North Carolina, as were also his parents. Edward Gullett, father of Samuel, served with honor in the war of 1812. He married, in his native State, Martha Stewart, also a native of North Carolina. He came to Orange County in 1838 and died here in 1856, at the age of fifty-four years. His wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1855, at the age of sixty-three years. Our subject was born December 1, 1815, and came with his parents to this county in 1838. By hard work and economy and well-directed enterprise, he has acquired 600 acres of good farming land, and is considered one of the most substantial men of the county. In 1843 he married Margaret, daughter of James and Mary Henderson. Mrs. Gullett died after a union of one year, and Mr. Gullett took for his second wife Sarah, daughter of William and Rosa Dillard, and widow of J. McCoy. She was born in Orange County, June 25,

1825, and has one son by a former marriage. Mr. Gullet and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat and one of the most prominent farmers and citizens of the county.

WASHINGTON HARDMAN, of Orleans Township, is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Stright) Hardman, and the oldest of their six children. In 1813 Daniel came to Orange County and established his cabin home, returning in 1816 to Kentucky for his family. Mrs. Hardman died in April, 1831, and for his second wife he took Elizabeth Leatherman. His death was August 11, 1851, at the age of sixty years. Washington Hardman has been a resident of Orange County since 1816, and has devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits. His marriage with Sarah Tegarden was solemnized April 5, 1838, and to their union the following children have been born: Henry W., Eliza A., Polly J., Mary E., Matilda E., Alexander C., Sarah M. and William A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hardman are natives of Shelby County, Ky., his birth occurring June 10, 1813, and hers September 18, 1818. She came to Orange County with her parents at the age of seven years, where her father, Basil Tegarden, died in 1843, and her mother, whose maiden name was Annie (Todd) Tegarden, in 1863, at the age of eighty-four years. Mr. Hardman and wife are among the best people of their community, and are members of the Christian Church. He votes the Republican ticket and takes a healthy interest in public affairs.

JOHN HARDMAN, the youngest son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Stright) Hardman, is a native of the county where he yet resides, and was born November 13, 1827. The parents are elsewhere mentioned in this work. John Hardman received his education in the schools of his day, and all his life has followed farming for his livelihood. He married Sarah A. Reed, April 1, 1851, and by her is father of five children, named: Gilead, Leonard N., William O., Dora M. and John M., all living but Gilead. Mrs. Hardman was born November 9, 1832, and died August 23, 1883. Again, in 1864 he was married, this time to Martha E. Clipp, whose death occurred October 6, 1873. For his third wife he took Mrs. Clara Chisham, a daughter of William and Susan (Litton) Payne, who were from North Carolina and came to Lawrence County, Ind., among the early settlers, where Mrs. Hardman was born August 10, 1844. The Hardman family are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Hardman is an active supporter of Republican principles.

HON. DAVID S. HUFFSTUTTER, who has played a conspicuous and honorable part in the affairs of Orange County, is a son of George and Catharine (Sears) Huffstutter, the former of whom was a native of Maryland, born January 12, 1779. George Huffstutter passed his early boyhood in Washington, Penn., and while yet a youth moved to Bourbon County, Ky., where he married. His wife was a native of North Carolina, and was born January, 1779. In the year 1816 he immigrated to Harrison County Ind., where he engaged in farming. His death occurred in that county in 1861, preceded by his wife's, in 1852, in Floyd County. David S. was born in Bourbon County, Ky., September 21, 1808. His settlement in Orange County was in the year 1835, on the same farm where he now resides, one mile north of Orleans. He soon became known for his more than ordinary ability and integrity, which resulted in his election to the State Legislature, in 1846. From that time, with the exception of one term, he acted as legislator for his county until 1855, serving in both the House of Representatives and Senate. At the

end of that time, against the solicitations of his friends, and disregarding the call of his party, he declined any further political honors. As a public servant he was distinguished for a faithful and conscientious discharge of his official duty, and an unswerving, though honest fealty to his party, and is now, as he always has been, an ardent and staunch Democrat. On the 24th of May, 1832, he led to Hymen's altar Miss Polly A. Bower, who was born in Clark County, Ind., May 5, 1811. Her parents were Solomon and Jennie (Parr) Bower, who came to Indiana in 1806 from North Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Huffstutter four children were born, only one of which—Andrew J.—is now living. Her death occurred April 20, 1879. Mr. Huffstutter is now spending the remainder of his days upon his splendid farm of 1,000 acres, which he has earned by his own industry and energy.

E D. LAUGHLIN, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of southern Indiana, is a son of James and Jane (Kelly) Laughlin, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The parents moved to Coshocton, Ohio, among the early settlers of that place, but from there they went to Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1838, and later in life to Parke County. Dr. Laughlin passed his youth and the first years of his manhood without noteworthy event, and at the age of twenty-six began the study of medicine with Drs. Hobbs and Dare, at Annapolis, in Parke County, Ind. He remained with them for some time, and then attended medical lectures at Ann Arbor. Later in life he entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, where he received his diploma in 1868, and in 1872 he graduated from the Bellevue Medical College, of New York. Dr. Laughlin began the practice of his profession at Rossville, where he remained a few years. He then located at Orleans where he has been in active practice for the past twenty years, with the best of success. He is a member of the Lawrence and Mitchell district, the State and Tri-State Medical Societies. His extensive practice, and the frequent calls upon him for counsel by his professional associates sufficiently attest the high estimation in which he is held alike by both the community and by the medical profession. In 1851 he was wedded to Sarah A. Trueblood, of Orange County, a daughter of William and Deborah (Chambers) Trueblood. This union has been blessed with four children: Theodore C., at New Albany, Charles E., a graduate of the Miami Medical College, and now practicing with his father; Mrs. Mattie A. Campbell and Louella P. Both the Doctor and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and W. M. of Orleans Lodge No. 153, A. F. & A. M.

DANIEL LEATHERMAN is of German extraction and was born in this county March 31, 1819, being the son of Christian and Barbara (Hostetler) Leatherman, the father a Pennsylvanian, born February 4, 1781; the mother born July 21, 1778. These parents moved to this county in 1819, when the country was a wilderness, traversed by wild animals and Indians. They were exemplary members of the old Liberty Church, and industrious farmers by occupation. The father died August 22, 1852, and the mother January 22, 1850. Daniel's youth was passed at farming and attending to a limited extent the old subscription schools. He has made life a success, and now owns a fine farm of 269 acres. April 1, 1851, he married Margaret E., daughter of Moses P. and Mary (Hardman) Lewis. This lady was born in this county June 22, 1834, and has presented her husband with the following children: Oscar, born

February 3, 1853, died October 26, 1856; DeWitt C., born November 1, 1854, died February 14, 1883; Viola J., born March 24, 1857, died March 12, 1883; Desdemona E., born February 17, 1859; Lloyd, born February 5, 1861; Ellis E., born January 28, 1863; Hattie L., born December 31, 1864; Ivanora, born May 5, 1867; Carrie M., born October 8, 1868, and Columbia, born March 27, 1872. The Leathermans are members of the Liberty Christian Church.

WILLIAM W. LINDLEY was born in Orange County, September 24, 1824, and is the third child of Owen and Mary (Wilson) Lindley. Owen Lindley was a prominent early settler, and came from North Carolina with his parents in 1811, and was born in that State August 10, 1793, and married in Washington County, Ind., in 1819. His wife was born in North Carolina August 31, 1793. They were highly respected, and members of the Friends Church. The father died August 2, 1871, and his wife in 1878. Our subject is a farmer and resides on the land on which he was born. He married in 1870, Deborah J., daughter of Robert and Polly Williams, and by this marriage there are five children: Annie D., Mary E., Della, Rutherford and James C. Mr. Lindley, has a birth right in the Friends Church. He is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers and takes an active interest in the promotion of the farming community. He is a Republican, and of course his parents being Friends were opposed to slavery before the war. He and wife are people of much worth and respectability.

JAMES E. LINDLEY was born in Orange County, May 31, 1834, the son of Owen and Mary (Wilson) Lindley, and is a farmer by occupation. Appropriate mention of his parents occurs elsewhere in this volume. He has been successful in his business and now owns a farm of 290 acres, with good improvements. His youth was spent on a farm where he learned all the methods of successful agriculture, and that industry and honesty is the best policy. His education is limited, but sufficient for business. January 26, 1860, he married Mary E., daughter of James and Nancy Kearby. This lady was born in Morgan County, Ind., in March 1841, and has presented her husband with a family, of which seven are living, as follows: Hannibal B., William J., Alfaretta, Junietta, Beatrice, Ida O. and James M. Mr. Lindley is a Republican and one of the best citizens in the county.

HUGH NOBLITT was born in Grayson County, Va., June 1, 1818, son of Jacob and Louisa (Collins) Noblitt, who were both natives of Virginia. Jacob was born September 15, 1781, and his wife January 15, 1786. They were married in their native State and in 1822 came to Orange County and settled near Orleans. Here they lived until their deaths, he dying October 18, 1856, and his wife August 16, 1858. They were people of the highest respectability. Eight children were born of this marriage as follows: Paulina, born March 15, 1807, and married R. Elrod and moved to California, at which place she died; Martha, now Mrs. Cleveland, born February 1, 1809; Louisa, born March 17, 1811, and died October 12, 1828; Van Rensselaer, born March 10, 1813; Seneca, born September 13, 1815; Celia, now Mrs. Coward, born February 18, 1821; Rebecca A., now Mrs. Laswell, born March 20, 1824; and our subject, who has resided in the county since 1822 and followed farming. He was married in this county March 17, 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry H. and Nancy (Peacher) Webb. She was born in Kentucky, December 4, 1825, and came with her parents to this county when but

four months old. To Mr. and Mrs. Noblitt were born the following children: Henry A., born November 24, 1842, died March 9, 1843; Volney T., July 2, 1844; Angeline, a twin born July 2, 1844, and died November 10, 1844; Mary C., October 7, 1847, died September 30, 1852; John T., July 24, 1850; Margaret Z., October 12, 1852, died June 14, 1880; Matilda C., June 26, 1855, died September 30, 1862; Annie M., (Mrs. Hudelson), September 29, 1857; Nancy E., (Mrs. True), March 16, 1860; Martha A., November 21, 1863, died March 22, 1880, and Hugh Sherman, March 19, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Noblitt are members of the Presbyterian Church and he is a Republican.

W. L. REED, one of the merchants of Orleans, was born in Orange County, Ind., April 17, 1840, a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Wilson) Reed. His paternal grandfather was George Reed, a native of Virginia, who was one of the earliest settlers in Kentucky. His son Jesse was born November 28, 1798, and during his life was a farmer and blacksmith, and married his wife in Bourbon County, Ky., her place of nativity. In 1832 they came to Orange County where his death occurred December 25, 1851, and hers June 1, 1858. W. L. Reed enjoyed but moderate advantages for education, and for six years followed the avocation of his father, that of blacksmithing. He then began clerking for T. B. Walker in the merchantile business at Orleans, and in 1861 went out as sutler in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment where he continued until the close of the war. In 1866 he attended commercial college at Indianapolis, and the same year began his present business. Mr. Reed is now considered one of the most successful and energetic merchants in Orleans. April 17, 1867, he was married to Nancy C. Walker, a native of New Albany, Ind., and by her he is the father of these five children: Thomas L., Fannie L., Jessie W., Sarah R. and Esther.

LEMUEL RICHARDSON is a native of Washington County, Ind., where he was born December 19, 1858, being the son of Daniel and Sallie A. (Elliott) Richardson. The father was born in Washington County, May 11, 1827, and after a life of honor and usefulness died in December, 1882. His occupation was that of farming, to which he reared his son Lemuel, the subject of this sketch. The education of the latter was limited, though by diligence he managed to secure enough for the business of life. He is yet a young man and has a long life before him. October 27, 1881, he married Eliza L., daughter of E. S. and S. B. (Maxwell) Lemon. Mrs. Richardson was born in Washington County August 27, 1860. Her father is a native of the same county, and her mother of Orange County. Mr. Richardson and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican and a progressive farmer and citizen.

E. J. SALYARDS of Orleans, Ind., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1820, a son of Edward and Phoebe (Gibson) Salyards, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. Edward was what is known as an iron-master in Pittsburgh, whence he came to Cincinnati with his family and stock of hardware in a keel-boat about the year 1816. E. J. Salyards received his education in the early schools around his boyhood home. About the year 1836, he moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, and engaged in the grocery business. From there he went to Maysville, Ky., where he did a marble business from 1844 to 1850, when he moved to New Albany and a year later to Orleans. Here he established his present marble business and has since then added the hotel, blacksmithing, mer-

chandising and furniture store. In 1871 he received a stroke of paralysis and since then his son Edward has conducted the business. He has been twice married, the first time in 1841, to Maria Buffington, a native of Buffington's Island, near Marietta, Ohio. Her death occurred in 1851, after she had borne him three children, these two, Edward M. and Maria J., now living. By his second wife, Rebecca, whom he married in 1852, he is the father of eight children, only five now surviving, Oscar C., Ida, Charles R., Frank M. and Harry G. Mr. Salyards is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to Orleans Lodge No. 153, and is an earnest Republican in politics.

JOHN H. STEERS, who has been connected with the business interests of Orleans for the past forty years, is a native of the town and county where he now lives and was born March 12, 1822. His father, John Steers, was of Detroit, Mich., and while a young man located at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he secured a good education. On attaining his majority he came to Orleans and established the first store of the place, and afterward became interested in several other enterprises of the town. His wife was Nancy Parsons, of Orange County, N. C., whom he married in 1820. His death occurred in March, 1828, his wife surviving until 1865. John H. Steers, their son, has always been a resident of his native county. His early days were passed on a farm, but later in life engaged in the butcher and grocery business in Orleans, which he continued for thirty-five years. For the past five years he has been engaged in keeping hotel. He has served as Justice of the Peace of his township for twenty years, and has held several minor offices of the town. In politics he is a Republican, and generally takes a lively interest in public affairs. Miss Lottie Wheat became his wife in 1847, and to their union six children were born, John H., William H., Thomas J., Lottie L., Samuel P. and Matilda E. His second wife was Parmelia Ferguson, of Lawrence County, whose death occurred December 3, 1879. By his third wife, Lilia Hendrick, of Washington County, he is father of two children: Edwin M. S. and Nancy P. E.

JOHN R. SUTHERLIN is the son of Charles and Frances (Nugent) Sutherlin, and was born in Orange County, Ind., March 11, 1850. His father, Charles, was a native of the "Old North State," where he was born in the year 1795. The Sutherlin family came to Orange County at the very early date of 1811, where they encountered many hardships, not only from the lack of comforts and conveniences, but from danger from the wild animals and Indians. The war of 1812 caused the Indians to take up the hatchet, and the early settlers were forced for safety to take refuge in block-houses and forts until danger was passed. Charles was a farmer but operated a tread-power saw-mill in early times. John R. was reared a farmer. December 2, 1880, he wedded Eugenie, daughter of Dawson L. and Nancy (Davis) Woodard. This lady was born in Washington County, February 1, 1860, and has presented her husband with one child, Ida G., born August 15, 1882. The parents are members of the Christian Church and worthy people.

ROBERT TEGARDEN, deceased, was a native of Fayette County, Ky., and was born November 22, 1811. His parents were Basil and Nancy (Todd) Tegarden, who located in Orange County, Ind., in 1813, in that portion now known as Northeast Township. Robert was a farmer by occupation, and by industry and economy succeeded in acquiring a considerable portion of this world's goods, owning 800 acres of land.

August 8, 1838. Susan Reed became his wife. She was a daughter of William Reed, and was born November 27, 1813. To Mr. and Mrs. Tegarden six children have been born, only John A. yet living. They were for many years prominent members of the Christian Church; her death occurred February 20, 1880, and his February 22, 1880. Both, after a long and active life were laid to rest in the same grave. John A., like his father before him, has chosen farming as his avocation, and is now living on a part of the old homestead, owning 397 acres. He has been twice married; the first time to Eliza E. World, November 7, 1869, who bore him four children, these three now living: Robert D., James E. and William H. Her death was February 16, 1882, and again on August 5, of the same year, he was married, this time to Mattie E. Dilley, of Lawrence County. To them has been born one child named Earl G.

GEORGE W. TEGARDEN was born in Orange County, Ind., March 5, 1846, son of Columbus and Hannah (Mahan) Tegarden; the former born in Shelby County, Ky., April 13, 1813, and his wife in Orange County, April 15, 1822. The paternal and maternal grandparents of our subject, were among the early settlers of Orange County. The father of our subject was one of the successful men of the county, having started in life with but little property. He was a good example of what is called a "self-made man," having by hard work acquired at his death, October 6, 1874, over 1,000 acres of land in Orange County, and other land in Iowa. George W. has been a resident of the county all his life with the exception of three years in the last war. In 1862 he enlisted in the Sixty-sixth Indiana Regiment; was in a number of the hard-fought battles, among which were Richmond, Ky., where he was taken prisoner; was paroled and in three months exchanged and joined his regiment; took part in battles of Dallas, Jonesboro, siege of Atlanta and many skirmishes; was with Sherman in his "march to the sea." October 6, 1870, he married Sarah E., daughter of Aaron Wright, a prominent old settler of Lawrence County, Ind., where Mrs. Tegarden was born, February 6, 1849. Three children have been born to them: Minnie M., Annie J. and one who died in infancy. Mr. Tegarden owns a fine farm of 160 acres. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a staunch Republican.

THOMAS B. WALKER, a merchant of Orleans, Ind., was born in Virginia, December 23, 1806, a posthumous son of William Walker, who was by his wife Jane (Burton) the father of four children. Soon after this, his mother with her family moved to Shelby County, Ky., where she died, leaving T. B. an orphan at the age of nine years. Until sixteen years old he was reared upon a farm, but at that age he began the harness and saddler's trade, and worked at this in both Shelbyville and Louisville, Ky. Somewhat later he went into that business for himself at Brownsville. In 1827 he changed his place of business to New Albany, Ind., where he remained until he located at Orleans in 1854. From 1845 to 1849 he served as Sheriff of Floyd County. Upon his location in Orleans he began a general merchandising business, as one of the firm of Walker & Richards. This continued until the death of Mr. Richards in 1877, since which time the style of the firm has been Walker & Son, and is among the thriving business houses of Orleans. Mr. Walker has been twice married, the first time in 1832, to Nancy C. Woodruff, of New Albany. By her he is the father of eleven children, seven now living: William S., Thomas W., Mary A., Sarah J., Nancy C., Martha

E. and Edward P. Thomas W., a Brevet-Major in the late war, and graduate of West Point, is a prominent attorney of Philadelphia. Mrs. Walker died February 15, 1873, and Mr. Walker's second marriage was August 30, 1877, with Mrs. Margaret Parks. He is a Baptist in religion and a Democrat in politics.

JOHN A. WALLACE is the son of William and Louisa (Bridgewater) Wallace, the parents being natives of Fayette County, Ky., the father's birth occurring in 1808, and the mother's in 1812. They came to this county at an early day, where they settled. The paternal grandfather, Alexander, was also a prominent early settler and served in the Legislature. He was a man of more than ordinary brain and character. The same is true of his son William and his grandson John A. Both William and his wife died well respected and honored, in 1874, after a useful life. John A. has been all his life a farmer and now has a pleasant home. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. At the disastrous battle of Richmond, Ky., he was captured and held a prisoner of war eight days. He was afterward at Collierville, Atlanta, Dallas, Jonesboro and other engagements of less note, serving bravely through them all. His first wife was Susan, daughter of William and Elizabeth Irwin, who bore him one child—Louella. His second wife, Sarah A. Sappenfield, bore him two children: Estella and John A. Mr. Wallace is one of the county's best farmers. He is a Republican and a member of the Christian Church.

LOUIS B. WILSON was born at Paoli, Orange County, April 28, 1822, the second child of Nathaniel and Annie (Baker) Wilson, who were natives of Virginia, the former born 1794, and his wife 1796. The father served in the war of 1812 and came to Orange County with his parents in 1817, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1834 his wife died. She was a devoted Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an amiable lady and mother of six children. Mr. Wilson took for his second wife in 1835 Jane Kenley, who bore him seven children, and upon the death of this lady Mr. Wilson took as his third wife Mary Hamilton, who still survives him. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over sixty years and died in 1874. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a Welshman and came to America as a British soldier. Here he met and married Mary Britton, an English lady. They also came to Orange County in 1817 and resided here until their deaths. Louis B. passed his early life on a farm and has been a resident of his native county all his life. In 1846 he married Hannah, daughter of William and Mary (Collins) Magner, who was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1823, and came to Orange County with her parents when ten years of age. She died in 1864, and was the mother of five children, one of whom is living, James A. In 1865 Mr. Wilson married Lydia M., daughter of Henry and Mary (Elrod) Stultz. Mrs. Wilson is a native of this county, born September 3, 1834. Five children were born of this marriage, three living: Maggie, Frederick and Louisa. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Methodist Church, also member of the A. F. & A. M., and a staunch Republican.

NEWTON WRIGHT, eldest son of William and Nancy (Keedy) Wright, and one of the oldest settlers of this county, was born here August 23, 1824. He passed his early years on his father's farm, where he secured a rudimentary education, and at the age of twenty-two years

began for himself. He was industrious and judicious and soon had property ahead and still securing more. He succeeded in amassing a comfortable fortune, much of which he has given to his family, reserving for himself a comfortable home for his declining years. Early in 1847 he was united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Wilson) Reed, a native of Kentucky, born September 17, 1824. She died March 20, 1880. Of this marriage there are five living children: William T., born December 5, 1847; James H., born February 12, 1849; John F., born May 21, 1852; Nancy E., born September 5, 1855, and Robert, born October 15, 1857. November 25, 1880, he married his second wife, Frances, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Reid, who was born October 12, 1836. Mr. Wright is a Republican and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JONATHAN WRIGHT, son of William and Nancy (Keedy) Wright, was born in this county March 31, 1834. The Wrights of this county are descendants of Jonathan Wright, who came from Kentucky in 1816. He served in the war of 1812, and his father was killed in the Revolutionary war. William was born in Kentucky, May 30, 1802, and came with his father, Jonathan, to this county when a boy. October 30, 1823, he married Nancy Keedy, who was born in 1808, a Tennesseean, and who died January 13, 1852. He married again, Elizabeth Moody, born in 1810, and died in 1862. His third wife was Mrs. Susan Reynolds, married in 1863. William was a member of the Christian Church, and a man of much worth and respectability. He was a pioneer in Indiana, and died November 7, 1870, full of years and honors. He was one of eleven children. Jonathan, our subject, was reared a farmer, and has been a resident of this county all his life. His early advantages were limited, but by industry and self-sacrifice he has a fair education and a comfortable home. March 29, 1860, he married Mary C., daughter of Robert and Lucinda (Owens) Lee, a native of Washington County, born September 8, 1843. Their family are as follows: William A., born November 20, 1861, died January 4, 1882; Charles G., born December 24, 1863; Mary E., born April 20, 1867; Oliver P. M., born March 16, 1869; Sarah E., born July 24, 1872; Clara M., born May 2, 1877; Pearl, born January 6, 1881. The county has no better or more highly respected people than the Wrights.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, son of William and Nancy (Keedy) Wright, was born in this county July 14, 1840. His youth was passed like that of all other boys, while the county was comparatively new—at work on the farm in the summer, and in attendance at the old subscription schools in the winters when not needed at farm work. Upon reaching maturity he selected the independent life of a farmer as his occupation, and this he has followed until the present. July 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served honorably until July 13, 1864. During this time he was at Shiloh, Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, and numerous skirmishes and expeditions, and his health was much impaired in his country's service. Upon his return he was wedded, in 1865, to Mary E., daughter of William and Evaline (Thompson) Carson, a native of Lawrence County, who was born February 20, 1846. They have two children: Evaline and Texie M. The parents are members of the Christian Church, and excellent people.

SOUTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

JOHN AGAN is one of the following children of James and Catharine (Bingman) Agan: William, Christian B., Henry, James L., John, Mary, Alfred, Betsey Ann, Francis, Benjamin M. and Lee. He was born in this township December 14, 1836, and was reared a farmer, securing a limited education by his own efforts. Upon reaching his majority he began doing for himself, and has made farming his life occupation, and now owns 160 acres of fertile land. His wife was Electa E., daughter of Anthony and Mary (Osborn) Highland, and bore him the following children: Louis E., deceased; Mary C., deceased; James W., Frances A., Martha E., John M., Leroy, Hettie M., Electa A., Bertha J. and Maggie F. Mr. Agan is a Democrat and an Odd Fellow, and a prominent man. His wife was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, November 9, 1839, and her father came to this county in 1854. Our subject's parents were excellent people, members of the Methodist Church, and both lie buried on the old homestead on Section 20.

CALEB BATES, one of the prominent men of the township, was born in Crawford County, this State, February 9, 1827, being the oldest of six children of William P. and Anna N. (Moore) Bates, the father a native of Indiana and the mother of New York. They were of Irish and English extraction, respectively, and people of the highest social worth. The father died when Caleb was about thirteen years old, after which he lived with his mother until of age, receiving a fair education. He married Charlotte T., daughter of Horatio and Nancy (Wells) Sharp, June 20, 1850, and this lady bore him four children, as follows: Mary K., who married John S. Stone, William T., George A. and Emma A., who married Daniel R. Lambdin. Mr. Bates is a carpenter by trade, having followed that occupation since his marriage, but is at present engaged upon his farm of 136 acres. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the Republican party. The family is well known and highly respected.

JOHN H. BUCHANAN was born in Fayette County, Ky., September 17, 1817, being one of the following family: Jackson, William, John H., Samuel, Smith, Daniel, Archibald, Joseph M. and Smith W., children of Smith and Mary (Minton) Buchanan. The parents were both natives of Virginia, and early moved to Kentucky, where they married in 1811, and there lived until their respective deaths. The father's occupation was farming, and he was a prominent and well-to-do citizen. He died when John was about fifteen years old, and the latter lived with his mother until of age, securing a limited education, and after that began to lay up for himself. November 16, 1848, he married Elizabeth H., daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Dollins) Jessey, and to this union seven children have been born, as follows: Cinderella, Martha J., Henrietta, Anna E., Belle, Lydia E. and John R. Only the last two are now living. Mr. Buchanan is one of the prominent farmers of his township, owning 400 acres of good land. He is a Democrat and served as Justice of the Peace from 1865 to 1878 with credit to himself and satisfaction to his township.

JOHN M. FREE, an old settler and prominent citizen, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, August 27, 1813, being the oldest son and third child of Isaac and Fannie (Dawson) Free; his brothers and sisters being: Catherine, Sarah E., Rebecca, Isaac, Polly Ann, Amos and Nancy. The father was a native of Maryland, and the mother of Pennsylvania, and they were married in Ohio, and lived there until their respective deaths, well respected Christian people. John M. was "brought up" on a farm and received a fair education. Much of his early manhood was passed on the river, but in 1838 he came to Indiana, and with what he had made entered 160 acres of land, which he has since increased to 216 acres. October 22, 1840, he married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Caple) Sanders, and to these parents the following children have been born: Leander, Cyntha A., who married Francis Agan; Hannah, deceased; William H., died of wounds received at Bentonville, N. C.; Thomas J., deceased; Elizabeth F., who married Jacob Teaford; Isaac; John F., deceased; and Amos. Mr. Free is one of the substantial men of the township. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is independent politically, and has served the township two terms as Trustee.

LEANDER FREE was born in this township June 25, 1842, son of John M. and Mary (Sanders) Free. He was reared on his father's farm, and in youth secured a fair education and thoroughly learned the art of agriculture, the most useful and foundational pursuit. On the 20th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and on the 17th of September, 1864, was honorably discharged at Atlanta by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He was in a number of engagements, and was slightly wounded at the battle of Stone River. Upon his return he continued farming and began teaching, and November 12, 1874, married Sarah S., daughter of Joel C. and Mary (Harned) Dillard, and to them four children have been born: George O., Anna Elizabeth, John Franklin and Joel E. Mr. Free is a prosperous farmer, and owns 170 acres of fair land. From 1865 to 1877 he taught many terms of school, but now turns his energies exclusively to his farm. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian and Methodist Episcopal Churches.

LEE HAZLEWOOD, M. D., one of the most prominent men and eminent physicians of the county, is the third son of six children of Reuben and Jane (Ray) Hazlewood, and was born May 24, 1819, being one of the oldest settlers of the county now living. The parents were both Virginians who were taken early in their lives to Kentucky, where they were married August 15, 1811. Their children were Gates, John R., Lee, Priscilla (who married George Geeter), Rhoda A. (who married Dr. John Batsell), and an infant, deceased. The parents came to this county in 1836, and settled near French Lick, and here the mother died about two years later. About eight years later the father married again, and lived until October 20, 1857, when his death occurred. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and a man of personal worth and high character. The youth of Lee was passed with his parents, and during that time and until one year after his mother's death he attended Lincoln Academy, Stanford, Ky. In 1838 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Reid, of Salem, Ind., and later, after he had begun the practice, attended the Transylvania Medical College, Lexington, Ky., the Jefferson Medical College, Louisville, Ky., and the Evansville Medical

College, Indiana. He graduated at the last named institution in 1851. As early as 1841 he began to practice at Valeene, where he had purchased property, and here he has continued since, often with more work than he could do, without solicitation. He has accumulated an estate of 1,500 acres, and no man of the county is better known or more highly regarded. He owes his success to his own industry, skill in his profession, integrity and self-sacrifice. June 20, 1843, he married the daughter of Samuel Chambers, but she died the following year, April 9, 1844. September 4, 1853, he married Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Amy Harned, and two children came to this union: George R., who now practices with his father, and Alice J., who married Dr. William A. Cole. Mrs. Hazlewood died, and Dr. Hazlewood married Rebecca, daughter of James and Martha Sloan, January 27, 1863. She bore him two children: Mary F. and Felix W. Dr. Hazlewood is a Republican, and is a member of the Masonic and the Odd Fellow fraternities. He has done much to build up the county, intellectually, morally and temperately.

JAMES A. LOCKHART is a native of this county, born September 5, 1830, being the eldest of five children of Eleazer and Susanna (Agan) Lockhart. His parents were natives of North Carolina, and came with their parents to Indiana when yet comparatively young, and here they were married and lived until overtaken by death. The father was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was one of the pioneer teachers of the county. He and wife were honored citizens, and both now lie buried on the old Agan farm on Section 20. Their children were: Mary J. (deceased), Hannah E. (who married Samuel Francker), James A., Alfred and Nancy E. (deceased). James A. made his home with his parents until his marriage. His advantages were limited, though he secured in youth a rudimentary education. His father's death occurred when he was eight years old, and he being the oldest boy was forced to shoulder many responsibilities intended for older persons. He married Emily J., daughter of S. and J. Burton, October 20, 1852, and eleven children are the fruits of their union: William F. (deceased), Alfred, Henry, James A. (deceased), John, Sherman, George, Mary, Belle, Charley and Sophronia. Mr. Lockhart is a prosperous farmer, and a prominent citizen. He owns 340 acres of land (forty acres in Harrison County). He is a Mason, a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Lockhart, an amiable Christian lady, was born June 20, 1841.

THOMAS McBRIDE is a native of this county, and was born April 19, 1842, being one of twenty-one children of James and Mary (Williams) McBride. The names of the children are as follows: John, Isaiah, Joseph, James, William, David, George, Jonathan, Thomas, Betsey J., Sina M., Polly A., Nancy, Ellen, Margaret, and others to the number of twenty-one, who died in infancy. The parents were natives of North Carolina, and came to Indiana in 1828, locating permanently in this county. Thomas received a fair education in youth, and was reared a farmer, and was from boyhood inured to hard work. He remained at home until the war commenced, and August 19, 1862, enlisted in Company D, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served honorably until the close of the war, being mustered out June 14, 1865. Upon his return he married Sarah E., daughter of James and Susan (Mays) Hutsler, November 27, 1866. They have five children: Clara (deceased), Lora B., Ella B., Eddie L. and Dessie. Mr. McBride has followed farming,

and now owns 100 acres. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and a useful and respected man.

JAMES McDONALD is one of the following family: Peter, Mary, Phoebe, James, Nancy A., Daniel, Sarah J., Margaret, Charles and William, and was born in Mercer County, Ky., November 1, 1819. The parents of this large family were Daniel and Catharine (Vannest) McDonald, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky. Their marriage occurred in Kentucky, and in 1820 they came to this county for permanent settlement. James was reared a farmer, and at the age of fourteen years lost his mother and at the age of nineteen lost his father by death. His advantages were limited, but he managed to secure the rudiments of an education. September 1, 1842, he married Miss M. Babbitt, daughter of John and Nancy (Hughes) Babbitt, and to this union eight children were born: Martha, Margaret, Catharine, Jonathan, Nancy, John, Mary A. and Elizabeth. Mrs. McDonald died November 13, 1859, and November 22, 1862, Mr. McDonald married Lucinda T., daughter of Jacob and Maria (Lemon) Cole, who has borne him seven children, as follows: William E., Emma A., Rhoda B., Charles H., Elzara, James and George O. Mr. McDonald has made farming his life occupation, and now owns 240 acres. He is a member of the Christian Church and his wife of the Methodist Church. He has served as Justice of the Peace and as Township Trustee, and is one of the county's best citizens.

JOHN McDONALD was born in this county November 2, 1853, and is one of the following family: Martha (deceased), Margaret, Catharine, Jonathan, Nancy, John (our subject), Mary Ann and Elizabeth, children of James and M. (Babbitt) McDonald. The father was a Kentuckian and the mother a North Carolinian. The father came to this county with his parents in 1825, and here his marriage occurred. He is yet living, well advanced in years and well respected. His wife died November 13, 1859, and in November, 1862, he married Lucinda T. Cole. John passed his youth without prominent event. March 9, 1875, he married Evarella, daughter of John and Sarah Moon, and to this union four children have been born, as follows: Cora A., Minnie B. (deceased), Walter S. and James F. Mr. McDonald owns forty acres of land, but has made school teaching his business, having not missed a winter's term for eleven years. He is one of the most experienced instructors of the county, and much of his education was gained by self-application. He served as County Surveyor from 1876 to 1880, with much credit. He is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Both are highly esteemed. Mrs. McDonald was born April 1, 1853.

JOHN McINTOSH was born in this township May 14, 1838, and is one of the following family born to Samuel and Susan (Radcliff) McIntosh: James, who died while serving his country in the last war; Elizabeth, who married John Chenoweth; Winafred, wife of J. R. Lambdin; David; Mary, who became the wife of Amos Lambdin; John, Jonathan; Susan, who married David Bird; Sarah, who later became the wife of David Bird; Susan, who married William Harned; Levi, Samuel; Martha, who married John Mattox, and Joseph. The parents are natives of Indiana, and are living well advanced in years, respected and honored, at Hardinsburg, Washington County. The father is a farmer, and a man of the highest worth and respectability. Our subject continued with his parents until his enlistment in the army; securing in youth a fair educa-

tion, and becoming familiar with hard work. December 2, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served honorably until discharged at Wilmington, N. C., April 4, 1865, having served about four months longer than his period of enlistment. March 27, 1859, he married Fannie A., daughter of George and Mary (Brewer) Clayton, and to this union this family has been born: Mary S., Martha, Samuel S., George C., Eli (deceased), John, an infant, (deceased), Benjamin R., Arthur and Albert. Mr. McIntosh is a farmer, and owns 321 acres of fertile land. He is a Republican, a Mason and a prominent citizen. His wife was born December 2, 1839, and is a member of the Methodist Church, and a worthy Christian lady.

JESSE B. MOON was born in this county August 8, 1844, and is of the following family: Hiram, William, Jehu, John, Jesse B., James, Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Whitman, and Evarilla, who married John McDonald. The parents were John and Sarah (Pirtle) Moon, natives of North Carolina. Their respective families came to this county about the year 1824, and were therefore old settlers, or rather, pioneers. Here the parents were married. Jesse B. lived at home until his marriage, receiving quite a liberal education, considering the inefficiency of the public schools, and the comparatively few number of the subscription schools at that time. January 20, 1868, he married Mary E., daughter of Stephen and Martha E. (Bullington) Trinkle, and to this union have been born six children: Martha, William B., Sarah E., Lilly E., James R. and Perry F. Mr. Moon owns a farm of 181 acres, and is a successful farmer, and an exemplary man. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1878, and still holds the office, and is a Democrat. August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was with it in all the engagements, marches, etc., until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He is now a member of the G. A. R., and is one of the county's best citizens.

JAMES W. MONTGOMERY, M. D., was born at Hardinsburg, Washington County, April 17, 1848, being the eldest child of Charles B. and Ruth A. (Prather) Montgomery. Their children are as follows: James W., Sarah S. (deceased), Serilda A. (who married Nathan McCrasin), Albert R., Bazel M. (deceased), Mary B. (who married Edward Easley) and Elizabeth (deceased). The father was born in Kentucky, February 16, 1823, and came to this State quite early, locating first in Washington County, and in 1862 in Chambersburg, this county, and later in Paoli, where he died in 1874. He was a prominent man in his day; was Deputy Clerk of Washington County; was Justice of the Peace at Paoli for ten years. He was a Republican and a Methodist, and an honored and exemplary man. His wife was born in Washington County, where her marriage occurred; she yet survives, and is a quiet Christian woman. Our subject commenced to read medicine at the age of fourteen, with Dr. John Ellis, of Hardinsburg, continuing until October 20, 1864, when he enlisted in the Fifty-third Regiment, and served on detached duty until his discharge, April 8, 1865. Upon his return he assisted his father to operate a saw-mill. October 20, 1869, he married Ruth, daughter of Aaron and Jane (Andrew) Maris, and they have six children: Oliver M. (deceased), Nellie, Charles F. (deceased), Norman (deceased), Jennie H. and Edith. He carried on the carriage business at Paoli for a time, then began merchandising there and elsewhere, continuing about ten years. He also followed the occupation of milling for a short time. In

the spring of 1882 he began reading medicine, and finished with Dr. Hazlewood in 1883. He graduated at the Louisville Medical College in May, 1884. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R. and A. F. & A. M.; is a Republican, and served as Justice of the Peace two years. His wife was born July 20, 1850.

JAMES N. MURPHY was born in Stampers Creek Township this county, July 20, 1830, and is one of eleven children, two of whom are yet living, born to Daniel and Mary (Hinton) Murphy. Daniel Murphy was born and reared in Shenandoah County, Va., his birth occurring in April, 1790. James Murphy, the father of Daniel, was also a native of the Old Dominion, and was of Irish descent. He married a Miss Newland, whose ancestors were from England, and served seven years in the Revolutionary war. He was in the campaign to Quebec with Benedict Arnold and afterward was with Gen. Morgan at the battle of Cowpens and was a member of the valiant 300 who held Tarlton's army in check, and there he was shot through one hip. After the war he settled in Virginia, and here his wife died, after bearing three children, the youngest of whom was Daniel. He re-married and with his family, in 1810, immigrated to what is now Washington County, Ind., and in the fall of 1811 removed to what is now the northeast quarter of Section 8, Range 2 east, Township 1, of Orange County. He here began farming, and in 1826 died on the old farm in this county at about seventy-five years of age. Daniel Murphy was a soldier of the war of 1812. His wife was the daughter of George and Mary Hinton, and was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1795, and came with her parents to Orange County, Ind., in 1811, settling on the southwest quarter of Section 5, and the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 1 north, Range 2 east. Daniel Murphy and Mary Hinton were married September 2, 1812, and of the ten children they raised to maturity only James N. and Lena N. (Gilmore) yet living. The mother died in July, 1872, in Illinois, and Mr. Murphy in August, 1863, on the old homestead where his father had died. James N. Murphy was raised a farmer, receiving in youth a good common English education. He selected farming as his vocation through life and his success in life in this particular is 640 acres of good land. The fall of 1861 he helped recruit Company F, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was chosen Second Lieutenant on the company's organization. He was an active participant in the sieges of New Madrid and Corinth and served through a number of severe campaigns, but owing to protracted ill-health he was compelled to resign his commission June 28, 1862. Mr. Murphy is a Republican in politics, but previous to the Rebellion was a Democrat. He was married September 8, 1852, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Foster) Stalcup, who was born April 10, 1832, and died February 1, 1868, after bearing a family of six children, named Samuel S., Daniel, George B., Addie, Emma and Lizzie. Of these all are dead except Emma. Mr. Murphy married again February 18, 1870, Miss Mary J. Whitten. In the spring of 1811 Daniel M. went with Zachary Taylor, then a Captain, from Louisville to Vincennes, but was soon after discharged and returned to Louisville alone and among the Indians. While at French Lick he saw the prisoners let loose that had been taken on suspicion of killing William Charles at that place in the spring of 1811. He was there in the fall.

WILLIAM NOBLITT was born in Washington County, Ind., November 1, 1817, and is one of the following family, children of Abra-

ham and Amelia (Vandever) Noblitt: Vandever; William, Nancy, wife of James Lynch; Cynthia, wife of Benjamin M. Holaday, and John T. The parents were natives of North Carolina, and were taken in childhood to Kentucky, where they became acquainted, and married in 1814. The father's birth occurred October 2, 1780. Soon after his marriage, he with his wife's people immigrated to Indiana. This was in 1814, a very early period in the history of the State—in fact, the State had not yet been organized or admitted into the Union. They located first in Washington County, and later moved to this township, where the father died in 1840, and the mother in 1861. They were sober, industrious, honest, Christian people, and lieburied in Danner's Cemetery, in Stampers Creek Township. William lived with his parents until his father's death, obtaining a rudimentary education at the subscription schools. October 2, 1842, he married Mary, daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Beard) Holaday, and to this union the following children have been born: Abraham, James L., John V.; Nancy J., wife of William Wright; and four that died in infancy. Mrs. Noblitt died February 3, 1860, and January 20, 1861, Mr. Noblitt married Mrs. Nancy J. (Radcliff) Maxedon, who has borne her husband four children, as follows: Martha, David R., Josephine and Louisa. His second wife died May 6, 1881. She, as well as her husband, were Baptists. Mr. Noblitt has lived on his present place fifty-four years; he has 132 acres with fair improvements. He is a stanch Democrat; has served as Trustee and Justice of the Peace. Mrs. Maxedon, second wife, had one child—Mary—by her former husband; this daughter lives with Mr. Noblitt. Her grandfather's name was Marquis De Lafayette Maxedon.

JONATHAN PETER, a prominent citizen and farmer of this township, was born here July 16, 1830, and was one of the following family: Charles, Simon; Hannah, wife of George W. Ball; Benjamin F.; Rebecca, wife of Mr. Stalcup; Jonathan, John A., William, Amos, and Elizabeth (deceased). These were the children of William and Elizabeth (Stephens) Peter, natives of Kentucky, who were married in Harrison County, Ind. They were people of much worth and respectability. The father died in 1841, and the mother in 1884, the latter death being occasioned by the buttings of an enraged sheep. Jonathan lived with his mother until the age of nineteen, receiving in youth a fair education, and then commenced learning the tanner's trade, which business he followed about ten years, but later engaged in farming and stock-raising. He now owns 153 acres of fertile land. April 30, 1856, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Wellman) Peter, and to this union two children have been born: Enoch W. and Stephen W. March 9, 1881, Enoch married Martha E. Tarr. Our subject is a Democrat, and he and wife are Regular Baptists. The county has no better people.

THOMAS SANDERS was born November 5, 1831, being one of the following children of John and Sarah Sanders: Thomas, William, Elizabeth (wife of Andrew J. Pearson), John, Eli, Charles, Isaac N., Aaron and Samuel. The parents were natives of North Carolina, and excellent people. Our subject's paternal grandparents came to this county in 1808, and his maternal grandparents in 1807, and both families were therefore among the very first in the county. John Sanders, father of Thomas, was an exemplary citizen and a useful public man, serving with fidelity in the various township offices. His death occurred July 3, 1876;

his wife survived him at the age of seventy. Both belonged to the Christian Church. Thomas passed his youth at work on the farm, and September 26, 1852, married America Maxedon, daughter of Robert and Mary (Pearson) Maxedon, and to them eight children have been born: Mary E., who married J. W. Tower; Sarah E., who married J. E. McIntosh; John M., Rachel, who married J. A. Weathers; Anna, who married J. L. Walker; Robert W., Nancy, Jane and Franklin E. Mr. Sanders is comfortably situated, owning 176 acres of land. He is a Democrat and an influential man, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

YOUNG L. STALCUP was born in this county September 30, 1848, being the oldest of seven children of Charles M. and Mary J. (Wright) Stalcup. The children of these parents were: Young L., Benjamin F., Ison G. (deceased), Ruth A., John W., Clara E. (deceased), and Rebecca (deceased). The parents were natives of Indiana, and were married about 1846, and were people of high respectability. In August, 1861, the father enlisted in Company D, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after faithfully following the fortunes of war, finally died in Andersonville Prison, December, 1863, a martyr of the slaveholders' rebellion. There his dust lies buried. His wife yet survives, at the age of about sixty-two years, and is a member of the Regular Baptist Church, and the wife of Henry Stalcup. Our subject lived with his mother until thirteen years of age, and then worked in various places in this State and Illinois, securing what education he could. At the age of twenty he began to teach, which business he followed until his marriage to Miss Charlotte M., daughter of James and Eleanor (Hollowell) Walker, February 18, 1877. These parents have five children: Cora A., James O., Benjamin F., Arlie O., and an infant deceased. Mr. Stalcup is a Republican, and is now Township Trustee, being elected in the spring of 1884. He owns seventy-two acres of land, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

THOMAS M. THOMPSON is a native of Chatham County, N. C., born August 24, 1834, being the eldest son of the following six children: Elizabeth, Martha, Mary, Sarah, Thomas M. and John, the family of John B. and Polly (Archey) Thompson. Of these children Martha and Mary are deceased. Elizabeth married Alvin Scott, and Sarah married John Hart. The parents were natives of North Carolina, and immigrated to Orange County about 1845, locating near where subject now lives. About this time the mother died, and the father moved to Canada, where he likewise died. He was a Baptist and she a Methodist, and both were consistent Christian people. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving fair education. He married Mrs. Sarah (Roberts) Chavis April 10, 1858, and to this union five children have been born: Noah, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Harris; Clara A. P., Mary C., and Homer (deceased). Mr. Thompson is one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of the township. He owns eighty-five acres of land; is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and are worthy people.

ORANGEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

ABNATHA BOLTON, a prominent old citizen of Orangeville Township and one of the first settlers of the county, was a native of Mulberry District, S. C., where he was born October 10, 1808, being the youngest of five children born to James and Rebecca (Lambdin) Bolton. His father was of Irish, his mother of Welsh, descent. The latter died when he was but five years of age, and his father having entered the service in the war of 1812, and not having returned, our subject was brought to this State in the year 1815 by Lewis Thomas, and has been a resident here ever since. He remained with Mr. Thomas until he attained the age of sixteen years, when he served an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith trade with Silas Dixon, after which he followed that business for ten years. He received a very limited education, such as the schools of his day afforded. December 6, 1832, his marriage with Fannie Stone was solemnized, and to their union two children were born, of which only this one is now living—Rhoda—who was united in marriage to Silas Halbert. His occupation since he quit the blacksmith business has been farming, and he has been very successful in that pursuit. He now owns 200 acres of land; he also raises considerable stock. March 26, 1883, Mr. Bolton lost his wife and life-long companion. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been connected with it for over fifty years. He has been Class-leader and Steward for thirty years. His political views are Republican, and he takes a lively interest in the political affairs of the community.

ALFRED BRUNER, one of the early settlers of Orangeville Township, was born April 5, 1815, in Breckinridge County, Ky. He was the oldest of a family of ten children born to Adam and Nancy (Arnes) Bruner, who were respectively of German and Scotch English descent, the former having been the first white child born in Hardin's Fort, in that county. In the year 1823 his parents brought him to this State, locating in Lawrence County, he remaining with and assisting them on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, receiving a very meager education. December 29, 1836, he was married to Mary Wilson, daughter of Maj. Andrew Wilson, who has borne him ten children, of whom these six are now living: Amanda J., wife of Moses F. Ham; Hester A., wife of Joseph Bruner; Lucy A., who is the wife of Silas J. Halbert; Maria, who was united in marriage to John Millis; Ellen, wife of John Hudelson, and Alfred W., who married Flora Faucett. He is a farmer, now owning 178 acres of well-improved land situated in one of the best agricultural districts in the county. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which they contribute very liberally. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and he belongs to the Odd Fellows' fraternity.

MATTHEW CLEVELAND, son of one of the early settlers of Orange County, was born in Shelby County, Ky., February 2, 1812, the fourth in a family of thirteen children born to Ezer and Martha (Wadkins) Cleveland, whose respective places of nativity were New York and Vir-

ginia, and of English and Welsh descent, having first come to this State in the year 1813, settling in Clarke County, remaining but a short time, thence removing to Paoli Township, Orange County, living there nine years, when he removed to Orangeville Township, and was a resident there until the year 1834, then moving to Lawrence County. Matthew, in consequence of the poor educational facilities, coupled with the farm duties which devolved on him in aiding his parents, received a very limited education. The day after attaining his majority, February 3, 1833, he married Elizabeth Jenkins. To their union four children have been born, of which these three are now living: Jane, wife of Samuel Slusser; William J., who married Anna Pickthall; and Louisa, consort of Harlan D. Burnett. By occupation Mr. Cleveland is a farmer, although he has retired from actively performing any of the duties of that vocation, having deeded his land to his children in consideration of support by them. He is a member of the Baptist Church—his wife of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

TOLBERT DILLINGER, a prominent citizen of Orangeville Township, is a native of Harrison County this State, where he was born October 26, 1822, being the oldest of five children born to Miles and Anna (Hickman) Dillinger. His father was a native of Virginia, his mother of Harrison County, and both were of English descent. Our subject remained at home until the death of his parents, his mother having died when he was ten, his father when he was fifteen years of age. He received a limited education, such as the schools of his day afforded. February 28, 1842, his marriage with Lydia Fields was celebrated and to their union six children have been born, of which these four are now living: Caroline, who was united in marriage to George McFarland; Anna, who is the wife of James A. Thompson; Abigail E., and William T., who married Lydia Campbell. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land. His political views are Republican.

GEORGE W. FAUCETT, County Superintendent of Schools, is the oldest of five children of James and Sarah B. (Dickey) Faucett, his birth occurring in this county, September 19, 1845. His parents were natives of North Carolina and came to this county about 1832. The youth of George W. was passed on the farm, and at the age of seventeen, the war being in progress, he went to Cumberland Gap, Tenn., to enlist, but was prevented by his father on account of his immaturity. While there he was taken sick with typhoid fever, and in this helpless condition fell into the hands of the enemy, remaining thus for about one month, when he was paroled and exchanged. October 19, 1863, he volunteered in Company B, Eighty-Ninth Illinois Regiment, with which command he served until May, 1865, when he was transferred to Company B, Fifty-Ninth Regiment, and served until January 13, 1866, and was then mustered out at Springfield, Ill. During his military service he participated in the following battles, expeditions, etc.: Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Knoxville, the entire Atlanta campaign, Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville, besides others of less importance. He may well be proud of his military record. October 1, 1868, he married Elizabeth Mathers, who bore him six children: Cora E., Euphenia J., Cameron, Charles T., James N. and Orville R. In youth Mr. Faucett received a fair education, which, since the war, he has greatly improved.

For the past fifteen years he has been engaged in teaching, and his success in this profession is measured by his election in 1881 for the office of County Superintendent. He owes his success to his own persistent efforts and his love of the work of the instruction of youth. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities and of the G. A. R., and is a Republican. In 1874 he removed to California, but returned in 1876.

SILAS J. HALBERT was born in Hancock County, Ill., December 7, 1843, the second of three children born to John and Mary (Fox) Halbert, who were born respectively in Martin County, Ind., and Ohio, the former of Welsh, the latter of German descent. They remained residents of Illinois until 1848, when our subject's father started for California and perished on the plains en route to that place. The widowed mother and family returning to this State. Silas received a common school education and in 1861 enlisted as a volunteer in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment, and served until December, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He was engaged in the following battles: Cumberland Gap, Champion Hills, Black River and Fort Gibson, in connection with the siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded in the right arm, and other less important engagements. Mr. Halbert and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he belongs to the Odd Fellows and is a Republican. He has followed farming all his life and now owns 120 acres of improved land.

SAMUEL HICKS, one of ten children of Solomon and Lucy (Butts) Hicks, was born December 11, 1809, in Vermont. His father was a native of New York, his mother of Massachusetts, and were respectively of German-English and English descent. In the year 1822 they and family immigrated to Switzerland County, this State, where, August 21, 1837, Samuel was licensed to preach according to the doctrine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. E. G. Wood, and was ordained Local Deacon of that church by Bishop Wall, September 29, 1844, at Bloomington, Ind., and Local Elder October 4, 1847, at Evansville. He traveled the Patriot Circuit nine months in 1843, Manchester in 1844, Wilmington in 1845, Orleans in 1846 and 1847, Washington in 1848, and was a supply on the Stanford Circuit in 1857. July 11, 1837, he married Grace E. Greenleaf, and one child was born of this union—Samuel G.—who died in the late war at the battle of Champion Hills. The death of his wife took place January 22, 1839. September 11, 1845, he again married, this time Eliza Lee. Two children have been born to them: Mary E., wife of William Shirley, and William T., the present County Clerk, whose sketch appears in this work. Soon after the date of this marriage they moved to Orleans.

JAMES HICKS, a prominent citizen of Orangeville Township, is a native of the State of Tennessee, where he was born August 20, 1818, being the oldest child of five born to Daniel and Sarah (Chelders) Hicks. His parents came to this State and county in the year 1823, and settled in the vicinity of Orangeville. James remained at home with his mother and assisted in taking care of his younger brothers and sisters until he attained the age of twenty-two years. He received a limited education. January 13, 1846, his marriage with Mary M. Porter was solemnized, and to their union eight children were born, of which these three are now living: James T., whose present wife's name was Maggie Berry; Laura A., who was united in marriage to Henry Herman; Samuel R.,

who married Ida Hudelson. October 23, 1859, Mr. Hicks suffered the loss of his wife, and January 8, 1860, the nuptials of his marriage with Clorinda Morris were celebrated, and their union has been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are now living: Emily E., Mary M., William J., John H., Edward H., Charles W. and Ruth E., all at home with their parents. Our subject's occupation has been principally farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit, and now owns 160 acres of well improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his political views are Democratic.

DANIEL H. HIGGINS, a prominent citizen of Orangeville Township, is a native of Washington County, Tenn., where he was born March 19, 1823, being the third of eight children born to William and Nancy (Harrison) Higgins. His parents were natives of Rockingham County, Va., his father of German, his mother of Scotch descent, and came to this State and county from Tennessee about 1831. Our immediate subject remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-three years. He received a very limited education in the primitive log schoolhouses of his day. June 14, 1846, his marriage with Jane (Shirley) Hudelson was solemnized, and to their union one child was born—Eliza—who was united in marriage to Marion Critchfield. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit and now owns 320 acres of well improved land; he also raises considerable stock. November 27, 1878, Mr. Higgins lost his wife. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Orangeville, and is a liberal supporter of that institution. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity. His political views are Democratic; he is one of the best farmers in this part of the county.

JAMES H. HUDELSON, a native of Orangeville Township, was born April 1, 1844, being the youngest of four children of James and Jane (Shirley) Hudelson. The father was of English and the mother of Franco-Germanic descent. Our subject is a posthumous child, his birth occurring six months after the death of his father. He received in youth a limited education, and was reared a farmer. September 1, 1860, he married Cordelia Pinnick, who bore him one child, Effie J. In July, 1865, his wife died, and March 3, 1881, he married Ellen Bruner. Mr. Hudelson has made farming a success, now owning eighty-four acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and one of the leading men in this part of the county.

JAMES H. MATHERS, one of the leading citizens of Orangeville Township, of which he is a native, was born February 3, 1831, being the next youngest in a family of nine children born to Moses and Catherine (Donnell) Mathers, the former being a native of Pennsylvania and came to this State from Kentucky about the year 1831, first settling in Washington County, coming to Orange County two years later. James remained at home with his parents until their deaths, receiving an education in keeping with the facilities of his day. August 31, 1854, he married Amanda J. McKnight, to which union three children have been born: Elizabeth C., wife of William P. Jenkins; Lawrence A. and Joseph E. By occupation he is a farmer, owning 420 acres of land, raising stock quite extensively. August 25, 1862, he enlisted as a volunteer private in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment, serving a period of nine months, and was discharged at Memphis, April 13, 1863, on account of disability

arising from a wound received at Chickasaw Bayou. He is a member of the Odd Fellow and Grand Army of the Republic fraternities. In politics he is a staunch Republican and active worker in the party and has been elected to fill the office of Township Trustee for three terms, being his party's nominee for County Auditor, but failed in election in consequence of his party being in the minority.

SAMUEL MATHERS, brother of the subject of the foregoing sketch, was born December 18, 1821. He also remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he was thirty-three years of age, receiving a limited education. February 17, 1853, he married Annie Wyman, by which union two children were born: James L., who married Maria Stackhouse, and Florence M., wife of Richard Burton. March 9, 1856, Mrs. Mathers died, and January 1, 1857, he again married, this time Nancy Fields, to whom were born two children: Marion F. and Margaret R. December 12, 1876, he was again compelled to witness the death of his wife. He, like his brother, is a farmer, making stock-raising one of the principal branches of that pursuit. He owns over 400 acres of well improved land. In company with his brother he also enlisted as volunteer in the same company and regiment, serving for a period of two years and nine months, and was honorably discharged at New Albany, May 24, 1865. He took part in the following important engagements: Chickasaw Bayou, Champion Hills, Arkansaw Post, Grand Gulf, Fort Gibson, Black River, and during the entire siege of Vicksburg. He is a Republican, and belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity.

THOMAS N. MATHERS, auctioneer and farmer, is a native of Bourbon County, Ky., where he was born August 23, 1819, one of a family of six children born to James and Jane (Ardrey) Mathers, who came to Orange County in the year 1840. Our subject received a very meager education in the subscription schools of his time. He has a wide reputation over the county and adjoining territory as an auctioneer, and as a farmer he has been very successful, owning a farm of 241 acres of improved land. He is an active political worker, using his influence in the advocacy of the principles of the Republican party, by whom he has been elected to the office of Township Trustee for five terms, and was their nominee for County Treasurer, failing in election in consequence of their minority, but succeeding in reducing his opponent's majority. January 20, he married Lean Ham, who has borne him eight children, five of whom are now living: Laura, wife of James A. Jenkins; James W., Lizzie, consort of George W. Faucett; Amanda C., wife of John T. Laswell, and Theophilus P. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES McCaULEY was born in Guilford County, N. C., January 21, 1812, the fifth of eight children of James and Margaret (Kimmons) McCauley. Both parents were of Irish descent, the father a native of South Carolina and the mother of North Carolina. The father came to this State about the year 1822, the family coming later and settling in this township and county. When our subject was about sixteen years old his father died, and he remained with his mother until he was about nineteen, receiving a rudimentary education. After that he began in earnest for himself. He worked industriously and now has a comfortable home and a good farm. He is a prominent Democrat and a member of the Christian Church, and a citizen of exemplary character and habits. He has been Justice of the Peace several times. April 22, 1838, he mar-

ried Sarah Laffaty, and eight of their nine children are now living, as follows: Albert M., who married Lucretia Griggs; Mary E., who married Robert Knight; Susan J., who became the wife of S. T. Able; Margaret E., who married J. A. J. Able; John, who married Maria Stackhouse; Lydia C., unmarried; Joseph K., whose wife was Emily J. Felkner, and James W., who married Sarah Duncan. The McCauleys are people of worth and respectability.

VAN R. NOBLITT, a native of Grayson County, Va., was born March 10, 1813, of a family of eight children of Jacob and Levina (Collins) Noblitt, he being the fourth. His parents were natives of the same State and came to Indiana in the year 1822, and settled in the county of which our subject is now a resident. He remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained his majority, receiving a very limited education. November 2, 1847, he married Caroline M. Campbell. Since October, 1853, he has been almost continuously engaged as a merchant in a store of general merchandise at Orangeville, doing quite an extensive business. He also owns about 160 acres of land, raising some stock. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they contribute liberally to the support of that organization. He is a Republican in politics. He conducts both store and farm and is prosperous in his business and happy in his home.

JOHN W. S. PRUETT, farmer, was born in Orange County, October 20, 1837, the oldest in a family of eight children born to Elias and Jane (Jenkins) Pruett, who were natives of Kentucky, the former having come to Indiana in the year 1822, the latter two years later. John received a very limited education, remaining with and assisting his parents on the farm until he was twenty-four years of age, when the following November 7, 1861, he enlisted as a volunteer private in Company G, Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment, serving until November 21, 1864, and was at that time honorably discharged at Indianapolis, by reason of expiration of term of service. He took part in a number of important engagements. August 13, 1865, he married Miss Nancy C. Whittington, to which union eight children have been born, of whom these six are now living: Charlie J., Emma J., George E., John W., Sarah I. and Margaret. He owns 120 acres of land, which he recently purchased with the money derived from a pension which the Government recently granted him. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being Steward. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

JOHN A. RITTER, M. D., of the firm of Ritter & Carter, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., January 3, 1819, being the youngest of three children born to John and Agnes (Butler) Ritter. His father was a native of Kentucky, his mother of Virginia, the former dying in his native State, while our subject was quite young. John came to Indiana in about 1839, his mother having preceded him one year. After receiving an ordinary education he commenced reading medicine, which he abandoned at the end of one year, again resuming the study three years later, then taking a course of lectures at Louisville, graduating at Indianapolis some time after. October 28, 1845, he married Margaret Carter, and nine children have been born, of whom seven are living: Harriet F., wife of Lewis P. Brown; John A., who married Sarah Jackman; Thomas B., whose wife was Mattie Easley; William V., who married Kittie E. Elrod; James K., Orlando H. and Margaret E. B. Those

deceased are: Theophilus C. and Mary M. The Doctor has long enjoyed a large and lucrative practice over quite an extent of territory, having succeeded in amassing quite an amount of property, owning about 1,000 acres of land. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is Trustee and Steward. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows' fraternity. In November, 1860, he enlisted as a volunteer private, and in the organization of the company he was chosen Captain; later he was promoted to the office of Regimental Surgeon, and was in the service two years, participating in a number of important engagements, and was discharged on account of disability. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Dr. Ritter has long taken an active interest in the continuance and prosperity of the County Medical Society, of which organization a fuller account is found elsewhere.

GEORGE SHIRLEY, a prominent citizen of Orangeville Township, is a native of Washington County, this State, where he was born October 5, 1813, being the oldest of eight children born to Henry and Catherine (Wyman) Shirley. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of South Carolina, and were both of German descent, and came to this State about the year 1809, and settled in Washington County, and moved to this county about 1814. Our immediate subject remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-five years. He received a very limited education, such as was to be obtained in the primitive log schoolhouses of his day. September 13, 1838, his marriage with Elizabeth Wilson was solemnized, and to their union five children have been born, of which these four are now living: William C., who married Mary E. Hicks; Henry W., whose wife was Emma McKnight; Leroy O., whose wife was Emma Campbell; Lizzie, who was united in marriage to Nathan McPherson. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit. He now owns 480 acres of well improved land. He also raises some stock. Mr. and Mrs. Shirley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are prominent people. His political views are Republican, and he takes a live interest in the political affairs of the community.

WILLIAM C. SHIRLEY, farmer in Orangeville Township, of which he is a native, was born August 31, 1839, to Elizabeth (Wilson) Shirley, wife of George Shirley, to whom was born a family of five children, of which William is the oldest. The subject of this sketch received a good common school education, having attended college at what is now DePauw University, a few terms. Most of the time previous to attaining his majority he rendered his assistance on the farm. March 19, 1867, he married Mary E. Hicks, to whom the following named children have been born: Charlie, Fred and Nellie. In November, 1861, he enlisted as a volunteer private in Company G, Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment, and he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis in December, 1864, that being the expiration of the time for which he had enlisted. He has been a very successful farmer, owning 280 acres of well improved land under an excellent state of cultivation.

ROBERT A. STREET, a prominent citizen and native of Orangeville Township, was born November 26, 1846, being the sixth of ten children born to James and Elizabeth (McCracken) Street. His parents were both natives of North Carolina, his father having come to this State about the year 1830. Our subject remained at home until twelve years of age, when he went to live with his brother-in-law, Michael W. Ham,

to learn the tanner's trade. Soon after this the Rebellion broke out and Mr. Ham enlisted, leaving our subject to see to the welfare of his family. Mr. Ham died in the service and Robert lived with his sister until he had attained the age of twenty-one years. He received a common school education. October 21, 1869, his marriage with Maria J. Mathers was solemnized, and to their union five children have been born, of whom these four are now living: William M., Pearly A., Bertha M. and Ara. all at home with their parents. His occupation has been principally farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit and now owns 140 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Street are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His political views are Republican.

LEROY D. STONE is a native of Clark County, Ky., where he was born March 6, 1827, the fifth of seven children of William and Nancy (Oliver) Stone. The parents were natives of Kentucky, and came to Indiana in 1831, locating first in Jennings County, but two years later coming to this county, where they lived well known and highly respected until their deaths. The father's death occurred August 30, 1840, and the mother's, November 15, 1869. While yet a boy, Leroy learned the cabinet trade at Paoli, under Henry Miller, and in 1855 he engaged in that business in Montgomery County, continuing until 1869, then moving to Kansas, where he engaged in farming for about nine years. He then returned to Montgomery County and soon afterward to this county, where he yet is. January 7, 1856, he married Mahala J. Durham, and eight of their nine children are living: Charles B., Mary, who married Frederick Geiger; Cora L., the wife of William Porter; Kate D., Joseph H., Frank, Albert and Harry. Mr. Stone is a staunch Republican and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NORTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

JAMES M. BAKER was born in Orange County, Ind., in 1826, a son of Rev. William and Harriet (Coward) Baker, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Rev. William Baker was born on Independence Day, 1804; came with his people to Orange County, Ind., in 1811; became a Missionary Baptist minister and was ordained in 1840. While visiting friends in Kansas in 1881, and while reading his text from the pulpit, he dropped dead, passing away while advocating the cause of Christ. James M. Baker was raised on a farm to manhood, secured a fair education in youth and for fifteen terms taught school, and for over thirteen years served his township as Trustee with credit. His marriage with Miss Louisa, daughter of William and Obedience (Reeves) Burton, of Lawrence County, was solemnized March 18, 1852, and these children have been born to them: Harriet O. (Mrs. Ralston), Maria E. (Mrs. Cook), William E., John W., Charles W. and Delana. Mr. Baker has belonged to the Missionary Baptist Church for a number of years and is possessor of 560 acres of good land. In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican, and is now a Greenbacker.

CYRUS W. BLACKWELL was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., April 27, 1825, and when six years old came with his parents to Orange

County, Ind., where he was reared, educated and has always resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. August 19, 1847, he wedded Mary A., daughter of John and Anne (Irvin) Baker, who was born July 16, 1828, in Orange County, and children have been born to them, named Mary J., Margaret A., James N., Nancy C., George W., Calista E., John F., Dora E. and Frank, living, and Laura, who died in infancy. Mr. Blackwell is a Republican, and for forty-three years has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which his wife and six children are also members. Rev. John Blackwell, father of Cyrus W. and son of James Blackwell, was a native of the Old Dominion, born in 1802. With his parents he settled in Kentucky at an early day, where he grew to manhood and married Jane Duncan. In 1831 he moved to Orange County, Ind., and having joined the Missionary Baptist Church in his youth he was here ordained a minister of that faith. For years he preached in Lawrence, Orange and Martin Counties, accomplishing much good, and in company with Rev. Joseph Odell organized eight different churches in the above counties. He died an honored and respected citizen in 1852, and the death of his wife occurred the same year.

WILLIAM COOK was born in Berks County, Penn., October 3, 1816, the fourth child born to Daniel and Hannah (Wicks) Cook, both of whom were natives of the Keystone State and of German descent. When but ten years old he was left to battle with the realities of this life by the death of his parents, and at fifteen began the carpenter's trade, which he completed when twenty-one. In 1839 he went to Indianapolis, and some time afterward worked at his trade in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. He then came to Orange County, Ind., purchasing a saw-mill on Lost River in partnership with a Mr. Moore, which he operated for some time. At the breaking out of the war with Mexico he volunteered, and as a private served in Company B, Second Indiana Regiment, in the battle of Buena Vista, and at the end of thirteen months was honorably discharged. Since 1850 he has been engaged in farming and is now comfortably situated, yet engaged in that vocation. In 1849 he married Rachel Wires, who was born in Washington County, this State, in 1820, and by her is the father of four children: Hannah J. (Mrs. Wilson), Francis M. (deceased), Washington C. and William S. Mr. Cook is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES CROCKETT was born in Clarke County, Ind., April 3, 1817, a son of John and Mary Crockett. He was reared upon a farm, secured a common education in youth, and at twenty years of age began carpentering, a trade he followed many years, acquiring sufficient means thereby to make a comfortable home for himself and family. He is the owner of 205 acres of good land, is a member of the Baptist Church, a Republican in politics and cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Harrison. In 1840 he married Betsey A. Mitchell, who was born in Washington County, Ind., a daughter of John and Rosa (Benson) Mitchell. This lady died in 1847, and for his second wife Mr. Crockett married Sarah, daughter of William and Mary Elliott, by whom he became father of the children here named: Mary E., Robert N., Martha E., William A., James T., Emma and John. The mother was born February 22, 1822. John Crockett, the father of James, was born in Wythe County, Va., in 1772, immigrated to Kentucky when it was a wilderness, and joined the Regular Army of the United States. He served five years under Gen. Harrison at Fort Vincennes, Indiana Territory, afterward marrying and settling in Clarke County.

JOHN W. ELLIS is a native of Harrison County, Ind., his birth occurring February 23, 1839, and he is the eighth born of a large family of children, the parents being Edward and Martha (Holtzclaw) Ellis. These parents were both natives of Kentucky, and their respective births were May 12, 1805 and 1806, and their deaths were in 1882, and April 7, 1881. John W. came to Orange County in 1861, where he rented and farmed one year, and in 1862 enlisted in Company C, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war, and participating in all the battles of his regiment, including the memorable march to the sea and the grand review at Washington, D. C. He then returned to Orange County and resumed agricultural pursuits. He here owns 388 acres of well-improved land, which is the fruit of his own industry. Mr. Ellis is a staunch Republican in politics, and from 1878 to 1882 served his township with credit as Trustee. October 13, 1862, he wedded Martha J., daughter of Isaac and Martha (Doak) Potter, who was born in Orange County September 18, 1844. The following children have blessed their union: Minnie E., born October 17, 1866; Annie B., May 22, 1868, died December 10, 1870; Ida M., July 21, 1870, died June 6, 1883; Mary A., October 4, 1872; Charles S., February 19, 1875; Edward E., January 16, 1877; Estella, April 29, 1879, and Arthur, May 26, 1881.

CYRUS E. FINLEY, born in the county where he yet lives October 25, 1850, is the only survivor of these three children born to the marriage of Merrill Finley and Sarah M. Wright: Cyrus E., Gilead E. and Eliza. Merrill Finley was born March 25, 1827, in Orange County, Ind., the son of Cyrus and Rachel Finley, and was reared, educated and always resided in his native county. Both he and wife are widely known and respected for their many excellent qualities of heart and mind, and their respective deaths were a source of general sorrow for the entire community in which they resided. Cyrus E. is one of the prosperous young farmers of his township, and lives on the old homestead, which consists of 700 acres of good land. The marriage ceremony of his union with Miss Nannie Monyhan was solemnized March 27, 1870, and children have blessed them as follows: Henry M., born March 19, 1871; Ora M., March 9, 1873; Stella M., July 2, 1874; Bertie, November 10, 1876; Lelah P., January 18, 1878, and Gillie E., January 24, 1881. The mother was born in Washington County, Ind., July 25, 1853, and is the daughter of Henry Monyhan, of Lancaster. Mr. Finley is a Republican, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES FISHER, born in Washington County, Ind., January 30, 1822, is the eldest of the ten children of John and Elizabeth (Walker) Fisher, who were natives respectively of Shelby County, Ky., and Virginia. Four sons of these parents went to do battle for the right in the late war, all serving with distinction, two meeting soldiers' deaths at the battle of Champion Hills, and one dying in the hospital at Nashville. The only survivor of the four is a resident of the Lone Star State. James Fisher, subject of this sketch, began for himself at the age of eleven years by working around as a farm hand, which he continued until twenty-six, when Josephine Finley, daughter of Jefferson and Miriam (Brooks) Finley, on the 20th of January, 1848, became his wife. Six children blessed this union, named Miriam E., Amanda, John F., Lydia, Laura and Clara J. These children were left motherless March 16, 1868, and Mr. Fisher married for a second wife Mrs. Amanda (Tegarden) Bishop, daughter of Andrew Tegarden and widow of D. Bishop. Three

children, Henry W., James M. and Orna D., were born to this union. Mr. Fisher by hard work has secured a fine farm of 286 acres. In politics he was formerly a Whig, casting his first vote for Henry Clay, but is now a Republican.

THOMAS G. GLOVER was born in Shelby County, Ky., October 8, 1805, the fifth child born to Uriah and Priscilla (Gaddis) Glover, who were of English descent. Uriah Glover was a native of New Jersey, his birth occurring in about 1773. He married in Pennsylvania, moved to Kentucky, and from there to Orange County, Ind., in 1814, engaging in farming on Lost River. He and wife were members of the Baptist Church, and their respective deaths occurred in 1856 and 1836. Thomas G. Glover, since 1814, has always resided in Orange County. He can now, in the evening of life, cast a retrospective look over his past life, filled with toil and privations, hardships and dangers, and can justly gaze with pride on a temperate and healthy existence in which he has gained many friends and but few enemies. He married in 1827 Eliza, the daughter of Jesse and Susan (Steele) Elgin, who was born in the same county as himself August 4, 1811. The children here named are the results of their union: William C. (deceased), Jane (deceased), John B. (who is U. S. Consul to France), Elizabeth (deceased), Mary (Mrs. Woodard) Thomas G., Sarah (deceased), Taylor, Ann W. (Mrs. Martin), Eliza E. (Mrs. Brewer), and Isaac. Mr. Glover is a Republican in politics, and since 1836 has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JACOB JOHNSON, a native of Lincoln County, Ky., is the eighth in a family of seventeen children born to Luke and Susan (Stines) Johnson. The Stines family were among the first to brave Indian perils and settle in Kentucky, and Luke Johnson, who was a native of Maryland, also went there at an early day and was there married. He died at sixty-eight years of age and his wife at ninety-seven. Jacob Johnson was born April 8, 1815; immigrated to Orange County, Ind., 1838, where he began working as a farm hand for a mere pittance. By close economy and industry he has secured a farm of 320 acres of good land. The four children born to his marriage with Elizabeth Clemens in 1840 are: Eliza A., James L., Martha S., and John D. The mother died in 1850, and for his second wife Mr. Johnson selected Catherine Treed, by whom he is the father of these children: Mary E., William M., Henry H., Amanda E., Thomas N., Laura E., Oliver L., Allie M., Lulie D., Joseph F. and Louis M. Altogether Mr. Johnson is the father of fifteen living children. He is one of the highly respected men of his township and an enterprising citizen.

PERRY C. JOHNSON, a native of Fleming County, Ky., and a resident of Orange County, Ind., since 1849, was born June 5, 1825, and is the youngest of his parents' family. Arthur Johnson, his father, was a native of the Keystone State, but in early manhood went to Kentucky, where he married Miss Nancy Downey, and from the Blue Grass State moved to Jackson County, Ind., in 1832; thence to Orange County in 1849, where he died at the advanced age of seventy-two years, and his wife at sixty-six years. Perry C. Johnson has always followed farming, and by a life of hard work, frugality and good management has secured 400 acres of good land in this county and 100 acres in Illinois. For twenty-one years he has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and in political matters he is a supporter of the principles enunciated

by the National Democratic Party. Miss Catharine T., daughter of John and Elizabeth Rayhill, became his wife in 1852, and to their union have been born children, named: Nannie U., Oliver P., Ida, Herbert, Bettie and Ellen. Mrs. Johnson is a native of Washington County, Ind., her birth occurring in the year 1834.

JAMES H. McCOY. Among the pioneers of this county was William, the father of our subject, who was born in Washington County, Penn., July 14, 1784, and when a lad moved with his parents to Kentucky, and for a number of years lived in a fort in Bourbon County. He there lived to manhood, and January 16, 1812, married Hannah Mitchell, who was born in that county March 9, 1789. In November, 1819, they immigrated to Orange County, Ind., engaging in farming in what is now Northeast Township. They here won the respect and confidence of a wide circle of acquaintances, and became useful members of the community. September 7, 1860, Mr. McCoy died, followed by his widow, December 1, 1865. They were the parents of eight children, a record of whom is here appended: John A., born October 11, 1812, died October 31, 1883; Granville S., November 17, 1814, died December 3, 1864; Nancy J., March 20, 1817, died the wife of J. W. Gillum, August 12, 1849; Margaret M., March 5, 1820, died September 24, 1821; James H., December 31, 1822; Louisa C., April 3, 1826, now Mrs. Jesse R. Irvin; William P., July 13, 1829, a soldier of the late war in Company B, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, captured at Collierville, Tenn., October 11, 1863, first incarcerated at Libby Prison, and lastly in Andersonville, where he died of starvation in 1864; and Mary, born May 30, 1832, died August 31, 1833. James H. McCoy, subject of this sketch, has always made his home in his native county. Early in life he taught school, but latterly has farmed, now owning 280 acres of land. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1882 was elected Trustee of his township, and two years later re-elected. He is one of Orange County's best citizens.

WILLIAM McLANE, one of the few remaining of our old pioneers, is a native of Scott County, Ky., where he was born October 20, 1813, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Van Zant) McLane, who were of Irish and German descent, and among the first settlers of the State of Kentucky. When only three years old William was brought to Orange County, Ind., by his parents, and was here reared amidst the hardships and pioneer scenes of that day. He was left an orphan in 1864, both parents dying within nine days of each other's death. Since 1816 he has always resided within the borders of Orange County, and can look backward over a well-spent life of seventy-one years without a blush of shame coloring his cheek for one dishonorable act of his. He has made farming his vocation, and now owns a good farm of 120 acres. March 10, 1836, Martha Irvin, who was born in Kentucky, November 13, 1813, a daughter of William and Polly Irvin, became his wife, and seven children have blessed them, named Mary (deceased), Eliza J., Samuel R. (deceased), Jesse E., Margaret (deceased), John (deceased) and Lottie A. (deceased). Mr. McLane is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are useful and respected citizens of the township.

HENRY MONYHAN was born in Louisville, Ky., December 2, 1824. Turns Monyhan, his father, was a native of Ireland, and when a young man crossed to Quebec, Canada, from whence he went to Louisville, Ky., in 1816, and there, in 1823, married Nancy Bateman. In 1835 they

moved to Lawrence County, Ind., and two years later to Washington County, where they died at the ages of seventy-six and and seventy-nine years respectively. Henry was raised on a farm, and on attaining his majority began for himself by working around at \$6 per month, cutting wood at 25 cents per cord, etc. Having secured a fair education he early in life evinced a desire for merchandising, and after trading in poultry for a time opened a store at Saltillo, where he was also railroad agent. He continued there five years, then farmed two years, and in 1860 moved to Lancaster, in Orange County, where he again embarked in mercantile pursuits, also serving as Postmaster and railroad and express agent. For the past twenty-four years Mr. Monyhan has continued here, and by good management and industry has secured a fine home, over 1,000 acres of land, besides other desirable property. He is a stanch Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Masonic brotherhood, and has been twice married, first, in 1848, to Rebecca Walters, daughter of Abner and Elizabeth Walters, by whom he was the father of five children, only Nannie E. (Mrs. Cyrus E. Finley) and Johnson now living. The mother died in 1864, and one year later Mr. Monyhan married Julia, daughter of Benjamin and Amelia Turley. One daughter—Puss—has blessed this union, and is a graduate of De Pauw University.

JOHN PHILLIPS, a farmer whose history is a part of that of Orange County, Ind., for nearly three-quarters of a century, is of Revolutionary descent, his paternal grandfather being killed in that war, and his father, Thomas Phillips, a soldier of Gov. St. Clair, being wounded so severely at St. Clair's defeat as to lose the use of one arm. Thomas married in Pennsylvania, and moved to what is now Orange County, Ind., in 1808, and for a number of years resided in a fort. He died in 1834, his widow afterward moving to Cass County, where she died a few years later. The subject of this sketch was born in the fort where his parents lived, August 18, 1812, and was the fourth in a family of eight children. Orange County has always been his home, and farming has always been his occupation. He is the owner of 400 acres of good land, and is an old-fashioned, true-blue Democrat in politics. He married, June 5, 1834, Melissa R., daughter of John M. and Elizabeth (Younger) Lewis, and eight children have been born to them, as follows: Mary (Mrs. Roach), Thomas L., Susan J. (deceased), Rachel (Mrs. Moody), Elizabeth (deceased), John W., Melinda E. (Mrs. Freed) and Elmira A. (deceased). Mrs. Phillips was born in Kentucky October 19, 1814, and has bravely aided her husband through life, lessening the burden of pioneer hardships and brightening his humble home with an affectionate heart and willing hands.

JONAH G. REED, a native of Orange County, Ind., was born August 25, 1823, and is the only one living of a large family born to William and Ruth (Glover) Reed. William was born in 1779 in Pennsylvania, a son of David and Rachel Reed, with whom he moved to Kentucky in about 1783, where he married his wife, who was born in the Blue Grass State in 1786. In 1811 he and wife immigrated to Orange County, Ind., which at that time was filled with Indians and wild animals, and building a log-cabin began clearing and farming. In 1812 David Reed and family also came to Orange County, and for a time lived at Maxwell's Fort to escape Indian depredations. The following are the children born to William and Ruth Reed: Miranda, Milton, Elizabeth,

Rachel, Mahala, Allan, Robinson, Jonah G., Hannah and Stephen. Jonah G. Reed has never made his home elsewhere but in his native township. He has served three years as County Commissioner, twelve years as Justice of the Peace, and since 1876 has followed merchandising at Lancaster. December 26, 1844, he was united in wedlock with Jane, daughter of Basil and Annie (Tood) Tegarden, who was born May 27, 1822, in Orange County, Ind. To them seven children have been born, named William B., born January 19, 1846, died November 13, 1850; Henry A., born January 22, 1849; Sarah J., September 21, 1851, died December 8, 1874; Ruth A., March 14, 1857; Millard C., August 10, 1859; Rachel E., June 27, 1862, and Mary B., January 23, 1867, died November 8, 1873. Mr. Reed is a Republican in politics, and himself and family are among the most highly esteemed people of the township.

JOSEPH TEGARDEN, a representative of one of the oldest and best families of Orange County, Ind., was here born July 13, 1833. Andrew Tegarden, his father, was born March 15, 1802, in Shelby County, Ky., a son of Basil and Annie (Todd) Tegarden, and selected for a wife Mrs. Miranda (Brooks) Finley. Both he and parents settled in Orange County, Ind., when it was yet fresh from the fashioning hand of the Creator, and experienced all the hardships incident to pioneer life. Joseph Tegarden has always considered his native county his home. After receiving a common school education in youth he enlisted for the late war in Company A, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and served until just before Atlanta, when he was honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. At the battle of Perryville he was captured and held prisoner until exchanged, then rejoined his regiment at Murfreesboro and participated in that engagement and Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Peach Tree Creek. Mr. Tegarden was a brave soldier and rendered efficient services in his country's cause. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R. and Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, September 20, 1866, to Millie, the daughter of William Wallace, who bore him two children—Rosa E. and Margaret A. The mother was born April 2, 1842, and died August 5, 1870. Amanda, daughter of David and Priscilla (Haines) Worrell, became his second wife in 1871, and died in 1882, after bearing these children: Amelia B., Clara E., Mary D., Nora M., Priscilla P., Eliza L. and Maud.

SAMUEL R. TEGARDEN, a native of the county where he yet resides, was born September 2, 1837. John Tegarden, his father, was born in Shelby County, Ky., July 31, 1798, and was a son of Basil and Annie (Todd) Tegarden, who removed with him to Orange County, Ind., in 1816. He here met and married Lucinda Irvine, and after working long enough to get a start at the cooper's trade he moved into a cabin and was living happily when the blow came that deprived him of his wife. In 1845 he married Sophia Kearby, and his life was passed engaged in agricultural pursuits. At his death, October 29, 1865, he left an estate valued at \$46,000. Samuel R., like his father, has made farming his general occupation through life. When treason was threatening to overthrow the Union, he was among the first to enlist under the stars and stripes for its preservation. He became a member of Company A, Second Kentucky Regiment, which only being recruited for three months, was discharged at the end of that time. He re-enlisted in

the same company and regiment and served thirty-eight months, participating in seventeen battles, among them being Barbarville, Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. After serving out his time he returned to his native county and was appointed a private detective by Gov. Morton, to look after the Knights of the Golden Circle in southern Indiana. September 11, 1866, he married Lydia, daughter of Hiram and Harriet (McCoy) Warren, who was born in Orange County, January 23, 1847. Their children are: William L., born November 11, 1867; James A., August 31, 1873; Ora D., May 21, 1877; Jessie A., December 8, 1879, and Josie M., September 16, 1882. Mr. Tegarden is a member of the County Agricultural Society, of the G. A. R., and as a Republican was a delegate to the State Convention of 1884.

WILLIAM R. WALKER, a descendant of two pioneer families of Orange County, and a well-to-do farmer of Northeast Township, was born in the year 1830, the eldest child born to Alexander and Elizabeth (Standerford) Walker. Alexander Walker was a native Kentuckian, a Captain of the war of 1812, and a pioneer of southern Indiana and this county. William Standerford, father of Elizabeth Walker, was also an old soldier, serving in the battle of Orleans, and becoming one of the first settlers of this county. William R. Walker has never known any home but his native county, and here, by an upright life he has gained the respect of all his fellow men. In 1853 Elizabeth, daughter of Jefferson and Miriam (Brooks) Finley, became his wife, and two children blessed their union, named: William H., and Mary, now Mrs. J. R. Fields. The mother was born April 10, 1830, and died March 23, 1882. For his second and present wife Mr. Walker married Sallie E., daughter of William and Harriet Baker. He and wife are members of the Methodist and Baptist Churches respectively.

JAMES WARREN, a resident of Orange County for the past fifty years, was born in Wayne County, Ky., May 29, 1828. Reuben Warren, his grandfather, was a Virginian by birth, but moved to Crab Orchard Springs, Ky., when it was a wilderness filled with wild Indians. He there lived in a fort and distinguished himself as an Indian fighter, and finally became owner of what is now the Crab Orchard Springs, a celebrated summer resort. He died at Fulton, Miss., at the ripe old age of ninety years. In 1834 Nathan Warren, father of James, together with his family, moved to Orange County, Ind., where he followed farming until his death, April 20, 1873. James Warren was raised on the farm, secured a fair education from the common schools of his day, and, like his father, has made farming his vocation through life. In 1851 he married Ruth A. Van Cleave, a native of Orange County, who died in 1867, leaving five children, named: Benjamin N., Jasper A., Hiram E., James A. and Mary E. December 24, 1869, he married his second wife, then Martha J., daughter of John and Polly (Walker) Elliott, who were among Orange County's pioneers from Kentucky. Mrs. Warren was here born September 24, 1845, and her four children are: John T., Lettie M., Sarah A. and Harley F. Mr. Warren is a Republican, a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Warren belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM WIRES, one of the substantial farmers and enterprising men of Orange County, is a son of Silas Wires, who emigrated from his native State (Pennsylvania) to Madison, Ind., at an early day, and later

in life settled in Washington County. William Wires has lived the last fifty-one years of his life in Orange and Washington Counties, and with the exception of a few years while engaged in the drug trade, he has steadily followed farming and stock-dealing. He was born at Madison, Ind., in 1829, moved with his parents to Washington County, and in 1848 married Hannah Fisher, a native of Orange County, and the daughter of John Fisher. To this union have been born a family of children, the following five yet living: William F., Mary E., Margaret E., Lizzie E. and Catharine. Mr. Wires is a Republican in politics, and by hard work has secured 245 acres of good land.

JAMES M. WORRELL, the eldest of a family of eight children born to David and Priscilla (Haines) Worrell, was born May 23, 1839, in Orange County, Ind. David Worrell was born in Kentucky in 1818, and was a son of Robert Worrell, his mother's maiden name being Pickens. Robert Worrell was a soldier of the war with England of 1812, and at an engagement on the River Raisin hid in a tree top from the Indians, and the night being bitterly cold, had his feet so badly frozen that he lost all his toes, and rendered him a cripple through life. This old hero immigrated to Orange County with his family at a very early period, and settled on Lost River, where he and wife died in the year 1830. David Worrell and wife here died December 12, 1882, and June 24, 1871, respectively. James M. Worrell has always resided in his native county, engaged in farming. October 14, 1860, he married Nancy, daughter of John and Catharine (Krutsinger) Freed, and by her is the father of eleven children, named: Catherine, Winfield H., Dora A., Eliza J., Elizabeth E., Mary E., Nannie F., John (deceased), James D., Lydia B. (deceased), and Willie. The mother was born in Orange County in 1840, and is a member of the Christian Church, as is also her husband. He is a Democrat, and owns 184 acres of land.

W. H. WRIGHT (deceased), a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Kirkham) Wright, was born April 10, 1814, in Harrison County, Ind. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and a hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. Both he and wife died in Harrison County, Ind., where they had settled at an early day. W. H. Wright, subject of this sketch, lived with his parents on the home farm until his marriage, in 1835, with Miss Elizabeth Glover, born in Orange County, Ind., April 23, 1817, the daughter of Uriah and Priscilla (Gaddis) Glover. He moved to this county in 1839, and settled on Lost River, where he continued farming until his death, September 16, 1859. He was an honest, unassuming man, honored by many for his sterling qualities of heart and mind. The following is the family born to him and wife: Sarah J., born March 16, 1838, died September 3, 1878; William W., February 20, 1841, died November 25, 1865; Mary G., May 20, 1846, died August 25, 1870; Lyman S., October 23, 1848, died June 6, 1850; Allen R., July 15, 1843, died July 15, 1852, and John M., born in 1855. The last named, together with the mother, are the only two survivors of the family, and they live together on the old homestead, which consists of 164 acres.

FRENCH LICK TOWNSHIP.

HENRY BURTON is a son of Isom and Elizabeth (Edwards) Burton, and was born in Lawrence County, Ind., September 26, 1831. Isom was a native of North Carolina, born about the year 1812, and with his father, John P. Burton, settled in Lawrence County in an early day. The grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and died in Lawrence County in 1834, at an age upwards of one hundred years. Of his thirteen children three are now living. Henry Burton came to Orange County in 1836 when five years old with an uncle named Hutchings Burton. Until he attained his majority his home was with this uncle, but at that time he began for himself by settling on a farm of his upon which he worked during the summer seasons. In the winter he taught school for several years, his number of terms being in all thirteen. Of late years he has paid his exclusive attention to farming, and owns 460 acres of land. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and is politically a Democrat. His marriage with Cynthia Burton, a native also of Lawrence County, was solemnized March 15, 1855. Their six children were named and born as follows: Mary F., May 10, 1857; William A., December 14, 1859; Charlie P., March 6, 1862; Eliza J., August 6, 1865; Allen, September 1, 1867; Sarah E., November, 1870. Mr. Burton is one of the happy and prosperous farmers of his community who enjoys the high opinion of his neighbors.

JAMES P. CAMPBELL, SR., is a native of French Lick Township, Orange Co., Ind., where he now lives. He is one of four children, three of whom lived to manhood, born to Adlai and Catherine (Porter) Campbell. The parents were natives of North Carolina, and in the spring of 1811 moved to Gibson County, Ind., and three years later to Orange County, where they made their home the balance of their lives. James P. received a good common school education. He started out in life without property, and rented a part of the farm which he now owns. By diligence and economy he has succeeded in acquiring a competence for life. He has been twice married, the first time to Jane M. Faucett on the 3d of November, 1836. Of the three children which she bore him only one is now living. The second wife was Mrs. Deborah (McCoy) Jackson, who became such October 3, 1865. By her he is the father of one child, named Catherine F. Mr. Campbell was for five years Captain of a military company under the old muster law, and was an enrolling officer during the war. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Up to the war he was a Democrat, but at that time he joined the Republican party, and has been such ever since.

CAPT. WILLIAM CHARLES was born in French Lick Township, Orange Co., Ind., March 19, 1820. He is the oldest of eleven children born to Azor and Rachael (Cobb) Charles. The father was a native of Tennessee, and from there he moved with his parents to Kentucky, and afterward with them came to Orange County when about thirteen years of age. Soon after his marriage Azor located about six miles west

of Paoli in what is now French Lick Township, and remained there until his death in 1871. His son William, who now lives near the same place, received a common school education in the primitive schools of his day. He was raised to a farmer's life with his parents, and in 1850 went to California, where he remained five years. At the end of that time he returned to his father's home and stayed until his marriage, December 3, 1857. Soon after that he located on the same farm where he now lives, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since. His wife was Miss Caroline E. Faucett, who has borne him one child, named George A. As a soldier Mr. Charles mustered into Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry, November 8, 1861, as First Lieutenant, and was promoted to the Captaincy October 16, 1862. He was several times under fire, with Sherman in the Yazoo campaign, at Cumberland Gap, and others. On account of an injury received on board the Belle Peoria, he was compelled to resign in February, 1863. He is a Republican, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Masonic order.

FREDERICK ENES is a native of Germany, born in Manheim, on the east side of the Rhine, June 28, 1828. His parents were Adam and Barbara (Zinzer) Enes, who came to America in July, 1846, with their family. They landed at New York, and came directly from there to Indiana, locating in Dearborn County, where they remained the balance of their lives. Frederick was educated in the schools of his native land, and after coming to America made his home with his parents until 1854. On February 2 of that year he was married at Aurora to Miss Salome Bertdoll, also of Germany, born July 15, 1829. The result of this union is a family of four children, all of whom are now living. In 1856 Mr. Enes moved to Brown County, this State, where he lived on a farm until August, 1883, when he came to Orange County. He enlisted in Company H, Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Infantry, August 9, 1862, and served in the Rebellion until its close, receiving an honorable discharge June 9, 1865. He was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Mission Ridge, Guilford Court House, Holly Springs, Atlanta, and with Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. Mr. Enes is a farmer and a Republican, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NATHAN P. GILLIAT, a native of the county in which he yet resides, and the present Trustee of French Lick Township, was born in Jackson Township, November 19, 1840, and is the oldest of five sons and three daughters born to John and Elizabeth (Wineteer) Gilliat. His father was a native of Virginia, where he was raised and from whence he came to Orange County, Ind., on horseback, either the fall of 1838 or spring of 1839. He both purchased partially improved land and entered some from the Government, and about a year after his location married; his wife's people, the Wineteers, being natives of Kentucky, and coming from there to near French Lick in this county. John Gilliat was a farmer, and an honest, industrious man. He died in 1877, preceded by his first wife in 1872. His second wife was a Mrs. Adaline Brewbeck, a widow lady, by whom he became the father of two more children. His last wife is yet living, and is the wife of Isaiah Kendall. Nathan P. Gilliat was raised in Orange County, and has never known any other home. He received but very limited educational advantages in youth, because of being the eldest of the children, and his aid being needed by his father

on the home farm. In October, 1861, when the country was in peril, he volunteered, and early in November was mustered in as private in Company A, Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and next in the Jackson campaign, then back to Vicksburg, and from there went to New Orleans, on the way engaging in the battle of Arkansas Post. About this time he went home on recruiting duty. In May, 1863, he rejoined his regiment at New Orleans, and remained there until the close of the war. Mr. Gilliat was honorably discharged from the service in November, 1864, wearing a Sergeant's chevrons. In January, 1865, he married Miss Jemima Kendall, and since has been farming in French Lick Township, where he owns 320 acres. To him and wife eight children have been born, whose names are: Nancy E., John T., Lucy M., Hiram H., William H. (deceased), Robert L., Mary A. and Charles E. The mother was a daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Gregory) Kendall, and was born in May, 1843. She was a member of the Christian Church, a faithful and loving wife, a fond and devoted mother, and a woman of many exceptionally good traits of character. She died September 15, 1882. Mr. Gilliat is a Democrat in politics, and served one term as Trustee of his township by appointment, and is now serving his second term by election.

BENNET GRIGSBY, of French Lick, Orange Co., Ind., was born in Jefferson County, Ky., January 27, 1817. His parents were William and Anna (Cornwell) Grigsby. The father was a native of South Carolina, and after living in several of the Southern States located in what is now Orange County, Ind., in 1814. In the early part of 1816 he moved to Kentucky and was married. He returned to this county with his family in 1820, and located on the farm where he lived till his death, November, 1878. Bennet was raised by his parents on the farm until 1834, receiving a limited education in the country schools of that day. At the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed to the tailor's trade at Paoli for three years. He followed this business until 1855, when he located on the farm in French Lick Township where he now resides, and has ever since led a farmer's life. His wife was Matilda Bateman, a native of Floyd County, Ind., born in 1818. To their union five children have been born, four of them now living. Mr. Grigsby was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting November 8, 1861, in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry. He served three years and was discharged November 30, 1864. He participated in a number of principal and important battles, and was a faithful soldier in his country's cause. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Masonic order.

MOSES F. HAM was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 1, 1827. His father was Michael Ham, a native of Virginia, and settled with his parents in Kentucky when but a child. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Mathers, and their wedding occurred in April, 1819. Of their family of ten children, only five are now living. Moses F. moved to Orange County in the fall of 1844, and located on a farm near Orangeville, where he remained until the spring of 1870. At that time he moved to French Lick Township, and has made that his home ever since. On January 6, 1859, he married Amanda J. Bruner, who has borne him a family of eight children, all living. Mrs. Ham was born October 8, 1838, a daughter of Alfred and Mary (Wilson) Bruner. Mr. Ham is a tanner by trade, although for the last twenty years he has not worked any

at that business. In early life he received but a common school education. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the society of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican, and was County Commissioner for one term.

GEORGE W. HARMON is a native of Orange County, Ind., and a son of Asa and Nancy A. (Sullivan) Harmon. The parents were both among the early settlers in the county. Asa was raised on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits all his life. His death occurred in September, 1859. His wife was born in Monroe County, Ind., in November, 1813, and bore him a family of eight children, five of them yet living. George W. Harmon was born June 28, 1838, and during his minority received a common education in the schools of the county. His home was with his parents until he was of age. At that time he started in life for himself on a farm, and has ever since led the life of a farmer. His wife was Miss Sarah A. Leffler, also a native of Orange County, and born September 30, 1837. Their nuptials were celebrated January 15, 1860, and to their union two children have been born, only one now living. Mr. Harmon was a soldier in the late war, enlisting February 6, 1865, in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in September of the same year. He now owns 150 acres of land in good cultivation, and raises some stock. He is a Republican and a member of the Baptist Church.

WESLEY JOHNSON, (deceased), was one of a family of ten children born to Michael and Elizabeth (Grisom) Johnson, who came from Kentucky to Indiana among the early settlers. Wesley was born in Orange County, August 23, 1824, and remained with his parents working on the farm until nineteen years old, in the meantime receiving but a limited education. At that age he was, on March 9, 1843, married to Emeline Jennings, who was born April 14, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson began life without any property, and by diligence and hard labor managed to secure a competence of their own. There were born to them nine children, seven of whom are now living. Wesley Johnson enlisted as a soldier in the late war in Company F, Eighty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served his country faithfully until 1863, when he was wounded in the battle of Stone River, from which he died soon after. At that time Mrs. Johnson was left with some small children. She has never since married, but devoted herself to raising her family, who are now all married and doing well. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and lives with the youngest son, John, on the old homestead farm.

HARRISON JOHNSON is a native of French Lick Township, Orange Co., Ind., where he now lives and was born February 7, 1822. He is one of the children of Michael and Elizabeth (Grisom) Johnson, who are elsewhere mentioned. In youth he received a good education such as the common schools of his day afforded. He remained at home with his parents until about forty years old. He enlisted in Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In this he served about one year and was honorably discharged on account of failing health, August 1, 1862. Since then he has been engaged in farming almost exclusively, and now owns about 200 acres of good land on which he raises considerable stock. Politically, he is a Democrat, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and G. A. R. His wife was Mrs. Jane (Brown) Underwood, who was born October 10, 1837. Their wedding was one June 22, 1865, and of their five children four are now living.

JOHN K. MAVITY, one of the most successful teachers in Orange County, was born near Paoli, September 12, 1845. He is a son of William F. and Mary (Snider) Mavity, both natives of Orange County, Ind., and who have a family of nine children. They were married in 1844, and are still living. Their oldest child is John K., the subject of this sketch, who was raised on a farm in Paoli Township, and remained with his parents until twenty-five years old. He received a good education and for the past twenty-one years has been engaged in teaching school during the winter seasons and working on the farm in summers. He has taught twenty-one terms and is a success in that profession. Almira A. Doak, also a native of Orange County, became his wife September 27, 1870. This union has been blessed with a family of seven children, all now living. He is a Democrat in politics and has been seven years Justice of the Peace. He is now living in French Lick Township, where he owns a good farm of 108 acres, which he has acquired by his own industry and economy. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church.

ELIJAH J. PINNICK is a native of township and county where he now lives, and was born February 3, 1820, a son of James and Mary (Cobb) Pinnick. The father was a native of Kentucky, and came to Orange County in 1815, and entered in what is now French Lick Township. He remained here the balance of his life, raising a family of twelve children. Elijah Pinnick remained with his parents during his youth and early manhood, receiving only a moderate education, such as the primitive schools of that day afforded. On the opening of the Mexican war he enlisted in 1846, in Company B, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served for one year and was then discharged at New Orleans. The only battle at which he was engaged was that of Buena Vista. Returning from the war he made his home with his father, until his marriage. That occurred December 23, 1848, when Mary A. McBride became his wife. The result of this union is a family of nine children, five of which are still living. His wife's death occurred June 26, 1868, and on January 31, 1869, his second marriage was solemnized. By this wife, whose maiden name was Drusilla Cobb, he is father of four children. On November 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as Second Lieutenant. This he resigned April 9, 1862, on account of failing health. He is now one of the prominent farmers of his township, owning 160 acres of good land. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican in politics.

DR. SAMUEL RYAN is a native of Floyd County, Ind., and was born May 3, 1829, a son of Wilson and Rebecca (Taylor) Ryan. His father was a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1807, and while a young man, moved to Corydon, Ind. He was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Later in life he moved to Missouri, where his death occurred in 1846. Miss Rebecca Taylor was born in Floyd County, in 1811, and when about sixteen was married to Wilson Ryan. Of their three children, only one, Dr. Ryan, is now living. Wilson Ryan was three times married and the father of seven children. Dr. Samuel Ryan was raised in Greenville, Ind., by his father, and in 1846 he went to the Mexican war and remained fourteen months. Being too young to enlist as a soldier, he went as a teamster. On his return from the war he lived in Missouri for a time with his parents, and it was then he began the study of medicine. This he continued for six months, then moved to Harrison County, Ind., and for about four years did a mercantile

trade. He continued the study of medicine after this with Dr. John S. Ducate, at Fredericksburg, Ind., and attended lectures in the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, and in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Indianapolis. He has practiced his profession for twenty-six years, most of the time at French Lick Springs, where he has an extensive and lucrative practice. Miss Amelia D. Hancock, of Harrison County, Ind., became his wife in October, 1850. Of their four children, only William E. and Annie are now living. The former is a graduate in medicine, and associates with his father in the practice at the Springs. Dr. Ryan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

TRIMBLE FAMILY. James J. Trimble, deceased, was born in Virginia, November 1, 1814. His parents were Moses and Mary (Berry) Trimble, who with their family came to Orange County, Ind., in 1819, and settled near Hogs Defeat, in Greenfield Township. Moses afterward moved to French Lick Township, where he remained until his death, in 1850. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Was but once married, and was the father of six children, none of whom are now living. James J. was raised on the farm with his parents, and his whole life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He was married to Mrs. Emily (Willyard) Ketner, April 3, 1854. She is a native of North Carolina, where she was born in Stokes County, July 25, 1824. Four children was the result of this union, and Mrs. Trimble is now living among her sons. James J. died August 31, 1876, and was one of the prominent citizens of Orange County. Volney Trimble is a son of James J. and Emily Trimble, and was born in French Lick Township, January 9, 1855. He was raised by his parents on the old homestead farm, where his grandfather first located. His education is very good, such as the common schools of a few years ago afforded. He is engaged in the vocation of his father. Starting in life with nothing, he has succeeded in obtaining a good farm of 140 acres, well cultivated and stocked. Miss Anna Snipes, who was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., November 15, 1857, became his wife on the 15th of February, 1877. He is a Democrat in politics, and belongs to the Christian Church. He and wife are parents of four children, all living. William E. Trimble is another of the sons of James J. and Emily Trimble, his birth occurring September 17, 1856. The whole of his life has been spent in French Lick Township, his place of nativity, and he has been almost exclusively engaged in farming. He received a good common school education, and on March 13, 1881, he was married to Miss Susan Rogers, also a native of Orange County. To them one child has been born. Politically, he is a Democrat, and an active and energetic young farmer. He is the owner of a good farm, which he has acquired by his own industry, and raises considerable stock. He is a member of the Christian Church. Charles S. Trimble, a brother of Volney and William E., was born November 1, 1858. Like his brothers, he was brought up to a farmer's life, and he has not yet deserted his early training. He was educated in the common schools of the county. His home is now on the same farm where his father and grandfather lived and died, and of which he owns 120 acres. He married Miss Mary A. Lashbrook, November 12, 1879, and by her he is the father of two children, both living. He, too, is a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church, and one of the promising young men of his community.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ABNER W. ALLEN, a prominent citizen of Greenfield Township, Orange County, Ind., was born in Mercer County, Ky., February 7, 1819. His parents, Eli and Elizabeth (McDonald) Allen, came to Orange County the same year of his birth. In youth he shared the privileges common to that day for obtaining an education, and during the time of his minority resided at his father's home. He was united by the bonds of matrimony to Miss Margaret Agan, on March 22, 1846, and to their union seven children have been born, only one, Mary E., whose birth was March 1, 1860, now living. Mr. Allen has been a farmer all his life, and is one of the worthy and influential men in his neighborhood. He is a Democrat in politics, and served the people of his township as Trustee for three years. He served his country in the Civil war, enlisting in Company H, Forty-fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he remained until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 3, 1865.

ALFRED APPLE, farmer and stock-raiser of Greenfield Township, was born in Guilford County, N. C., January 1, 1833. He is the fifth in a family of ten children born to John and Mary (Loman) Apple, who came to Orange County, Ind., in 1839. The parents were among the best citizens of the county, and John Apple, the father, owned a large amount of real estate. He took an active interest in the political affairs of his day, and served his township as Trustee several terms under the first public school system. Alfred Apple lived with his parents until his marriage and during his minority; acquired a good common school education. On the 25th of March, 1856, he was married to Sarah, a daughter of Henry and Rosanna (Huffines) Low. Their union has been blessed with six children, named and born as follows: Anderson, January 24, 1860; Galena, November 25, 1862; Horten, January 4, 1865; Columbus A., January 11, 1868; Alfred A. M., November 23, 1874, and Arnold E., October 27, 1877. Mrs. Apple was born June 11, 1837. Both the parents are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Apple has been a successful farmer, and now owns 840 acres of land; is a Democrat in politics, and takes considerable interest in county affairs.

SOLOMON APPLE is one of the prominent citizens of Greenfield Township, Orange County, Ind. He is a farmer and owns 455 acres of good land improved with ordinary farm buildings. His wife, Barbara J., is a daughter of George and Mary (Palmer) Teaford, and their marriage was celebrated January 29, 1859. These eleven children are theirs: Andrew J., Milton, Mary P., Henry J., Elzora, Margaret, Edward, Clara A., Linus and two deceased infants. The parents are both members of the United Brethren Church, and active in supporting that and all other praiseworthy enterprises of the community. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to one of the leading families in Orange County, and the same can be said concerning his wife. Mr. Apple is one of the ten children of his parents, who were John and Mary (Lowman) Apple, natives of North Carolina, where Solomon was born in Guilford County,

May 10, 1838. Not long after this the family immigrated to Orange County, Ind., where their home has ever since been.

JOHN L. APPLE is a prominent farmer of Greenfield Township, Orange County, Ind., where he was born October 13, 1846. His parents are John and Mary (Lowman) Apple, who raised a family of eleven children, John L. being the ninth son. He received a common school education in the district schools of his neighborhood. Until four years after his marriage, which occurred March 26, 1868, he made his home with his parents and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Hitherto this has been his only occupation, and he owns a good farm of 300 acres, raising a considerable amount of stock. His wife is Nancy A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (McDonald) Parks, and by her he is the father of four children, named Savanna, Mary E., Stella and John A. T. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the Christian Church, is a Democrat in politics, and one of the young and energetic farmers of the county who shares the high opinion of all who know him.

GEORGE BENNETT was born in Harrison County, Ind., May 17, 1827. In a family of eleven he is the sixth. His parents were William and Rebecca (Pittman) Bennett, who were natives of Kentucky, where they were married. From that State they came to Indiana, locating first in Harrison County, whence they came to Orange County some time prior to 1833. Here they spent the balance of their lives and at their deaths were buried in Providence Cemetery. George Bennett received in his boyhood an ordinary education such as the early schools afforded. He was raised to a farmer's life by his parents, with whom he remained until twenty-two years old. At that age he was married, July 10, 1849, to Miss Nancy Grimes, who has borne him a family of nine children, named James, Dice E., Samuel, Rebecca, Alonzo T., George W., John L., Abraham F. and Isaac L. Farming is the almost exclusive occupation of Mr. Bennett and he owns a farm of 260 acres well improved and cultivated. As members of the Baptist Church he and wife have been prominent for more than twenty years in their community. He belongs to the fraternity of Odd Fellows and is a staunch Democrat in politics.

JOEL C. DILLARD, a native of Orange County, is the fourth in a family of ten children that were born to John L. and Elizabeth (Kearby) Dillard, his birth occurring January 20, 1818. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky, and they were married in the latter State, whence they came to Indiana in 1811, and located in what is now Stampers Creek Township, Orange County. He died in 1830 and she in 1868, both being buried in the Paoli cemetery. Joel C. lived with his parents until the death of his father and then began the tailor's trade, which he followed for some time. By diligence and application he acquired a good common education with but little if any help from the teachers and schools of his day. He did this so thoroughly that he was well qualified for teaching, and after that taught thirty-six terms of school and all but two in his native county. His marriage with Miss Mary Harned was solemnized March 2, 1842. To this union four children have been born, and named, Rachael P., Elizabeth E., Sarah S. and Samuel H. Mr. Dillard now devotes his attention to farming, and owns 200 acres of good land. On August 20, 1849, he was grieved by the death of his wife. Mary Hall became his second wife September 5, 1850. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dillard are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat in politics. In 1848 he was elected

Justice of the Peace, but after two years he resigned that office. In 1870 he was elected County Commissioner, and in that capacity he served the people of the county for nine years.

DR. WILLIAM D. ELLIS, of Unionville, Orange County, is a native of Harrison County, Ind. He is the third son and sixth child in a family of thirteen, of which Richard R. and Nancy (Whiteman) Ellis were the parents. The birth of William D. occurred on the 7th of June, 1839. His schooling was confined to the primitive school of his boyhood in his native county, and his education as a consequence is nothing more than ordinary. On the 16th of October, 1859, he led to Hymen's altar Miss Martha E. Radcliff, who bore him three children: Eliza J., Mary E. and Matilda F. In the fall of 1864, with his family, Mr. Ellis moved to Clay County, Ill., where his wife died May 19 following. The next year he returned to his father's home in Harrison County. Soon after this he began the study of medicine with Dr. Line, of Dubois County. In November, 1867, he commenced the practice of his profession at Unionville, which he has ever since continued. Mrs. Paulina (Sinclair) Newton became his second wife March 3, 1868, and Lillian is their only child. Dr. Ellis has been successful in practice and owns considerable property. He is a member of the Baptist Church and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat in politics and one of Orange County's best citizens.

JOHN H. GILLIATT is the third child and oldest son in a family of eleven children born to Albert and Elizabeth (Leech) Gilliatt. The parents were both natives of Virginia, where they were married, and about the year 1837 they immigrated to Orange County, having made that their home ever since. John H. Gilliatt, their son, was reared to manhood by his parents, and after the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the service of his country in Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged on account of disability at New Orleans, January 4, 1864. Two years after returning home he was married to Miss Lucinda Kendall, January 11, 1866. The names of their ten children are: Jemima A., Rosa I., Nancy E., Hiram F., John T., Cora E., William M., Lumus D., Iona and Gracy L. Mr. Gilliatt is now farming on his own farm of 180 acres, and is successful in that and in stock-raising. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Grange.

JOHN H. GILLIATT, SR., of Greenfield Township, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., June 9, 1836, a son of William and Mary (Teaford) Gilliatt, both natives of that State. They immigrated to Floyd County, Ind., in 1840, and in the following year to Orange County, locating on the same place where they still reside. William Gilliatt was one of the first Township Trustees under the old system. He is a Democrat in politics and a highly respected citizen. John H. remained at home with his parents until twenty-two years of age, having acquired a common school education. Soon after that age he formed a partnership with some of the Teafords and built the mill at Unionville. He continued in that about ten years, and then sold out. Since then he has paid his attention to farming and stock-raising, and takes a special pride in breeding good sheep. His farm consists of 320 acres of land fairly improved. He is a member of Paoli Lodge, No. 119, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the foremost citizens in his community.

GEORGE W. KING, a resident of Greenfield Township, Orange County, Ind., where he was born May 14, 1842, is one of six living chil-

dren in a family of twelve that were born to Robert and Hannah (Livingston) King. The parents were natives of Kentucky, and came to Indiana while single. George W. King remained with them until their deaths, which occurred in 1870 and 1873. In the common schools of his boyhood Mr. King received a good education. He was joined in wedlock to Nancy A., daughter of Moses and Lucy (Zaring) Roberts, September 9, 1869. A family of seven children is the result of this union, born and named as follows: Hannah J., February 1, 1871; Emma A., October 31, 1872; James W., January 26, 1874; Susan A. R., February 7, 1876; Thomas M., April 7, 1878; Lucy F., August 16, 1880, and Louisa B., December 12, 1882. Farming has been Mr. King's occupation through life, and he now owns 454 acres of good land, well supplied with necessary buildings. He and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church, and enjoy the high opinion of their neighbors. Mr. King is a Democrat in politics.

DAVID R. LAMBDEIN, of Greenfield Township, is a native of the county in which he now lives, and was born October 1, 1839. He is the oldest son of James R. and Elizabeth (Williams) Lambdein, who were natives of Indiana and North Carolina. Daniel R. lived with his parents until his father's death in 1859, having received a common school education. One year after this he was married to Miss Martha, daughter of Absalom and Elizabeth (Bobbitt) Cook, December 30, 1860. To this union nine children have been born, named Elizabeth J., Elzora A., James A., John S., Rhoda E., Thomas N., William R., Clara A. and Mary C. Mr. Lambdein is one of the thorough and progressive farmers in his township, and owns a farm of 160 acres. In religion both are members of the Baptist Church and in politics he is a Democrat. Belonging to some of the prominent families of the county, he is one of its esteemed and best citizens. His mother, who was born February 13, 1813, is yet living and with him.

LYNDEN LOWE, one of the prominent citizens of Greenfield Township, is a native of Guilford County, N. C., and was born July 2, 1820. With his mother and grandfather, James Leonard, he came to Orange County, Ind., in 1827, where he has made his home ever since. In his boyhood he received but a limited education. He was united in marriage October 10, 1841, to Miss Miranda Parks, daughter of John and Nancy (Barr) Parks. By her he was father of five children, named, Nancy J., Martha E., Catharine, William L. and Alsom G. Mr. Lowe was bereft of his wife November 29, 1852, and on September 30, 1853, Miss Rebecca A. Glasswell became his second wife. She has borne him these seven children: Miranda, Louise, Leanah, Joseph, Rebecca A., Lynden and Hymenius. He has followed farming all his life with very good success, now owning 160 acres of land well improved. In politics he is a Democrat, and one of the highly esteemed and respected men of the county.

JAMES W. MELTON is one of eight children born to James and Mary (Kendall) Melton, who were natives of South Carolina and Kentucky. The parents were married in Harrison County, Ind., and from there came to Orange County in 1819. James W., the third son, was born March 25, 1825, and he made his home with his mother until the time of his marriage, the father dying and leaving him at the age of four years to her care. His advantages for education were quite limited, although by diligence he succeeded in acquiring sufficient learning to transact the ordinary business of a farmer, which he has always success-

fully conducted. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the worthy and upright citizens of Greenfield Township, where his whole life has been spent. His marriage with Miss Mary A. Ray was solemnized February 8, 1849, and of their five children these three are now living: Joel W., Melinda E. and Rhoda J.

MOSES ROBERTS, of Greenfield Township, came from Henry County, Ky., his place of nativity, to Orange County, Ind. His parents were James and Sarah (Bishop) Roberts, who reared a family of six children, and of which Moses was the third. Mrs. Roberts died in 1847, and they were both members of the Baptist Church. Moses was the oldest son and was born October 24, 1825. He lived with his mother until her death, and during his minority acquired but a limited education. His first marriage was to Miss Lucy E. Zaring, who bore him three children: Nancy A., James B., and John H. Her death occurred December 27, 1863, and he was again married on March 20, 1864, this time to Miss Catharine King. On the fourteenth of March in the following year Mr. Roberts was again a widower by the death of his second wife. On August 14, following, Nancy J. Lowe became his third wife, and to them five children have been born, named Byram L., Maranda E., William B., Anna C., and Dora J., all living. Mr. Roberts is one of the principal farmers in the township, and with his wife is a member of the United Brethren Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Democrat in politics.

DAVID ROSS was born in Greenfield Township, Orange County, Ind., where he now lives, May 19, 1840. He is the second of six children of whom Joseph and Sarah (Summers) Ross were the parents. The father was a native of Virginia, and came to Floyd County, Ind., when about twelve years of age. From there he moved to Orange and thence to Crawford County, where he now lives. David Ross remained with his parents until his marriage. His education is but an ordinary one, and was received in the common schools of his day. His wife Lovina, is a daughter of William and Susannah (Easter) Apple, and their wedding was solemnized September 13, 1862. Of their ten children only these five are now living: William C., George H., Mary A., Arenso and Alonzo. Mr. Ross was raised a farmer and he has followed that business all his life. He now lives with his family on a farm of 300 acres which he owns and has improved with good and substantial buildings. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the foremost men in his community.

JASPER SEYBOLD, of Greenfield Township, is the third son of Jasper and Nancy (Leonard) Seybold, who were natives respectively of Georgia and North Carolina. They were among the early pioneers of Orange County, where the close of their lives was spent. Jasper Seybold, Jr., was born in the county where he now lives, May 4, 1840. He received a good education in early life and remained with his parents until of age. Leah, a daughter of Mark and Sarah (Allen) Hobson, became his wife March 21, 1861. Their marriage has been blessed with eleven children, these six now living: Mark, Amos, Seth, Eddy, Leon and Joseph. Mr. Seybold is a farmer and owns 120 acres of land, very well improved. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat in politics. In the spring of 1870 he was elected to the office of Township Trustee, which position he held for three years. On September 8, 1862, he enlisted in the United States Army under Captain James Hungate, in Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served

in the Rebellion until June 14, 1865, when he was discharged at Montgomery, Ala., by reason of general order No. 164.

WILLIAM TEAFORD was born in Floyd County, Ind., August 1, 1839. He is the seventh of nine children born to his parents, who were George and Mary (Palmer) Teaford, and both natives of Augusta County, Va. Their settlement in Orange County dates from the fall of 1839. The father died in 1852, and the mother in 1871. William Teaford enjoyed the usual privileges of the common schools of his early life, but his education was not extended beyond them. He remained on the old homestead with his parents until their death, and was raised to a farmer's life. He was joined in matrimony to Sarah E. Apple, on the 1st of November, 1860, and the result of their union is a family of five children: Mary M. (deceased), Sarah E., George T., Eliza A. (deceased) and Cora E. Mr. Teaford owns a farm of 140 acres, on which he resides in happiness with his family. They are members of the United Brethren Church, and generally do their share to support that and other laudable enterprises of the community. He is a Democrat in politics, and was for a time Township Trustee, but he resigned that office before his term had expired.

WILLIAM WEEKS, of Greenfield Township, is one of the oldest native-born residents of Orange County, Ind. His birth occurred May 31, 1813, and he is the oldest of eight children born to Joseph and Lydia (Herald) Weeks. The parents were natives of North Carolina, whence they came to Indiana in 1811, with other emigrants, and were soon after married. William Weeks acquired such education as the early subscription schools of his boyhood afforded. His home was with his parents until his marriage, which occurred September 16, 1836. His wife was Miss Dinah William, who bore him but one child, named Willis S. She was a member of the Society of Friends. About ten years after her death Mr. Weeks was married to Miss Martha Collins, by whom he was the father of three children: Joseph, Lydia E. and Henry H. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died August 17, 1855. On February 14 of the following year he took for his third wife Mrs. Sarah (Giles) Leonard, and to them have been born one son—John H. During his whole life Mr. Weeks has paid his attention to farming, and he now owns a farm of 132 acres, very well improved and cultivated. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In early life he was a Whig in politics, but when that party went down he allied himself with the Republican party, and has so remained ever since. He is one of the substantial and highly respected men in his community, and a worthy citizen of the county.

JOHN WILLYARD, a farmer of Greenfield Township, Orange Co., Ind., was born in Forsyth County, N. C., August 29, 1828. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Apple) Willyard, who came to Indiana in 1839, and located in Orange County, where they ever after lived, and were among the prominent citizens. Of their eight children John was the oldest. His education was limited to the primitive schools of early years, and his home was with his parents until his father's death, in 1852. For two years after that he remained on the farm with his mother, and October 27, 1853, he married Miss Elveree Radcliff. Nine children are the fruits of this union, and their names are: George H., Walter W., Mary A., Elizabeth J., Ruhama L., Rufus G., Columbus G., William J. and John E. Mr. Willyard was grieved by the death of his wife May 14,

1879. His second marriage occurred December 2, 1882, with Mrs. Ann E (Taylor) Critchfield. As a farmer he has been successful, and he owns 188 acres of good Orange County land, and with his wife is a member of the Christian Church. His politics are Democratic. In 1864 he enlisted in the service of his country, in Company F, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the Rebellion.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM M. BRENT, M. D., of Newton Stewart, Orange Co., Ind., was born in Henry County, Ky., January 9, 1833. He is the third in a family of ten children, seven of whom are yet living. The parents were Sanford and Nancy (Scott) Brent, both natives of Kentucky, where they still live at Campbellsburg, the father doing an extensive practice as a physician. William M. Brent received a good education in his boyhood, and at the age of sixteen began a course of instruction in South Hanover College, near Madison, Ind. This he continued for four years, and the succeeding five years he was engaged in teaching school. On the 7th of March, 1854, he was united in wedlock to Miss Magdalene M. Sutton, and their union has been blessed with these children: Valentine S., Mattie M. (Cox), Oscar L., Ella Belle and Nannie (deceased) and Robert E. Dr. Brent began the study of his profession with Dr. Charles Scott, of LaClede, Ill., in 1857, and was afterward graduated from the Medical Department of the Central University at Louisville, Ky. This was in 1860, and he at once located at LaClede, and began the practice, which he continued until he came to Newton Stewart, in 1870. The Doctor enjoys a substantial and lucrative practice, and is doing besides that a drug trade of considerable importance. Mrs. Brent is a member of the Methodist Church, while the Doctor belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and a Democrat in politics.

CHRISTOPHER COX, of Jackson Township, Orange Co., Ind., was born September 8, 1827, in the same township where he now resides. He is the youngest in a family of eight children born to Thomas and Elizabeth (Ash) Cox, who were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky. They came from the latter State to Orange County about the year 1816, where they ever after lived, and are now buried in the Cane Creek cemetery. Christopher Cox received a common school education, and remained at home with his parents until his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Parks on January 1, 1846. To this union a family of eleven children have been born, and named as follows: David, Ellen, Thomas A., Amelia A., Charles, Henry, Catharine, Samuel, John, Nicy and Perry M. He has made farming and stock-raising his life's occupation, and he now owns 600 acres of land, well improved and cultivated. In religion both Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as Township Trustee eight years, Justice of the Peace four years, and as County Commissioner nine years, and in all public offices has proved himself an able and efficient officer. Since he was seventeen years of age he has preached, laboring most of the time for his own church and in his own county.

JESSE CLEMENTS, a prominent farmer of Jackson Township, is a native of Orange County, Ind., and was born September 30, 1865. He is one of the family of eight children of whom William and Mary E. (Haskins) Clements were the parents. The father and mother were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, and were married in the latter State, whence they came to Indiana in 1830. Jesse was reared by his parents, and he continued his home with them until their deaths. His education is extremely limited, and he has never married. He engaged in the service of his country in 1861, enlisting in Company I, Thirty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Infantry. From this he was discharged at Nashville, September 19, 1862. He again volunteered, and served until the close of the war. Nearly his whole life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits with good success, and he now owns a farm of 400 acres well improved and cultivated. Mr. Clements is one of the highly esteemed and progressive farmers in Orange County.

THOMAS FLICK, a prominent citizen and farmer of Jackson Township, Orange County, Ind., where he was born October 15, 1821, is one of twelve children born to Christopher and Polly (Cox) Flick. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, immigrating from the latter State to Orange County in an early day. Christopher Flick became one of the prominent men of his community and was owner of a large landed estate. He was a leading member of the Christian Church and for more than thirty-five years was a minister in that organization. Thomas was the third son and sixth child of his parents, with whom he lived until his twenty-fourth year. His education was limited to such as could be obtained in the primitive schools of his day. Miss Letitia Williams became his wife August 21, 1845, and by her he is the father of nine children, named John T., Polly J. (Gass), George W., Martha A. (Kelems), Elvira (Kelems), Louisiana (Bledsoe), Isaac M. and two who died in infancy unnamed. Farming and stock-raising has been Mr. Flick's life occupation and he now owns 555 acres of land and his wife 210 acres. She is a member of the Christian Church and he is a Democrat in politics. He was formerly one of the Township Trustees and has always been among the foremost men in Jackson Township, enjoying the esteem of all who know him.

ISAAC McCUNE, a prominent farmer in Jackson Township, Orange County, Ind, is a native of Jessamine County, Ky., and was born February 21, 1817. He is one of the large family of fifteen children born to James and Kirich (Dean) McCune, both natives of Kentucky and of Irish descent. They settled in Orange County in 1828. Isaac remained at home with his parents until twenty-three years of age, receiving but a limited education in the early schools of his time. He was united in matrimony on December 19, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Pinnick, and although having no children of their own, eight orphans have been reared and educated by them and the ninth one is now living with them. Farming and stock-raising has been his business, and he now owns 280 acres of land, a part of which is in Dubois County. In religion Mr. and Mrs. McCune are members of the Christian Church, to which organization they have belonged ever since 1842. Politically he is a Democrat. James McCune, the father, served in the war of 1812, and succeeded in amassing much of this world's goods, which he liberally bestowed upon his children. His family lived to manhood and womanhood except two.

WILLIAM J. NORTH, a resident of Jackson Township, Orange

County, Ind., is a native of Lee County, Va., and was born April 28, 1838. He is the oldest in a family of eight children of whom John and Susan (Brewster) North were the parents. William J. received a good common school education in his early years and remained at home with his parents working on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age. He was united in marriage to Miss Susan Hignight, of Knox County, Ky., on December 22, 1860, and to them have been born seven children, named Henry C., Nancy E., Martha J., Thomas, Susan C., Isaiah J. and William B. Mr. North is a farmer and stock-raiser and owns 135 acres of fertile and well improved land. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church near where they live. As a Republican he was elected to the office of Township Trustee in 1882 and re-elected in 1884. He has proven a very efficient and satisfactory officer and public servant. He served his country in the late war, enlisting in the Fifty-third Regiment. On account of disability he was never assigned to any company. He was discharged at Indianapolis, July 5, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

THOMAS C. PINNICK, one of the prominent farmers of Jackson Township, Orange County, was born in Dubois County, Ind., November 6, 1828. He was the fifth of twelve children born to William and Susannah (Harmon) Pinnick, both natives of Kentucky. William Pinnick came to Indiana with his brothers, Nathan, John and James, and settled near French Lick Springs about the year 1810. He and his wife both died in Jackson Township in 1844, having been for a long time prominent members of the Christian Church. Until his father's death Thomas C. made his home with his parents, and had received a fair education at that age. After then he farmed, and during the winters attended school until he was of age. Miss Lettis S., a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Chumley) Barr became his wife on November 2, 1851, and to their union four children have been born: named: William F., James B., Elizabeth M. (Vowells) and Mary A. (Barker). During most of his life Mr. Pinnick has been engaged in farming, and he now owns 280 acres of land, well improved, and on this he raises a considerable quantity of stock. On March 22, 1865, he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-third Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served until July 22, 1865, and was discharged by reason of the close of the war. In politics he is a Republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pinnick are members of the Christian Church, and among the highly esteemed people of their community.

JOHN W. PINNICK, a citizen of Jackson Township, Orange County, was born in Warrick County, Ind., February 24, 1829. He is the third of nine children born to Elijah and Lucinda (King) Pinnick. The parents were both natives of Kentucky, were married in Warrick County, and located in Orange County in 1834, and where they both died. Having received but a common school education he began doing for himself at the age of seventeen, and his life has been mostly spent in agricultural pursuits. On February 26, 1850, he was united in matrimony to Miss Harriet A., daughter of Septimus and Lucy (Smith) Tomlinson. The result of this union is a family of eleven children, whose names are: Sarah E. (Johnson), Martha A. (Harmon), Charles H., Leroy A., William H., John T., Grant, Sherman S., Sheridan S., Raymond T. and Porter A. Mr. Pinnick enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, on November 8, 1861, and served his country as a soldier three years, and was discharged at Indianapolis,

November 29, 1864, by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was elected Township Trustee in 1878, and served in that capacity for two years, during that time having built four schoolhouses. Politically he is a Republican. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly respected by their neighbors.

HUGH RODGERS, a farmer, was born in Jackson Township, Orange County, Ind., where he now lives, on October 19, 1832. He is the oldest son of four children born to his parents, who were Nathan and Susannah (Brooks) Rodgers, both natives of North Carolina, whence they came to Indiana in 1829. Hugh made his home with his parents until manhood, and he received but a limited education. His nuptials with Miss Mary Allen were celebrated October 20, 1853, and by her he is the father of these ten children: Deborah, Mary J., Susannah, Sarah, Clorinda, Ellen, John H., William A., Alexander, and an infant that died unnamed. Throughout life Mr. Rodgers has been engaged in farming, and his success is testified by his fertile and well improved farm of 320 acres, on which he raises considerable live stock. He is one of the energetic and progressive men in his community, where he is well respected. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, while in religion both he and wife are members of the Christian Church near where they live.

CAPT. WILLIAM T. SWIFT, a farmer of Jackson Township, was born in Oldham County, Ky., March 20, 1834. He is the third child and oldest son of thirteen children born to John and Eliza A. (Dawkins) Swift, who were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. They were married in the latter State, where they have ever since lived, Mr. Swift now representing his county in the State Legislature. William T. Swift received a liberal education in the schools of his native State, and taught several terms both before and after marriage. Besides this he worked at house-carpentering for some time. His marriage with Miss Mary E. Black, of his native county, occurred December 28, 1854, and by her he is the father of three children, born and named as follows: William, November 27, 1856; Alice J., February 12, 1859; Annie J., August 18, 1878. His farm of 180 acres is well-improved and cultivated, and he devotes considerable attention to stock-raising. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He enlisted in Company H, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, August 20, 1862, and at its organization was elected its Captain. He served his country as a faithful soldier in the war of the Rebellion until its close, and was honorably discharged at Memphis, Tenn., August 10, 1865. Mr. Swift came to Indiana in the fall of 1860, and located in Jackson Township, Orange County, where he has ever since been one of the foremost citizens.

JOHN TILLERY, deceased, was born in Orange County, Ind., March 10, 1810, the oldest of ten children of Thomas and Parthena (Harper) Tillery. The parents were among the earliest settlers in Orange County, their first home being at the old block-house at French Lick. John Tillery received a good common school education in the schools of his day, and lived with his parents until twenty-three years of age, when he was married, May 30, 1833, to Miss Rebecca Kearby. To their union were born ten children: Julia A., Priscilla, America, Nancy J., Thomas, Richard, Parthena, Alfred, Elizabeth and Martha. He was a member of the Christian Church, as is also his wife, who yet survives him. His death occurred October 22, 1854. Mrs. Tillery is now living with her son Alfred, who was born November 17, 1848. He enlisted in the army Sep-

tember, 1863, in Company A, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and served as a soldier in the Rebellion until its close, receiving his discharge July 1, 1865, at Indianapolis. Soon after his return home he was married, September 28, 1865, to Miss Catherine N. Baxter, who has borne him a family of four children, named Mary P., John T., Charles W. and Eddie. Farming has been the exclusive occupation of Mr. Tillery, and he now owns 160 acres of land in Jackson Township. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican in politics, usually taking a lively interest in public affairs.

NORTHWEST TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW J. ABEL, an old citizen of this township, was born in the State of Tennessee, December, 1815, being the third of eleven children of William and Rebecca (Cox) Abel. His parents were Virginians and of Anglo-Irish descent, and settled in this county near Orleans about the year 1823, afterward moving to where our subject now resides, where they spent the remainder of their days, well known and respected. At the age of nineteen Andrew, with no education, commenced life for himself. In October, 1834, he married Rebecca Link, who bore him eleven children, eight now living, as follows: John A. J., who married Margaret E. McCauley; George W., whose wife was Lucinda McCracken; Mahala J., who married Jasper Mahan; Samuel T., whose wife was Susan J. McCauley; Julia A., who became the wife of William F. McCracken; Cynthia A., now the widow of John Farrell; Frances P., unmarried, and James B., whose wife was Sarah E. Myers. Mr. Abel has successfully followed farming through life, and now owns 190 acres of good land. In his younger days he "flat-boated" to New Orleans. He is a Democrat and a substantial citizen.

THOMAS BEDSTER, one of the first settlers of this county and a citizen of much prominence, was born in Shelby County, Ky., August 6, 1804, being the youngest of two children of John and Polly (Southern) Bedster. His father was a North Carolinian and his mother a Kentuckian, and both were people of worth and respectability. When Thomas was twenty-two years of age he married Matilda Urton, who bore him six children, four now living, as follows: Ellen M., wife of James Jenkins; Polly A., wife of B. Knight; James A., who married Mary Webb, and Henry T., who married Amanda Barnes. One year after the above marriage, Mr. Bedster moved to this State, locating in Harrison County, but two years later came to the farm where he now resides. In 1845 Mrs. Bedster died, and March 13, 1849, he married Millie Frame, who has presented him with four children: George W., John R., Willet L. and Elvira E., all of whom are yet at home with their parents. Mr. Bedster has followed farming through life, and now owns 274 acres. In politics he is a Democrat of the Jacksonian kind.

CAPT. JOSEPH DUNCAN was born in this county May 12, 1827, being the sixth of eleven children of William and Ellender (Edwards) Duncan. The father was of Scotch descent, a native of Kentucky, and came to this State at the very early date of 1805. At the age of about

seventeen Joseph went South with his brother, and then returned, going to Galena, Ill., where he was engaged two and a half years in mining lead. Prior to his marriage he traveled over a wide section of the country, mainly on a tour of observation, and during this time gained, as all travelers do, a good knowledge of human nature. May 22, 1851, he married Margaret J. Baker, who bore him eleven children, the following now living: Harriet E., Eliza A., widow of William Gammon; Mary M., wife of Thomas Pruett; John Volney L., Nancy C., who married Alfred Girkin; Dora A., James G. and William S. November 29, 1873, Mrs. Duncan died, and October 6, 1875, he married Sarah (Cochran) Hatfield, who has presented him with one child—Franklin A. November 7, 1861, Mr. Duncan enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a private, was elected First (duty) Sergeant, and after serving honorably three years, was mustered out as Captain, November 29, 1864. He was present at the following engagements: Cumberland Gap, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Thompson's Hill, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, and elsewhere, serving in all cases bravely and well. Mr. Duncan has made farming his occupation, and now owns 421 acres, much of which is timber. He and wife are Methodists. He is a staunch Republican and a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity.

ELI H. FAUCETT, a native of Orange County, N. C., was born October 15, 1824, being the sixth of twelve children of James and Elizabeth Faucett, the parents both natives of North Carolina, the father of Irish and the mother of Swedish descent. In the fall of 1832 they came to this county and settled near the present home of Eli H. At that time the country was very wild, but they went diligently at work, and in time made a comfortable home. Their son, Eli H., was kept at work and only received a meager education. He remained with his parents until his marriage, June 11, 1846, to Eliza French. This lady bore her husband thirteen children, only six of whom are now living: Mary E., who married B. P. Gerkin; N. J., the wife of G. W. Pruett; Harriet E., who married John F. Pruett; Ida B., Carrie J. and Nora A., the last three being yet with their parents. Eli H. has made farming his occupation, and now owns 225 acres. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. July 19, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was made Corporal, and served as such until mustered out April 7, 1863, by reason of a wound received at Richmond, Ky.

GEORGE W. FELKNOR was born in Martin County, Ind., August 18, 1833, the sixth of ten children of William and Prudence (McDonald) Felknor, his parents being natives of east Tennessee, and coming to this State in the fall of 1831, locating in Martin County. About four years later they came to this county and settled on the farm where our subject now resides. Here they lived until their respective deaths, the mother in August, 1847, and the father May 2, 1883. They are excellent people of high respectability. George W. was reared on a farm, receiving a limited schooling. December 27, 1855, he married Elizabeth Pinnick, and to this union fourteen children were born, eleven now living: Emily J., wife of Joseph McCauley; Stephen A. D., who married Mary Miller; Miranda C., wife of James B. Russell; John M. C., James A., Horatio C., Florence A., William A., Prudie, Effie and Noble C. Mr. Felknor is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. He owns in this

and Martin about 1,700 acres of land, of which 800 or 900 are improved. He owns and conducts a saw-mill, and is likewise engaged in the retail liquor business in Paoli. He is a Democrat and a prominent man and good citizen.

JAMES P. HATFIELD was born in Washington County, Ind., April 25, 1837, and passed his youth on a farm, learning the rudiments of both agriculture and education. He remained with his parents until the age of seventeen, and then began the battle of life for himself. In January, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served with distinction over two years, and during that memorable period of his life was present at the following engagements: Buzzard's Roost, Burnt Hickory, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Spring Hill, Nashville, Columbus, Franklin and others of less importance. September 19, 1868, he married Lotta Cracraft, and to this union three children were born, two now living, as follows: Winnie and Frances E., both at home with their parents. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and he is a prominent Democrat. He was the fifth of six children of John and Susan (Lockhart) Hatfield, both natives of Kentucky. The mother died in 1842, and in 1861 the father came to this State.

JACKSON KEYNON was born in Clarke County, Ind., January 28, 1826, being the oldest of eight children of William and Harriet (Jones) Keynon. He was reared on his father's farm at hard work, and received but little education through no fault of his own. His youth was passed without noteworthy event, and upon reaching his majority he began accumulating property for himself. July 15, 1849, he married Mary J. Foote, in Clarke County, and to this union eleven children have been born, seven of whom are now living, as follows: Harriet J., wife of Andrew C. Wells; Clarissa E., who married William S. Walker; William A., who married Rachel Walker; Mary E., who became the wife of Bronson Abel; Charles A., unmarried; Mildred A., wife of James Scarlet, and Marion G. Mr. Keynon has followed farming through life and by gradual additions now has a farm of 190 acres, much of which is yet in timber. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and are well known and highly respected. October 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with distinction for nearly two years, when he lost his right arm in the siege of Vicksburg and was honorably discharged. For this serious loss he is now drawing a pension of \$30 per month. He was in the following battles: Thompson's Hill, Cumberland Gap, Charleston, Va., Arkansas Post and elsewhere, displaying in all great bravery and patriotism. He is a Republican and a prominent man.

GEORGE H. PIERCE is a native of this county and is the son of George R. and Mahala (Shively) Pierce. The father was a native of Yates County, N. Y., and was born May 6, 1805, and the mother was a native of Spencer County, Ky., born October 17, 1808, and their marriage occurred in 1829. The father was of English and the mother of German descent. The former came to this county in 1819 with several other families in a flat-boat, and after that remained here until his death, March 29, 1879. His children were as follows: Harvey A., born November 15, 1830, died in June, 1859; Clorinda M., born November 4, 1833; Napoleon B., born August 12, 1835; Martha M., born October 20, 1837; George H. (our subject) born September 20, 1839; Susan E., born June

4, 1842: Mahale C., born June 24, 1844, and Eleazer J. (see below). The wife of our subject was Louisa Cox, who has borne her husband a family of nine children. Mr. Pierce has made farming his occupation through life. He began poor, with but little education, and now has a farm of 306 acres and a comfortable home. He is one of the substantial farmers of this part of the county.

ELEAZER J. PIERCE, a prominent citizen and farmer, was born in this county, April 27, 1848, and was reared upon a farm, receiving in boyhood only a rudimentary education. For the sketch of his parents see the biography of George H. Pierce. Eleazer remained with his parents until twenty-seven years of age, though upon attaining his majority he began accumulating property of his own. At the age of fifteen, being a large, strong boy, he enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry (mounted) and served honorably and with great credit for a boy for two years and was discharged in August, 1865, as Sergeant, by reason of the close of the war. He was in the following important engagements: Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Flat Rock, New Hope Church, two days' fight near Selma, Ala., and elsewhere. Upon his return he went to school for a time. April 27, 1875, he married Mary J. Mathers. He is a member of Decker Post, G. A. R., and is a leading Republican, being a member of the Republican County Central Committee. He is one of the prominent and progressive men of the county.

WILLIAM W. PINNICK, a native of this county, was born February 6, 1837, being the fourth of ten children of John and Jane (Farris) Pinnick. John Pinnick was a native of North Carolina, and his wife of Kentucky, both of Germanic descent with slight admixtures from other nationalities. Their marriage took place in this State, whereupon they moved to Kentucky, but in about five years returned and settled in this county. William W. passed his youth on a farm, receiving slight education, owing to failing eyesight. In November, 1861, he volunteered in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years, receiving his discharge at New Orleans, November 7, 1864. He was in the following engagements among others: Middle Bell, Log Mountain, Arkansas Post, etc. February 1, 1866, he married Susan E. Pierce, who has borne him six children: Rufus E., Marietta, Oscar F., C. J., Ida G. and T. M., all of whom are at home with their parents. Mr. Pinnick is a farmer with over 250 acres of land and good buildings and is a Democrat. His grandfather Pinnick was a Revolutionary soldier, and two of his brothers were in the Union army during the last war, one gallantly laying down his life for his country at Collierville.

ABNER POWELL is the sixth of nine children of William and Mary (White) Powell and was born in North Carolina, October 17, 1821. His father was a North Carolinian and his mother a Pennsylvanian and both were of English descent and came to this State in 1831, locating in what is now Orangeville Township, where they lived useful and honorable lives until their respective deaths. Abner was sparingly educated at the old-fashioned schools and was brought up on a farm to know what hard work meant, and remained with his parents until the age of thirty-three. November 12, 1854, he married Ann Jane Speer and to this union seven children were born, six now living: Moses A., Margaret M., Susan J., who became the wife of James Taylor, Naomi, Aaron A. and John T.

Mr. Powell has followed farming through life and now owns over 100 acres of mostly improved land. He also is engaged in the manufacture of shingles. He is a Democrat and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Powell comes of excellent people, and the sketch of her father's family will be found elsewhere in this volume.

WILLIAM PRUETT is a native of Whitley County, Ky., his birth occurring September 6, 1821. He is the seventh of twelve children of William and Sarah (Demoss) Pruett, the parents both being natives of Kentucky and of English descent. They came to this county at the very early date of 1821, locating in what is now Orangeville Township, and here they became prominent and well respected. William, the subject of this sketch, was reared a farmer, and at the age of nineteen, with but little schooling, he began for himself, and February 14, 1839, married Elizabeth Powell, who bore him eight children, as follows: Sarah A., Mary, who married John J. Kirk; Nancy J., who became the wife of Stephen B. Jones; George W., who married Mildred J. Faucett; David, who married Ann Talbot; John F., who was united in marriage with Lizzie Faucett; William T., who married Mary M. Duncan, and Maria E., who became the wife of John M. Freeman. February 27, 1863, Mrs. Pruett died, and September 24, 1863, he married Louisa Davis, who bore him two children: Elbert J. and Alonzo M. As a farmer Mr. Pruett has been successful, his present farm consisting of 320 acres of good land. He and wife have been life-long members of the Methodist Church. He is one of the leading Democrats of his township and has served in various official capacities with much credit to himself.

A. B. SPEER, one of the county's few remaining old settlers and one of her prominent men, was born in the State of Kentucky June 20, 1808, and is the oldest of eleven children of Moses and Ann (Voriss) Speer. His parents were natives of Maryland, and came to this county at the early date of 1820. Ashbury remained with his parents on the farm, securing a limited education, and at the age of nearly twenty began the battle of life for himself. March 2, 1828, he married Margaret Booth, and to this union seven children were born, of whom the following three are now living: Melinda, now the widow of Isaac Fight; Ann J., who became the wife of Abner Powell, and Paulina, who married James Mitchell. Mr. Speer has followed the honorable and independent occupation of farming during his long life, and by honesty, sobriety and industry has a comfortable home and a farm of 200 acres of well improved land. Mr. Speer is the link which connects the age of flat-boats and sickles with the age of self-binders, telephones and lightning express trains. When he first came here he had to go fifty miles to mill. He is a stanch Democrat and holds a letter of membership in the Baptist Church. He is one of the best citizens.

HANSON TALBOT, a prominent old settler of this township, was born in Scott County, Ky., August 30, 1809, being the second of ten children of Gassaway and Sarah (Gillums) Talbot, both natives of Maryland. The parents were industrious and exemplary people who came to this county about the year 1825, where they lived honored and respected until their deaths. Hanson remained with his parents on the farm at hard work and with no such educational advantages as exist at present, until he reached the age of twenty-two, when he was married, December 28, 1831, to Mary Allegay, and to their union eleven children have been

born, six now living: Thomas, who married Parthena Kirk, since deceased; Shadrach, whose wife was Albertine Zine; Evaline, who became the wife of John Gerkin; Samuel, who married Sarah Pipher; Hannah E., the wife of Edmund Barclay, and Rosa Z., wife of Charles Neidefer. December 9, 1881, Mr. Talbot lost his wife and life-long companion by death. He has been a successful farmer, and now owns about 475 acres of land, probably half of which is in timber. He is a Democrat, and during the war, though far over age, was Captain of a company of Home Guards.

STAMPERS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

DR. JAMES BAKER, of Millersburg, was born in Woodford County, Ky., March 29, 1814. Immediately after this his parents moved to what is now Stampers Creek Township, Orange County, Ind., where the Doctor's home has ever since been. His education is not extensive, having been limited to the early country schools of his time. The first part of the Doctor's life was passed upon the farm, and he worked some at the shoemaker's trade. About the age of twenty-six years he began the study of medicine at odd hours between his labors. Having sufficiently qualified himself, he began the practice of his profession about the year 1850, and has continued it ever since with good success. He is a member of the Christian and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor is a Republican, and has been such ever since 1860, prior to which time he was a Whig. He was at one time Justice of the Peace of Stampers Creek Township, and is the present Postmaster at Millersburg. His nuptials with Miss Sarah Burgess were celebrated July 3, 1834, and the fruits of this union were nine children, only three of whom are now alive: Mrs. Lizzie Marshall, Almon V., and Mrs. Sarah E. Byrum. Dr. Baker is one of the highly esteemed citizens of Orange County, where he has lived to be one of its very old settlers.

ROBERT DOAK, who is one of the oldest living citizens of Stampers Creek Township, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., November 17, 1815. With his parents, Joseph W. and Mary (Irwin) Doak, he settled in Orange County, in February, 1816. His father died in 1820, and his mother in 1844. The whole of Mr. Doak's life has been spent on the farm and he knows no other trade, although handy with tools. He has built several buildings of his own. His wife was Miss Cynthia Dunn, and she has borne him a family of six children, named Sarah J., Almira A., Washington I., Erastus A., Everett and Elulia, all living but Everett. Their wedding occurred April 25, 1843. Mr. Doak has been fortunate in financial matters, and he now owns 207 acres of splendid land well improved and cultivated. He is an ardent Republican, having joined that party at its organization and leaving the Whig party. He was once a candidate for County Commissioner, and came within twenty-five votes of being elected. During the Rebellion and prior thereto he took strong grounds in favor of abolishing slavery. He participated in checking the Morgan raid.

SAMUEL MAHAN was born in Stampers Creek Township, Orange Co., Ind., where he now lives, August 13, 1826. He is one of twelve children of Peter and Mary (Reed) Mahan, who were among the earliest settlers in Orange County, having come from Kentucky in 1809, about three years after their marriage. Their deaths occurred in June and September, 1878. Samuel Mahan received a common school education in the early schools of the county, and has devoted his whole life to farming. His success is abundantly indicated by the splendid farm he now owns of 277 acres of the best land in Orange County. June 20, 1850, his marriage was solemnized with Sarah I. Dougherty, who has borne him a family of ten children, all living but two, and named Franklin G., Mary E., Robert S., Peter D., Sarah J., Emily C., Clara B. and John W. Mrs. Mahan's parents, Robert and Sarah (Tanner) Dougherty, were of the first settlers in the county. She was born November 8, 1832. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mahan are members of the Regular Baptist Church, near where they live. Mr. Mahan is a Republican in politics, and one of the best citizens of the county.

JACKSON McCOY, a farmer of Stampers Creek Township, is a native of Washington County, Ind., and was born October 20, 1814, and is one of twelve children of George and Lydia (Wolfe) McCoy, who came to Indiana from Virginia in an early day. While quite young Jackson's parents moved to Orange County, where his home has been ever since. His education is meager, and was all obtained in the old-fashioned schools of his time. The occupation of his life has been farming and stock-raising. His farm of over 300 acres is well improved and cultivated, and is situated in the best part of Orange County. His marriage with Sarah VanCleave was on the 13th of April, 1837, and the result of this union was nine children, named William F., George B., Alexander, Jackson A., Guildero, John V., Sarah, Henry F. and James N. He was grieved by the death of his wife October 11, 1881. Politically he has always been a Democrat, and expects always to be such. Mr. McCoy is now enjoying the close of life surrounded by his children, and reposing in the high esteem of all his neighbors.

JAMES L. NOBLITT, a son of William and Mary (Holaday) Noblitt, is a native of Stampers Creek Township, Orange Co., Ind., and was born June 27, 1845. He is the second of five children, and in his early life attended the common schools of the county until the age of twenty years, and in the vacations worked upon his father's farm. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged in July of the same year. Upon his return home he attended one term at the Paoli Normal School, and after this he went to the Orleans Academy for some time. In the year 1867 he began teaching in the district schools of Orange County, and had taught eight terms before he was appointed to the office of County Superintendent in 1875. In this capacity he served until June, 1881, with satisfaction. Under his supervision the schools of the county were graded and greatly improved. Since the expiration of his term of office he has taught three terms of school. His marriage with Laura Mayedon, of the same county, was solemnized February 6, 1870, and to their union three children have been born, named Mary C., Emma and Lulu. Both Mr. and Mrs. Noblitt are members of the Regular Baptist Church at Pleasant Grove, near where they live. Mr. Noblitt is a member of the

Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Paoli Lodge No. 119. In politics he is Democratic, and usually takes a lively interest in the public affairs of the county.

AARON A. J. PICKENS, merchant at Millersburg, Ind., was born in Paoli Township, Orange County, March 14, 1850, one of the thirteen children of Lemuel and Mahala (Speers) Pickens. His parents were among the early settlers of Orange County, coming from Shelby County, Ky. His father, Lemuel, was one of the influential citizens of the county, and was at one time County Commissioner, and his death was occasioned by his team running and killing him almost instantly, December 2, 1880. Aaron Pickens was well educated in the country schools of his boyhood, and he has been engaged all his life in farming. He owns a farm of 152 acres in Stampers Creek Township, where he moved in 1872. January 4, 1871, he married Nancy J. Cornwell, by whom he is the father of three children: Willis E., Daisy D. and Harry R. In March, 1884, in company with James Polson he began doing a general merchandise trade at Millersburg, with a stock of goods valued at about \$3,000, and they are doing a splendid business. Mr. Pickens is a Democrat, and as such was appointed Trustee of his township in the fall of 1881. In the spring following he was elected his own successor, and re-elected in 1884. As a public officer he has given the best of satisfaction.

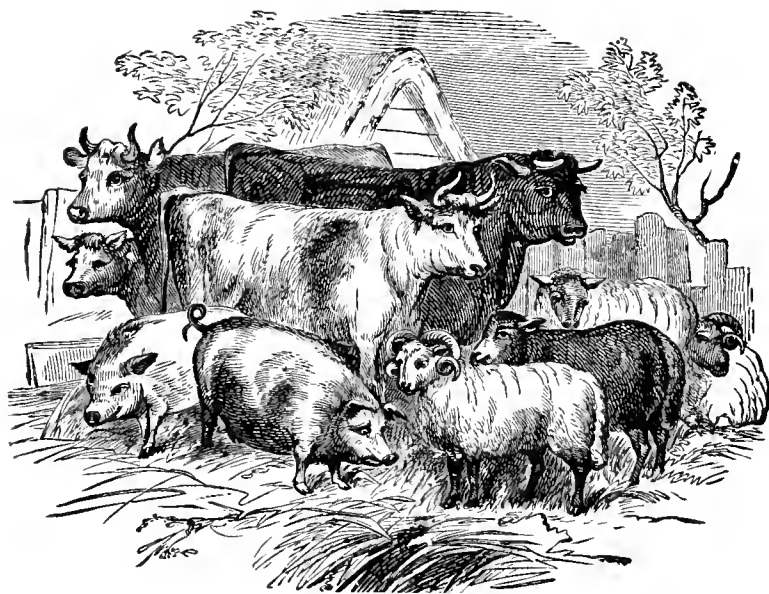
HENRY H. POLSON, one of the prominent farmers of Stampers Creek Township, was born in Harrison County, Ind., October 22, 1831, one of the five children of his parents, who were James and Louisa (Roby) Polson. Mr. Polson's education was acquired mostly by studying nights after hard work. In company with his parents he settled in Orange County in 1847, and has made his home here ever since, and has followed agricultural pursuits most of his life. He now owns 285 acres of first-rate land. As a Democrat he has held the office of Justice of the Peace eight years, and that of County Treasurer for five years. September 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fiftieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served until January 5, 1865, in the Rebellion, and was discharged as First Lieutenant. Following are some of the battles in which he was engaged: Mumfordsville, Bowling Green, Corinth, Red Mound, Saline River, Poison Spring and others. At the battle of Red Mound he was wounded in the ankle. July 17, 1853, his nuptials with Miss Amariah McIntosh were celebrated, and of the nine children born to this union only these are now alive: James T., William H., John W., Carrie and Eli J. Mr. and Mrs. Polson are members of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the Master Mason's degree.

WILLIAM T. WELLS, a farmer of Stampers Creek Township, was born in Orleans Township, Orange County, Ind., February 1, 1831. His parents, Abraham and Lucy (True) Wells, were natives of Jessamine County, Ky., whence they came to Indiana in 1829. William T. was one of a family of nine children, and when very young was compelled to work hard. His education was consequently limited, being acquired in primitive schools of his day. At the age of nine years he plowed ten acres in four and a half days, which was a full man's work. Farming has been his life's vocation, and he has made a success of it. He now owns 200 acres of land, and devotes most of his attention to stock-raising. His marriage with Sarah E. True was solemnized, and to this union four

children have been born: William A., George B., McC. and John A., now living. Mr. Wells and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Subordinate Lodge of Odd Fellows at Hardinsburg. He is a zealous Democrat in politics, and usually takes a lively interest in the public affairs of his community, and at one time was prominently talked of as Township Trustee.

JUDGE SAMUEL WIBLE, who is probably the oldest man now living in Orange County, and who is usually known by the title of Judge, was born in Nelson County, Ky., June 14, 1792. In the fall of 1814 he located on the same farm where he now lives, in the eastern part of Stampers Creek Township. He was one of the foremost citizens of the county, and filled the office of Justice of the Peace for eight years. In 1840 he was elected to the office of Probate Judge, and he held this position one term of four years. Polly Rigney, a native of North Carolina, became his wife May 25, 1815. In religion he was always an ardent member of the Baptist Church and belongs to the Sinking Spring Society, which he joined in 1827, and was for over forty years one of the Deacons. His wife, who was a member of the same church, died August 21, 1876. William R. Wible was one of their eight children, and was born January 22, 1821, near where he now lives. In boyhood he attended the "loud" schools of his time, where he received a common school education. Although farming has been his principal occupation, he spent some years in the blacksmith-shop with his father. Besides this he followed threshing about twenty-five years. He married Sarah E. Mitchell, of Washington County, February 3, 1842, and by her is father of ten children, these five now living: Benjamin F., Polly A., Samuel J., John M. and Melvina. Mr. Wible enlisted in Company G, Fortyninth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served in the Rebellion from November, 1861, to December, 1864, and was honorably discharged. He participated in these battles: Siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Big Black, Alexandria, Cumberland Gap and a number of minor engagements. On his return home he continued farming on his 120 acres of good land, where he now lives. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wible are members of the Livonia Baptist Church, near where they live. He has been a stanch Democrat all his life, and says he can see no reason to change. He was Justice of the Peace for eight years.





PART V.

HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

BY S. H. HARROD, M. D.

GEOLOGY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY—DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—THE DRAINAGE—THE OUTCROPS OF THE ROCKY FORMATION—THE FAMOUS SPURGEON HILL FOSSIL BEDS—A LIST OF THE CASTS FOUND—OTHER VALUABLE BEDS—LIME AND CEMENT—SAND AND GRAVEL—BUILDING STONE—CLAY AND COAL—PRECIOUS METALS—CAVES—MINERAL SPRINGS—TIMBER, ETC.

WASHINGTON COUNTY is bounded on the north by the Muscatatuck River, east by Scott and Clarke Counties, south by Harrison and Crawford, west by Orange and Lawrence, embracing about 510 square miles. It is divided into thirteen civil townships, viz.: Brown, Jefferson, Monroe, Gibson, Franklin, Washington, Vernon, Madison, Howard, Pierce, Polk, Jackson and Posey. For variety of surface and soil and beauty of natural scenery, it is not surpassed by any other county in the State. In the southern part are extensive "Barrens" which embrace nearly one-eighth of the entire area of the county. These barrens were originally, and to a limited extent are yet, thickly matted with wild grass, brush and grubs. Some parts are curiously diversified with *sink-holes* varying in size and shape, showing the cavernous nature of the earth beneath. This part of the county in latter years has been brought into cultivation, and now many well improved farms may be seen well adapted to fruits of various kinds. About one-fifth of the county is bottom lands and very productive. The upland is rolling, and in many parts, especially along the water-courses, quite broken. It is well adapted to the raising of cereals of all kinds, and to the industrious farmer yields a bountiful harvest. It is especially well adapted to blue grass, and with the proper management would rival the famous "blue grass regions of Kentucky." The county is traversed by a number of streams, many of them fed by never-failing springs of pure cold water, rendering the county one of the foremost for stock-raising. In the northeast part of the county is Elk Creek, flowing almost due north through Gibson Township, emptying into the Muscatatuck River. Delaney's Creek, running through Monroe

in a northern direction, discharges its waters into the Muscatatuck Buffalo, Twin Creek, Rush Creek and Clifty, small streams in the northwest part of the county, flow in a northwest direction, emptying into White River. In the west part, flowing west, are the South and North Forks of Lost River. The West, Middle and South Forks of Blue River flow in a southwest direction, following the dip of the strata through Franklin, Polk, Washington, Pierce, Jackson, Howard and Posey Townships, entering Harrison County a short distance southwest of Fredericksburg. Bear Creek, a tributary of the South Fork of Blue River, runs in a northwest direction through Jackson Township. Besides this there are many other small brooks fed by springs that gush from rocky hillsides, rushing and leaping over pebbles, along mossy banks, making music for the lover of nature who chances to seek a retired spot for repose and meditation.

THE KNOBS.

Running along near the northeast border of the county is a range of hills called the "Knobs," rising to an altitude of 960 feet above the level of the ocean. This range of hills forms the western shore of the "Collett Glacial River." A large portion of Gibson Township lies in this ancient river bed, and is one of the most productive sections of the county. The depth of the drift here has not been ascertained, as there have been no borings sufficiently deep. In digging a well in this drift a white walnut was found in a good state of preservation twenty-one feet below the surface.

THE ROCKY OUTCROPS.

Rocks of the Lower Carboniferous series form the surface strata in a wide belt west of the Devonian and east of the coal measures, and these, for the most part, constitute the rocky exposures of the counties of Harrison, Crawford, Orange, Morgan, Putnam, Hendricks, Montgomery, Tippecanoe and Benton, with parts of Perry, Floyd and Jackson. The eastern line of this belt is composed of sandstones and shales of the knobstone group, while adjoining on the west are the great cavernous limestones of the State. Washington County is situated near the eastern border of this belt, and a line beginning near the southeast corner of the county and running through Pekin, Farabee's Station, Harristown and Canton, and from thence in a northwest direction through Mount Carmel to the Muscatatuck River, would be an approximate line dividing the knobstone from the limestone. The knobstone crops out east of this line along the knobs and along the bluffs of the streams, having a dip to the southwest, determining the course of many of the water-courses of the county. This shale forms the watershed in the eastern half of the county, consequently we find all the springs coming out between it and the limestone which lies immediately above it. The pyritous nature of this shale causes it to decompose rapidly when exposed to the atmos-

phere, and the freezing and thawing causes it to crumble, and every spring freshet carries away what the previous winter had torn to pieces. It contains many spherical lumps of sulphuret of iron, some of which have for a nucleus very finely preserved fossils. In a deep ravine east of the residence of Allen Thompson in Gibson Township, in Section 32, may be found many of these spherical lumps, which have been weathered out, containing fossils which have lain entombed for thousands of years, yet retaining their silvery cuticle as perfect as if buried but yesterday. The outcropping of this shale in some localities, especially along the knobs, presents truly a sublime and grand scenery. A measurement taken in Section 25, in Washington Township, gave a thickness of 285 feet. This does not indicate the entire thickness of the shale, but only what is visible. Fine specimens of *Fucoides* "*Canda Galli*" are found in Section 25. Overlying the shale we have the St. Louis, Keokuk and Burlington limestone, rich in fossils, making Washington County a paradise for the collector of geological specimens.

THE SPURGEON HILL FOSSILS.

The famous locality of Spurgeon Hill, situated in Section 24, in Washington Township, has a world-wide reputation for the variety and abundance of its finely preserved specimens. It has for years past been the resort of eminent geologists from all parts of the United States, and will still continue to be, as its treasures are inexhaustible. It has furnished thousands of fossils to collectors, and no cabinet, private or public, is now considered complete without a full suit of specimens from Spurgeon Hill.

The following fossils have been identified at Spurgeon Hill:

Pentremites Koninckana, *P.^a conoideus*, *Endothyra Baleyi*, *Orthis dubia*, *Productus biseriatus*, *P. Indianensis*, *Sperifer bifurcata*, *S. Norwoodana*, *Athyris hirsuta*, *A. trinucleus*, *Rhynchonea ricinula*, *R. Grosvenori*, *R. mutata*, *R. subcuneata*, *Eumetria vemeuiliana*, *Terebratula turgida*, *T. Formosa*, *Cypricardella subelliptica*, *C. nucleata*, *C. oblonga*, *Sanguinolites (Gomophora??) plicata*, *Cypricardiana Indianensis*, *Edmondia (??) sublana*, *Nucula shumardana*, *Leda nasuta*, *Conocardium catastomum*, *C. Carinatum*, *C. Cuneatum*, *C. equilateral*, *Euomphalus quadrivolvus*, *E. spurgenensis*, *E. spurgenensis var. planorbiformis*, *E. planispira*, *Pleurotomaria nodulostriata*, *P. humilis*, *P. Meckana*, *P. subglobosa*, *P. Worthini*, *P. Swallovana*, *P. trilineata*, *P. elegantula*, *P. conula*, *Murchisonia insculpta*, *M. attenuata*, *M. vermicula*, *M. turritella*, *M. vineta*, *Cyclonema Leavenworthana*, *C. subangulatum*, *Loxonema Yandellana*, *Eotrochus concavus*, *Bulimorpha bulimiformis*, *B. canaliculata*, *B. elongata*, *Holopea Proutana*, *Naticapsis Carleyana*, *Platyceras acutirobis*, *Bellerophon sublevis*, *B. textilis*, *Nautilus Clarkanus*, *Orthoceras epigrus*, *Spirorbis anulatus*, *S. nodulosus*, *Leperditia carbonaria*, *Conularia Missouriensis*, *Conularia (?)*, *Dichocrinus (?)*

These fossils belong to the St. Louis limestone and for a full description the reader is referred to the twelfth annual report of the State Geologist, it being for the year 1882.

THE FOSSILS OF OTHER LOCALITIES.

At the grade-cut on Paynter's Hill, in Section 27, many of the same fossils are found in the red clay in a good state of preservation, and so eager have been geologists to secure these fossils that the ground has been plowed and raked until not a square yard of surface has escaped the watchful eye of the collector. The overlapping and commingling of the different divisions of the subcarboniferous limestone makes it very difficult in many places to determine the precise boundary between the St. Louis, the Burlington and Keokuk, as the fossils of two or more are found in the same locality. In Section 12 in Washington Township, near the old Franklin Meeting-house, in the bed of the creek are found *Batocrinus chrystyi*, *Goniasteroidocrinus tuberosus*, *Agaricocrinus nodosus*, *Cyathocrinus decadactylus*, *Synbathocrinus* (?), *Dorycrinus ræmeri*.

In Section 36 are found: *Batocrinus remibrachiatus*, *Agaricocrinus nodosus*, *Onychocrinus exculptus*. In Section 3 are found: *Onychaster flexilis*, *Actinocrinus lower*, *Actinocrinus lagunculus*, *Synbathocrinus swallowi*, *Cyathocrinus Harrodi*. East of the Friends' Church on the land of A. J. Parker, is found *Platycrinus Halli*. In Sections 13, 14 and 20 in Washington Township, fine and large specimens of *Pentremites*; *Woodmani* are found, also in Section 4, in Franklin Township. At the railroad cut southwest of Salem, one or two specimens of *Lepidisthes Colletti* have been found. The specimens found in these localities are generally well preserved, and especially those in the vicinity of Canton, which embraces some of the huge forms of the upper Keokuk of Iowa and Nashville, Tenn., are very fine. It will require a critical survey to determine the exact boundaries of the different groups.

BUILDING STONE.

Good building stone can be found in unlimited quantities in almost any locality. In the eastern part of the county is found, in many places, a sandstone which is easily worked when first taken from the quarry, but becomes quite hard after losing its quarry water. It is used mainly for walling cellars and for foundations, and has proved to be quite durable on exposure to the weather. Fine quarries of Oolitic limestone are found in other parts of the county. The quarry formerly owned by Emuel Link, but now owned by Mr. Belknap, has been worked for many years, furnishing thousands of tons of sawed and undressed stone for private and public buildings in Louisville, Chicago and other cities. Mr. Belknap has recently adapted channelers, which greatly enlarge the facilities for quarrying, and the labor is so much modified, that blocks of any size can be obtained and shipped at cheap rates. Orders have been received

recently by the proprietors of this quarry to furnish the stone for the new State House in Florida. This stone is almost a pure carbonate of lime, and shows a wonderful resistance to weathering, retaining the marks of the hammer and chisel after many years of exposure. The average weight of a cubic foot of this stone is 144.28. Lime of an excellent quality is burned at the quarry, supplying a large local demand, besides shipping thousands of bushels to New Albany, Louisville and various other points along the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

CEMENT ROCK.

On the land owned by Francis Elliott, in Franklin Township, Section 7, is seen, cropping out along the branch, a strata of inferior cement rock, containing many geodes. At the bottom of the railroad cut at Harristown is exposed a thickness of from two to five feet of cement rock, but not workable, owing to the geodes found in it. Many of these geodes, although rough and uncouth externally, are filled with nature's purest, brightest gems, and when freshly broken, sparkle with the imprisoned light of past ages.

SAND AND GRAVEL.

Unlimited quantities of gravel for the improvement of roads are found along many of the streams, and can be had for the hauling. All that is needed in order to have good roads is the hauling and spreading the gravel on a properly graded dirt bed. Every spring freshet washes out a new supply to be used during the following summer and fall, which in the last few years has been utilized to the great improvement in our public highways. Sand of a good quality for building purposes is found along the branches and creeks in sufficient quantities to meet the demands for improvements going on throughout the county.

THE CLAYS.

Good clay for the manufacture of bricks and tiling is found in abundance throughout the county. Brick-kilns have been burned in various localities, fully testing the value of the clay, both for brick and tiling. The steady demand for good bricks has justified a liberal investment in their manufacture. The kilns at Salem, under the management of Mr. Alfred Schunn, have turned out in the last ten years millions of the best of brick, which find a ready sale at home at good prices. He has recently added to this branch of industry the manufacture of tiling, in sizes varying from three to eight inches, giving employment to quite a number of hands. The tile factory near Pugh's Mill, on Delaney's Creek, in Monroe Township, turns out a superior quality of tiling, and has proved remunerative both to the manufacturer and to the farmer owning bottom lands in this vicinity. No money will give a better per cent than that invested in underdraining the overflowed lands, not only by the increased

crops, but as a hygienic measure, thus preventing the development of malarial diseases, so common on bottom lands along the water-courses. This branch of industry in this county is in its infancy, and it will not be many years before the frog ponds and swamps will be converted into fertile fields, adding greatly to the agricultural wealth of the county.

COAL DEPOSITS.

It is always important to know what a district of country contains, and it is sometimes of great importance to know what it does not contain. It is frequently asked, "Will coal ever be found in Washington County?" Any one with only a limited knowledge of the rock formations, will unhesitatingly answer no. As has been said, the rocks of Washington County belong to the subcarboniferous age, and consequently we are too low for coal. It is true that seams of coal occur in the subcarboniferous at many places in Pennsylvania and Virginia, but in Indiana the subcarboniferous is known to contain no coal, and it is a useless waste of time and money to search for it. The railroad track at Harristown on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad is 210 feet higher than the track at Mitchell, and 264 feet higher than the surface of the ground at the court house at Paoli. The strata dips to the southwest, throwing our strata under the conglomerate sand rock found in the west part of Orange and the east part of Martin Counties, which is still below the coal. So it will be seen that it is not until we reach the west part of Martin County that we find the true coal measures. The top of Spurgeon Hill is 135 feet higher than the railroad track at Harristown, one of the highest points in the county, but is still too low for coal. A single fossil coal plant has been found near the top of the hill, showing that the higher points would more likely reveal evidences of coal than by digging down in less elevated localities.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

None of the precious metals will ever be found in Washington County, unless in minute quantities, because primitive formations in which mines of gold and silver are found do not exist. It is true we may find small particles of gold in the drift, but to search for it in paying quantities is time misspent. Fine specimens zinc-blende are found in geodes in some localities, making nice cabinet specimens, but valuable for no other purpose. The fabulous stories said to have been handed down through a long line of Indian chiefs in regard to rich silver mines in this county, is credited by some of the pale-faces even now, and nothing but a fruitless search will dispel this delusion from their minds.

CAVES.

There is quite a number of caves in Washington County, varying in size from those of small dimensions to quite extensive caves. These did

not always exist. The rock is of marine origin, and was deposited at the bottom of the subcarboniferous ocean, having a probable depth of from 1,000 to 2,500 feet. Under the pressure of such a depth of water, the material, consisting of comminuted shells of animals and crinoids, was perfectly compressed before hardening. In the process of upheaval, checks and cracks were formed, through which the surface water found its way. Water charged with carbonic acid gas, coming in contact with the limestone in passing through these openings, would enlarge them by uniting with the lime, forming a soluble bicarbonate of lime. This process continuing through the ceaseless round of untiring time would continue to enlarge these openings, forming rivulets, which would finally become large subterranean rivers. When these openings became too large for the water to entirely fill them, the carbonic acid still carried on the work of dissolving the limestone. Such was the process by which caves were formed. One of the caves in Monroe Township in Section 19, known as "House's Cave," has been explored to a considerable distance, its fine stalactites exciting the wonder and admiration of the explorer, but vandal hands have shorn it of much of its former beauty and grandeur. From some of these caves streams of water run. "Cave Spring," situated in Madison Township, Section 34, on the land of J. A. Cravens, takes its name from the beautiful cave from which it issues. From a cave in Howard Township, Section 11, a stream of water runs sufficiently large to propel extensive machinery. In the waters of this spring swim eyeless fish. Organ Spring took its name from the sound, resembling that of an organ, made by the water as it flowed from a beautiful cave, situated in Howard Township. In later years this sound has ceased owing to the damming up the water to run machinery. Clifty Creek has its origin from a cave in Brown Township, Section 14. The scenery in this locality is highly romantic, and could be made a pleasant rural summer resort. A cave on the land of Emanuel Link, near Salem, has been visited and explored by many persons, and it has always paid the visitor for the time and trouble. There are caves in other localities of which mention might be made, all showing the cavernous nature of the St. Louis limestone. Future explorations may develop caves in Washington County that will rival the famous Wyandotte Cave of Harrison County.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

The mineral springs of the county have not as yet been sufficiently tested, to give them more than a local reputation. A spring on the land of Mary Fultz, in Franklin Township, Section 30, yielded on analysis made by Prof. E. T. Cox: Chloride sodium, bicarbonate lime, sulphate of lime, bicarbonate magnesia, sulphate magnesia, sulphate soda, sulphate of iron. Its virtues as a medicinal agent have not been fully tested, but will no doubt be found to act beneficially as an aperient, alterative and

tonic. The mineral well of J. W. Underwood, situated in Jefferson Township, Section 26, affords an ample supply of medicated water which had been analyzed by Prof. H. A. Clark, of the Ohio Medical College, and found to contain sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, sulphuric acid, hydro-chloric acid, carbolic acid, phosphoric acid. The water has been tested and found to be highly beneficial in diseases of the digestive and urinary organs. Many other springs throughout the county, although their waters have not been analyzed, give ample evidence of possessing medical qualities, and it is only a matter of time when these springs will become known and be the resort of invalids, thus saving expensive trips to the seashore and elsewhere. The salt well between Canton and Salem on the land of Mary Ann Trueblood, in Section 15, over half a century ago, furnished a local supply of salt, but now there remain only faint traces of the locality where the hardy pioneer "earned his salt."

TIMBER.

The variety and quality of timber in Washington County will compare favorably with that of any other county in the State. At the time of the early settlement of the county it was magnificently wooded with white, black and chestnut oak, white and black walnut, beech, hickory, ash, elm, sugar tree, chestnut, sycamore, poplar, gum, dogwood, sassafras, wild cherry, and some other varieties of less note. Much of the valuable timber was recklessly destroyed in the original clearings. As the population increased, the demand for timber for different purposes continued to make sad havoc with much of the best timber, and an active demand at home and abroad has been so steady for black walnut, wild cherry and poplar, that now it is seldom we see those grand old monarchs that once were the pride of our primeval forest. The boy who lives fifty years from now will be slow in believing that we had such large forest trees. One of those giant poplars was cut on the land of William Brewer, Section 32, south of Salem, in the year 1878, that measured eight feet across the stump. The tree made six logs twelve feet long. It took fourteen horses to haul the first cut to Salem, where it was sawed into five-eighth inch lumber by Col. L. D. Sayles. It made 3,000 feet of lumber, many of the planks measuring forty-two inches wide. The entire tree made 12,000 feet of lumber. The enormous amount of wild cherry, black walnut and yellow poplar sawed into lumber in the county, and shipped to eastern cities, may be roughly estimated when we learn that one single saw-mill, that of Col. Sayles, has annually for the past thirteen years averaged 750,000 feet of lumber, while the county is dotted all over with mills running constantly. The tempting prices offered for good timber have in many instances induced land-holders to part with all their merchantable timber, and in some cases it has led to the neglect of the more legitimate business of the farm, and to a depreciation in the value

of real estate. The timber once recklessly destroyed on many tracts of land, would now, if standing, be worth more than the land on which it grew.

CHAPTER II.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

INDIAN HISTORY—THE CESSION TREATIES—THE INDIANS WHO INHABITED THIS COUNTRY—THE RANGERS AND MILITIA—THE OX FAMILY—CAPTURE OF JIMMY AND JOHNNY—DEATH OF THE SOLIDAS—THE FORTS, STOCKADES, BLOCK-HOUSES, ETC. — THE SCOUTS — ANECDOTES — THE MOUNDS AND THEIR CONTENTS.

IT is conceded by the authority of historians of the Indian tribes, notably Schoolcraft, Tucker and others, that originally upon the settlement of this country by the whites all of the present Indiana was the domain of the Miamis. According to the statement of Little Turtle or Mish-e-ken-o-quah, the head chief of the Miamis and one of the most intelligent and renowned warriors of the aboriginal tribes, made at the treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio, the original tract of country occupied by the Miamis was bounded about as follows: Beginning at Detroit, thence south to the Scioto River, thence down the same to the Ohio River, thence down the same to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the Wabash to near Covington, Ind., thence north to the southern point of Lake Michigan, thence east to Detroit. This was the Miami land until about a century ago. The whites being stronger constantly encroached upon the hunting-grounds of the Indians in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, and the latter gradually kept retiring westward, relinquishing by compulsory desertion at first and cession treaties later the land owned for centuries by their forefathers. The retiring Indians, often depleted by periodical border wars of long and bloody continuance, were forced for tribal protection to sue for adoption into the stronger tribes on the west whose strength had not yet been partially crushed by the invading and land-relentless whites. This procedure eventually led to the great Miami Confederacy, composed of the original Miamis and the "permitted" tribes which had been driven westward. Among these "permitted" tribes were the Delawares, the Shawnees, the Kickapoos, the Wyandots, the Senecas and other fragmentary tribes. The Piankeshaws and Weas seem to be related to the Miamis, or had previously united with them.

THE EARLY INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

The territory now comprising the county of Washington, with the exception of a small portion of the southwest corner, was acquired of the

Delawares, Miamis, Piankeshaws and other tribes by the treaty of Grouseland, held near Vincennes, August 21, 1805. The excepted southwest corner was acquired the year before. The Delawares seem to have had the greatest claim to the land of this county and mainly occupied it, though Miamis, Piankeshaws, and occasionally straggling Pottawattomies or Wyandots were seen by the first settlers. There was no celebrated permanent Indian village in this county at the time of white settlement, but there were seen in numerous places open plats of ground which, doubtless, for years had been cultivated by the Indians. There were also a half dozen or more temporary villages on the streams, comprising ten to twenty families who lived in wigwams built for a few months, while the hunting, fishing or trapping season lasted.

THE RANGERS AND MILITIA.

At the time of first settlement, and prior to the year 1811, the whites and Indians lived in comparative peace and friendliness as neighbors. But when it became known later that a war was brewing, the Indians left for the North and soon became the allies of Great Britain. Soon after this they began to invade the white settlements in war parties, in paint and feathers, to pillage, burn and murder. This led to the formation of militia companies and companies of mounted rangers, who were regularly sworn into the service of the United States. As early as March, 1811, Zachariah Lindley, afterward so well known in Orange County, was made Captain of a militia company in that territory, where he then lived, and James McVey was his First Lieutenant. Numerous companies were formed in Harrison County, to which Washington was then attached. At that time the entire county composed the Fifth Militia Regiment, the officers being, John Tipton, Colonel; John DePauw, Major, and the following Captains: Absalom Sargent, James McKinney, John Bell, Zachariah Lindley, George French, John McVey, Noah Wright, John Beck and Henry Dewalt, who were succeeded by the following among others: Samuel Huston, George French, Charles Busey and John Royse. Among the Lieutenants were: Joseph Shields, Elijah Veach, William Cunningham, Jacob Zenor, who was afterward Captain and Major, Jesse Durham, John Carter, John Maris, E. C. Hunter and others. Upon the formation of Washington County in 1814, it was given a separate regiment—the Ninth. The order for the formation of this regiment was given January 10, 1814, and John DePauw was commissioned Colonel, and to him a dedimus was issued by the Territorial Governor to swear into the service the officers and men of the regiment. The first Captains of the Ninth Regiment were Deney, Huston, French, Sargent, Beck, Dewalt, Busey, Royse, Jerry Rankin and Samuel Maris. Some of them were soon succeeded by Clifton Glazebrook, William Kennedy, Jesse Roberts, Jesse Durham, Noah Wright, John Maxwell and others. Jesse Roberts

and William Hoggatt served early as Majors. The above men were about all the militia officers until after the war.

The Indians did not become really dangerous until 1812, but before that date confined their depredations mostly to horse-stealing. As the settlers were poor, and horses were scarce and very valuable, the magnitude of the act was much greater than at present. During the winter of 1811-12, over 100 Indians wintered in the vicinity of Spark's Ferry, and committed no depredations until they left the following spring. During the winter small detachments of them, to the number of a half dozen or more, located temporarily along the streams of the county to hunt, trap, and trade with the whites, and it was not until the spring of 1812 that they "took up the hatchet" in earnest. The battle of Tippecanoe, the 7th of November, 1811, had subdued them, but the continuance of the war with Great Britain led them also to keep up desultory raids on the white settlements.

THE CAPTURE OF TWO CHILDREN.

One of the temporary villages was on Royses Lick near the store kept by Dr. Lamb. Here "Old Ox," a Delaware chief and his family and immediate followers were established. "Tow-Head" was the son of Ox, and was treacherous and savage. A white man named McCullough had married Tow-Head's sister, and a little boy "Sammy" was the issue. While the Indians remained there Sammy was often visited by two little white boys of his own age, living near by, named Jimmy and Johnny. When the Indians all left the next spring, which they did suddenly after committing theft, robbery, murder, etc., Jimmy and Johnny were stolen. The act was planned beforehand, and was well executed. Upon the solicitation of "Mrs. Ox" the little boys went over one afternoon to play with Sammy. They remained until after dark, and when their parents went to bring them home they found the Indian camp deserted and the boys gone. They roused the neighborhood and continued the search during the night, but without finding either Indians or boys. Early the next morning came reports from various portions of the county of the thievish or bloody raids of the Indians and their hasty departure for the Wabash north. The friends of the stolen boys also found their horses missing. A small squad of resolute men started in pursuit in hopes of recovering the stolen property as well as the boys, but they did not succeed, and returned after going as far north as Monroe County. A little later than the others a full company of militia under Henry Dewalt started in pursuit, but came back after following the main body of Indians far north. It afterward transpired that to prevent capture or pursuit, some half dozen of Ox's family had not gone north with the main body of Indians, but had gone to the mouth of Muscatatuck River, where they had concealed themselves until the ardor of pursuit was over, when they resumed their journey, going north to the main village on the Wabash near

Lafayette. On the way one night Jimmy and Johnny were rolled in blankets and laid to sleep against a big log on the side of which a fire was kept burning. During the night the fire crept along and communicated with Jimmy's blanket. In a few minutes he was enveloped in flames, and was so badly burned before it could be put out that the Indians the next morning tomahawked and scalped him rather than to have him with them longer. Johnny was kept captive for some time, but at last was sold to some white man and finally was adopted by a family in this county named Menaugh. This little boy who knew not his real name was John L. Menaugh, who for so many years was well known to the people of the county.

THE MURDER OF THE SOLIDAS.

The day before the departure of the Indians witnessed two bloody tragedies in the county. In what is now Monroe Township lived Robert Ellison, for whom Daniel Solida worked at clearing, etc. Solida was a man of great strength, and had participated in the battle of Tippecanoe the preceding November, at which he had killed several Indians and taken their scalps. During the winter of 1811-12, this fact was made known to the Indians encamped on White River, and when they left they resolved to kill him. Early on the day mentioned Solida and Ellison went out to hunt their horses, and having found some of them Ellison came back with them, leaving Solida to continue the search for the others. This he did, and while passing through a dense grove of big trees was suddenly set upon by probably six or eight Indians and killed. He was shot, tomahawked and scalped, and left dead and mangled on the ground. On the same day and about the same time and under much the same circumstances, another murder occurred in Jefferson Township. Jacob Solida, brother of Daniel, and a man equally as strong and active, who had likewise made himself conspicuous at the battle of Tippecanoe and elsewhere against the Indians, had been working for Richard Newkirk, and the two went out on the fatal morning to hunt their stock. While thus engaged they passed into an Indian ambush and were fired upon. Both were wounded, Solida severely and Newkirk slightly, and the latter by hard running managed to escape. Solida could not run very fast and was easily overtaken and dispatched. Under what circumstances he died cannot be known, but the ground around where he was found bore witness that he fought heroically for his life. He was overpowered, stabbed, tomahawked and scalped. What injury he inflicted upon his enemies is not known, but it is reasonable to conclude that some of them paid dearly for the life they took. The earth was torn up, and here and there covered with other blood than that of the settler. As soon as these two murders became known, E. D. Logan with a company of militia started in pursuit, but after going to Bean Blossom Creek in Monroe County,

returned without success. The Indians made good their escape with their stolen horses and other booty.

THE FORTS AND BLOCK-HOUSES.

Immediately succeeding these attacks the settlers of the county flew for protection to the few block-houses that had been erected, and hastily built others, in all numbering about fifteen in the county. These were located, so far as can be learned, as follows: Two called Beck's Forts near John Beck's; one called Lick Fort, at Royse's Lick; one at Samuel Catlin's, three miles north of Fredericksburg; one near Kossuth in Monroe Township, called Logan's Fort; one called the Hattabaugh Fort near Plattsburg; one at Salem, where John Manley lives; one near Harriestown; one three miles southwest of Salem; one near Livonia; one near the Quaker Church; one called Brock's Fort, on the land of W. L. Reyman; one on Section 7 in the northwest part of Franklin Township; one called the Fleener Fort, near Wesley Jones', and very likely others, the location of which could not be learned. These "forts" were usually heavy log-cabins provided with port-holes from which to shoot, and furnished to accommodate several families; but in some instances real forts were built as at Hattabaugh's inclosure in Monroe Township, where a row of log-cabins, provided with port-holes, etc., was built together with a high block-house at each end, and then all surrounded by a high fence of heavy slabs planted firmly in the ground, and leaving a space of about a rod around the cabins. Several of these block-houses or forts had been built before the general uprising, and after that others were hastily erected and occupied by the families of the settlers. In the Hattabaugh Fort were gathered the families of Robert Ellison, Dempsey Rice, Thomas Denny, Elisha Driskell, Elijah Rinker, Isaac Beeler, George Hattabaugh, John Ramsey and others. At Brock's Fort were those of George Brock, George Brock, Jr., Adam Barnett, William Gordon, Frederick Neighdever, William Kemp, William Natherton and others. At Young's Fort were Joseph Reyman, Isaac Miller, Jacob Miller, John Neighdever, Henry Carter, Benjamin Nicholson, James Young and Martin Putoff. At Logan's Fort were William Logan, Adam Housh, E. Pitts, Western Hattabaugh, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Denny. Dewalt's Fort was full, but their names cannot be given. Beck's Forts were also full to overflowing. Many were in McNight's Fort in Franklin Township. The fort near Sinking Spring, Madison Township, was large and contained about a dozen families. The wives, children and helpless were crowded into these forts, while the men armed and organized to be in readiness for any attack. About this time a raid was made into Brown and Jefferson Townships, and horses were stolen, owned by the Driskells *et al.* In September, 1812, occurred the Pigeon Roost massacre, in Scott County, near Vienna. Seventeen women and children were murdered, and the

Indians fled, but as quickly as possible were pursued by several companies, one from this county commanded by Henry Dewalt. Among those from this county in this pursuit were Henry Dewalt, Arthur Parr, John Dunlap, Stephen Shipman, Thomas and James Thompson, Tart Fordyce, Levi Wright, Noah Wright, John and Daniel Zink, John Thompson and a few others. The pursuit was so rapid that the Indians were caught up with near Columbus, this State, where a little skirmish occurred; though the Indians were not captured, doubtless several were wounded or killed. John Zink was wounded mortally in the bowels, from which he soon died and was brought home and buried near Salem.

THE BORDER SCOUTS, ETC.

In 1812 and 1813 all the northern border of the county was patrolled day and night by white scouts. These men were the most experienced in Indian and woodcraft, and several had had years of experience in Indian warfare. Micajah Calloway, the friend and companion of Daniel Boone, who had figured prominently in many of the encounters with Indians now read of in books, was, perhaps, the leader of these scouts. John Beck, an experienced Indian fighter, who had fought at the battle of Tippecanoe, was another of these scouts. These guards did excellent service, as they anticipated several attacks of considerable force, which would have doubtless resulted in several deaths if not extensive massacres. In one of these raids a man named Spurgeon, near Vallonia, was killed, and at others the Flinns and Guthries, near Leesville, and Pierre, the trapper, were shot. Another raid into the eastern side of the county resulted in the death of John Huffman, and the wounding of a young woman in the breast. Two children were carried into captivity, one of whom was afterward returned, but the fate of the other is not known to this day. In the county were several old Indian fighters who scorned the protection of the forts and were very active, going far up into the Indian country to anticipate attacks. Two were named Pavey and Miller. Micajah Calloway could go anywhere, and outwit the red natives every time. In June, 1813, three or four companies of rangers and militia, under the guidance of these scouts, made a sudden raid on several Indian villages on the west fork of White River and reduced them to ashes, together with a considerable quantity of corn and other supplies. The braves, who had for some time been harrassing the border, had their headquarters there, and it was thus determined to root them out. The plan was successful. Vallonia was a central point where was stationed a company of rangers, who frequently retaliated Indian raids and attacks. They had a fort and stockade there.

INCIDENTS, ETC.

Numerous anecdotes could be told, though there is space but for a few. About sundown one evening at McNight's Fort a young woman

went out to milk a cow, and while thus engaged was terribly frightened to observe a big Indian peering at her from behind a distant tree. She was not long in finishing her work after that, and though very nervous, sauntered as if nothing had crossed her mind toward the fort. She entered, closed the door, and told what she had seen. Instantly preparations were made to warmly receive the red visitors. The port-holes were manned and arms and ammunition were quickly prepared. It soon transpired that William Tokay had personated an Indian to see what effect it would have on the fort. He was satisfied. John Beck commanded a company of rangers at the battle of Tippecanoe, in November, 1811. Upon the return of the men a volley was fired at Beck's Hill. This volley was heard a long distance and gave rise to the report that the settlers there had been attacked by the Indians. About that time a fire, which had been started in the woods, threw up large volumes of smoke, and the report also went out that the Indians were burning the cabins and murdering the settlers. People hastily gathered in strong cabins and forts and made the best preparations possible for defense, but soon the delusion was dispelled. In early times there was quite an Indian village near Zink's Quarry, west of Salem. It is asserted that an old Indian squaw, possessed of much eccentricity, was condemned to death here for being a witch or the like, and was burned at the stake.

MOUNDS AND THEIR CONTENTS.

Apparently the Mound Builders had but little to do with Washington County. Scattered over the ground, however, are numerous evidences of their presence here, in times antedating authentic history. So far as can be learned, they left within the limits of the county no forts or military enclosures and but very few earth-works of any character. In Brown Township is one or more mounds which when opened many years ago was found to contain human bones, ashes and charcoal and fragments of pottery and charred animal bones. In the southwestern part of the county mounds have also been discovered, though what they contain can not be stated. On the Joseph Trueblood farm, Washington Township, was a mound which was examined many years ago by persons living in that vicinity. In it were found human bones in a decomposed state, fragments of pottery and flint arrow heads. Since then this mound has been farmed over and is now almost level with the surface of the ground.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY—WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—OLD SETTLERS—INDUSTRIES AND INCIDENTS—THE SALINE RESERVES—RAILWAY DISASTER—POSEY TOWNSHIP—SETTLERS, INDUSTRIES, INCIDENTS, ETC.—BROWN TOWNSHIP—PIONEERS, MILLS, STORIES, ETC.—COURTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES—JACKSON TOWNSHIP—SETTLEMENT—INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—ANECDOTES—JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—PIONEERS, MANUFACTURES, STORES, POSTOFFICES, LOG-ROLLINGS, ETC.—HOWARD TOWNSHIP—SETTLERS, MILLS, FACTORIES, STORIES, ETC.—PIERCE TOWNSHIP—SETTLEMENT, FACTORIES, ADVENTURES, ETC.—POLK TOWNSHIP—PIONEERS, DISTILLERIES, POSTOFFICES, ETC.—VERNON TOWNSHIP—SETTLEMENT, ETC.—GIBSON TOWNSHIP—INDUSTRIES AND INCIDENTS—FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP—ITS GROWTH, ETC.—MONROE TOWNSHIP—MILLS, STORES, DISTILLERIES, ETC.—MADISON TOWNSHIP—ANECDOTES.

LONG before any white family became permanent residents of Washington County, and even before Indiana Territory was organized to say nothing of the State Government, and while the Indians and wild animals were sole owners of the soil, hunters, prospectors, adventurers and squatters visited its borders. This carries the reader back to the year 1800 and earlier, for it is certain that soon after that date permanent settlers located here, and they were always preceded by that semi-barbarous nomadic class of human beings known as squatters. It is doubtless true that inasmuch as permanent settlers followed hard after the year 1800, squatters lived and thrived here prior to that date. While this is reasonable to conclude, and is undoubtedly true, detailed statements cannot be given, as the squatters had no reliable historian, and their public achievements accordingly will sleep in eternal oblivion. The first settlers found evidences of white occupancy at Royce's Lick and at other places along the principal streams where living springs poured their welcome streams from the cool caverns of the ground. Small Indian villages were to be seen in a dozen places in the county, and the heavy forests, broken here and there by small tracts of prairie, were full of deer, bears, wolves, coons, panthers, wild turkeys, etc., etc.

SETTLEMENT IN WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The name of the first permanent settler cannot be indicated with certainty. George Brock, a hardy German, came from the Old Dominion and located in several places in what is now Washington County, in 1807, living upon the game killed in hunting. He was a good hunter and was prospecting with a view of bringing his family out for permanent location. The following year he came out and settled on Section 8.

With him came his son George Brock, Jr., and sons-in-law Adam Barnett and Frederick Neidiffer. Jesse Spurgeon came about the same time as Brock, and some accounts fix his date of settlement at 1805. He first squatted near Canton and later located near Harristown. Judge Godlove Kemp located above Salem in 1808, and his son William, born February 17, 1811, was probably the first child born in the township, if not the county. In 1809 Col. Henry Dewalt, Roger Thompson, William Gordon, Andrew Pitts, P. Wright, William Netherton and Benjamin Brewer settled in the township. Dewalt settled on Section 14. Thompson located near Canton. His cabin was of round logs, was 16x18 feet, one room, stick and clay chimney, no windows, except a port-hole, one door of slabs. Gordon, afterward a merchant in Salem, located north of that town. Mr. Wright settled where his grandson Adam H. now lives. Brewer entered the land where Salem now stands. After 1809 the settlement in the vicinity of Canton and all over Washington Township was rapid. Micajah Calloway was one of the earliest, and was quite a celebrity, owing to his bloody dealings with the Indians. Others were James Davis, William Wright, Andrew Little, Isaac Miller, Jacob Miller, John Neidiffer, Henry Carter, James Young, Martin Putoff, Caleb Trueblood and Thomas Hodges. Samuel Lindley located in Sections 9 and 10 in 1811. Joseph Reyman came from Kentucky in 1811 and settled two miles north of Salem, where William L. now lives. John W. Coffey located near Harristown the same year. Henry Wilson, Elisha Hobbs, James Overman, Nicholas Harrison and John L. Menaugh came about the same time. A little later (about 1812 or 1813) came William Grace, C. W. Jones, Josiah Spurgeon, Isaac Overshiner, Samuel Denny, William Spurgeon and many others. Still later came Adam Cauble, Peter Zink, Jonathan Lyon, Matthew Coffin, Nathan Trueblood, James Trueblood, Abel Trueblood, Lewis Woody, Zachary Nixon, Lewis Crowe, Mr. Hensley, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Smith, William Pitts, Thomas Pitts, Alexander Little, Arthur Parr, John Fleenor and many others. By 1815 the township was quite thickly dotted with log-cabins and clearings. The following men who voted at Salem in 1828 were yet living in the county in 1879.

CATALOGUE OF OLD SETTLERS.

Peter Zink, Solomon Beverly, Henry Snyder, Henry Plowman, L. Herthel, G. Van Meter, A. Colglazier, P. Mann, Daniel Dawalt, John Spear, L. J. Reyman, Adam Cauble, Elias Davis, J. H. Callaway, W. G. Warriner, D. D. Hamilton, Charles Cauble, Z. King, Robert Logan, David Voyles, L. Overshiner, John Hardin, Aaron Anderson, George Trabue, H. Rutherford, John Cravens, William Robertson, Samuel Hinds, James G. May, J. W. Reyman, T. Cutshaw, Norval Peugh, William Spurgeon, John Gilstrap, John Sloan, James Wilson, Henry Johnson, William Baker, Zach. Collier, Robert Harrison, Luke Barrett, John

Green, Joseph Wells, M. Flynn, John Wire, John Grimes, Hiram Hosea, Abram Wells, Samuel Nichols, William Curtis, William Dowlin, J. Lockenour, A. Mundin, Benjamin Moore, William Shultz, B. Childers, David Patton, J. L. Anderson, Jacob Horner, Abram Herring, Joseph Walton, N. Underwood, Isaiah Coulter, R. Sullivan, Evans Wright, William Walker, William D. Clark, Levi Knight, Joseph Hodgen, Jesse Stanley, Samuel Huston, Ed Turner, M. Huston, W. P. Trueblood, James Trueblood, John Harned, Thomas Green, Eli Stalker, Hiram Kyte, A. Johnson, Thomas Williams, John Cane, William Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Aaron Martin, Thomas Tatlock, Elijah Stanley, J. Winslow, Rolla Martin, S. Redfield, Benjamin Stephenson, Charles D. Green, John Huston, E. W. Martin, Stephen Martin, John Kedlin, N. Hamilton, W. T. Holmes.

COUNTRY INDUSTRIES.

The first mill in the township was the one generally known as the Samuel Lindley horse-mill, and was built the spring of 1811 by a man named Hoggatt, near where the Friends' Meeting House now is on Section 8. It was operated by horse-power, and when the wheat was ground it was bolted by sifting it into an ash trough. Lindley afterward got it, and did a big business for years. James Young built a horse-mill on his farm, also, very early (1814), and operated it for many years. George Brock, Sr., and William Gordon operated the first distilleries, each only having one copper still.

Matthew Coffin entered on Section 9 in 1819, but did not come out until 1815, but his three sons-in-law, James Overman, Henry Wilson and Elisha Hobbs, came out previous to the war of 1812. Coffin started the first tannery in about 1820, and it was built by John W. Reyman. This was the first regular tannery, although previous to this time the settlers would do their own tanning in a wooden trough.

Probably Andrew Weir, who did not come in until about 1824, built the second tannery, and it was the most extensive one in the township. It was located almost adjoining Salem on the north.

The first saw-mill in the township was built by William Lindley, Sr., about a mile south of where Salem now stands, in 1812. It was a sash saw, and operated by water-power from the Lick Fork of Blue River.

HUNTING INCIDENTS.

A singular incident occurred in 1814. Mr. Netherton was on his way to the raising of William Gordon's hewed-log-house, and when on the farm now owned by Joseph M. Reyman he discovered a big bear. His dog began to bark at and bite the bear, so that the animal climbed a big ash tree, and when up about forty feet laid himself squarely between the fork of the tree. The noise aroused those at Mr. Gordon's, and after one or two shots had been fired by the boys old Micajah Callaway stepped

back, and taking careful aim shot the bear through the brain. Down it tumbled, dead. It weighed about 400 pounds, and after skinning it the flesh was divided up into an equal number of pieces with the heads of the families present. Joseph Reyman turned his back, and William Gordon would put his hands on a piece, and say to Reyman, "Whose piece is this?" Reyman would answer with the name of some one present, and thus the bear was amicably divided. Jacob Miller was a great hunter.

In about 1825 a large bear was started up in the cemetery at Salem, where it had gone probably to speculate on death. A posse of citizens was soon in hot pursuit, and finally after a hard chase it was overtaken and killed by F. D. Badger. It was hauled to Salem on a sled, and weighed when dressed over 400 pounds. Over 100 persons ate of its flesh.

THE SALINE RESERVES.

The only two sections in the county reserved for saline purposes were 15 in Township 2 north, Range 4 east, and 28, in Township 3 north, Range 4 east. The latter became known as Evan's Lick, and the former as Royce's Lick. Efforts were made in early years to manufacture salt, though without success in greatly paying quantities. The land was leased to residents by superintendents appointed by the Governor. In the thirties the land was sold, and the proceeds were turned over to the Common School Fund. A store was established at Royce's Lick probably as early as 1808 by Dr. Simeon Lamb, who did considerable trade with the Indians. The salt of the wells was, poor though it was, in great demand. It sold as high as \$12 a bushel, it is said. The statement is made that the Lick was named for a squatter named Royce, who located there to barter with the Indians as early as 1800.

A DREADFUL RAILWAY DISASTER.

In 1884 a shocking accident occurred at the Blue River railway bridge in this township. A sudden and unprecedented flood had washed beneath and undermined the middle pier of the bridge, and through this weak structure the morning express train from Chicago was precipitated without warning while under rapid speed. The news flew like wild fire, and a large crowd soon collected. The entire train took fire, and was consumed. Seven persons were killed, as follows: Charles Sanford, express messenger; C. B. Thompson, of Canton, this county; Rev. Jacob Helfrich, of New Albany; Andrew Echler, of Louisville; Mr. Saylor, of Orleans; Allen Slayton, of Orange County, and an unknown man. Besides these there were about fifteen injured.

SETTLEMENT OF POSEY TOWNSHIP.

Thomas Polston was probably the first settler in this township. He settled near where Frederickburg now is, in 1805. Martin Royce, with his

sons, John, William and Martin, came about the same time, or at least not later than 1806, and settled where the village now is. Charles Bailey and Elijah Harriman settled near there in 1808, and John Butler the same year, and a year later Benjamin King. Jacob Doan located on Honey Creek where a squatter had previously been, in 1809. He was the first permanent settler on that creek. Jacob and Abram Colglazier settled there a little later, about 1810. James McGrew located on the creek about 1811 or 1812. John Chenoweth settled in 1815 on the same Creek. William Dennen, a bachelor, squatted on the land a year or two previously. Aaron Rollins settled south of Hardinsburg about 1815. Jacob Horner came in 1816 and bought out a man named Linthecum, paying him \$25 for his claim. He lived on the place where Thompson Horner now lives. He kept a tavern, and after the pike was built moved up to it. William and Isaac Lofton came probably before 1810. The former settled where Alexander Lofton now lives, and the latter at the forks of the river, a short distance from Fredericksburg. Peter McMickle, Thomas Bently and Evans Hinton were also early settlers at Fredericksburg. McMickle came first. He was a shoemaker. He went from house to house making shoes, as was then the custom. Peter Ollis in 1818 settled on the place now owned by Mr. Richards. Widow Andrews, a mother-in-law of Samuel Horner, came about 1818. Her husband died while on the way to the county. Hepner, father-in-law of Linthecum, before mentioned, lived on the place opposite to him. John Dollins also lived on the same place. E. C. Hunter, who came as early as 1816, settled about one-half a mile below McPheeters' Mill. John Gregg, who was an influential man at the time, and who was elected Magistrate, settled about 1817 on the place where George Bailor lives. Samuel Haines in 1816 lived on the Wadkins place. Jacob Harris and William Cathcart also settled before 1816 below Fredericksburg. John McPheeters and John Rue were also early settlers.

EARLY TOWNSHIP INDUSTRIES.

John Royse built a grist-mill on Blue River about one and one-half miles below Fredericksburg about 1814. It was twice burned, and rebuilt both times. It did a very good business for those days. A few years later Elijah Harriman built a mill a little lower down on the river. John McPheeters built a mill on Mutton Fork of Blue River, one mile and a quarter east of Fredericksburg, in 1813. There is a steam saw and grist-mill on the same site now operated by McPheeters & Crim. About 1832 Samuel Hogan built a mill on Blue River below the town. It changed hands several times and is now in disuse. Benjamin Radcliffe had a water-mill and distillery on Honey Creek, where it makes its appearance on Section 14. They were in operation in 1830. Peter Peyton also had a distillery and water-mill near Hardinsburg at about the same time. Nicholas Smith had a distillery at the Mitchell Spring. James Ferguson

had a distillery in operation in 1820 at Fredericksburg. William Lofton operated one on the Salem Fork of Blue River. Edwin C. Hunter owned one near McPheeters' Mill, between 1820 and 1830. John McPheeters also had one at his mill. Jacob Horner bought McPheeters' distillery and moved it to his place. He kept a tavern and made whisky mainly to supply his guests. William Lofton owned a tan-yard where his distillery was. It was only a small one, and for a joke the boys used sometimes to call to him at night and tell him to take it in as it was going to rain. Joseph Harris had one in Old Fredericksburg which did a good business for that time. It was in operation in 1816. At about the time the pike was made (1838-39) horse-racing was a favorite amusement. A quarter mile straight track was graded on Alvin Grove's farm, now owned by N. H. Cadle.

SETTLEMENT OF BROWN TOWNSHIP.

It is quite certainly established that the Driskell family were the first permanent settlers of Brown Township. They came from Kentucky and settled on the Horner farm in the spring of 1810. William Robertson, John Graham, John Hammersly, Elijah and Elisha Driskell were early settlers. Hammersly built the first grist-mill in the township, and soon added a distillery, and both have been conducted to a greater or less extent since under various owners. The location is now known as Clifty Mill, Section 14, and the property is now owned by Henry Robertson. By an early act of the Legislature Twin Creek was declared a public highway for boating, and was ordered to be worked (cleared of logs, etc.) under a superintendent, as roads were managed. Dr. Alexander Clark was an early physician and had the first and probably the only tannery in the township. Settlers did their own tanning largely. The first doctor was Ezra Child, father of Dr. Child, of Claysville, who settled in about 1817. He was also an exhorter of the Methodist Church. Abner Mather was a blacksmith. Old Col. Lemon was an early settler. Eliab Sayles was an early blacksmith, and was widely known as an excellent edge-tool maker. Michael Willfong was an old settler, as were also David Boyden, Mr. Jenkins, Elijah Nicholson and Asher Wilcox. The latter built a corn cracker and had a carding machine very early. Early settlers would pull their corn off the stalks with the husks on, and would pile it up by the crib, invite in the neighbor boys, and the women would ask in the neighbor girls to quilt, and all would put in the day working, with plenty of whisky as a stimulant. At night a dance or kissing bee would be the reward, and probably a fight or two to enliven the monotony. Log rollings were conducted on a similar plan. Ezra Davis came in 1819. Joel Caulkins, a resident of York State, hearing of this country, determined to emigrate. He heard that hops were in great demand in the new Eldorado, and accordingly sold his farm, taking the entire pay in hops to be sold at a good profit to the country distilleries. On

arriving here he learned that he was misinformed, and he lost his farm for little or nothing. He settled on Section 24 in about 1819, and owing to his hop transaction, the neighborhood in time became known as the "Hop Neighborhood," and later the "Hop School District." On the consolidation of the Thompson District above with the Hop District below it became known as the "Hop-Thompson District," by which it is yet designated. Ruel Barnard, a wheelwright and chairmaker by trade, and brother-in-law to Mr. Caulkins, also settled in about 1819. Among the first saw-mills was that of Joseph Hammersly and a brother below the Clifty Mill. It was on Clifty Creek, whose water furnished power to a sash, or "up and down" saw. David Boyden, a pioneer, laid out a town on the farm now owned by Wesley Woodward in about 1824, and named it Boydenville. It never rose higher than a "paper town."

A FIGHT WITH A BEAR, A DEER, ETC.

John Hammersly and three brothers—Isaac, Abram and Andrew—came from New York at a very early day. Isaac was a celebrated hunter, and oftentimes with "Betty," his pet gun, would do wonderful deeds. On one occasion, with his two ferocious cur dogs, "Old Ike," as he was universally called, started out on one of his expeditions, and before going very far discovered a big bear up a chestnut tree. The animal was comfortably seated on a large limb browsing in the surrounding boughs and gorging himself on the tender nuts which grew in great profusion. The range was point blank, and at the crack of the rifle the bear fell with a crash to the ground, and being but slightly wounded, made a furious dash at Old Ike, who stood his ground bravely and endeavored to beat off the animal with his gun stock. The dogs immediately joined in the fray, and proved themselves devoted to their master by courageous attacks on the hind quarters of Bruin. With one stroke of the paw Old Ike's gun went flying through the air and he began to feel as though his last days had passed. With a paw on each shoulder the bear crushed him to the ground, but being so terribly lacerated by the dogs' fangs did not stop to complete the work of destruction, but with a snort started to run, with the dogs nipping his hind quarters in a very unpleasant way. He soon was compelled to ascend another tree, when Old Ike, who had not been seriously hurt, reloaded, and taking better aim, shot him dead and carried off his hide as a trophy. At another time he was out hunting during the deer mating season, and found a big buck in the woods. With a quick aim he drew bead and fired. The buck, with an angry shake of the head, started for him, and if on open ground would have proven a formidable enemy. There was a large tree that had fallen over leaving enough room underneath for him to crawl, but not large enough for the deer to do so, and too large for it to jump. For thirty minutes the deer would run around only to find

Old Ike on the opposite side, and then finding he could not reach him evidently became disgusted and started off for good, leaving Old Ike out of breath gladly watching his departure. Again he had wounded a buck which had started for him, and for a long time chased him around a large tree. The old man, after innumerable trials, and failures, managed to reload his rifle on the run, but had to do so without patching. Gaining a little on the deer, he suddenly turned, and like a flash fired. The bullet pierced the deer's head and it dropped dead. At one time Old Ike with "Betty" and his two dogs were out and while looking around his attention was attracted by a tremendous racket two hundred yards distant, between his dogs and some animal, he could not see what. Creeping cautiously up he beheld a large panther, or "painter," as he called it, in conflict with his dogs. The panther would whip the dogs by reason of his superior agility, but on attempting to climb the tree the dogs would grab him, pull him back, and again resume the fight. After doing this for a time the panther succeeded in getting up, and stretching out on a limb, was licking his wounds when Old Ike shot him dead.

AN EARLY COURTING ADVENTURE.

Christian Prow, who is now living at Campbellsburg, related a good story on himself, but with strict injunctions not to have it published. It is too rich to be forgotten, and as it relates to olden time, it is here repeated for the benefit of the rising generation. In about 1835, when he was seventeen years old, he made an appointment with a neighbor's daughter to see her on a certain Sunday night, but on asking his father's permission to spend the evening with the girl's brother, the old gentleman not only withheld his consent, but emphatically forbade Kit to go, as he wanted him up early to do big work the next day. There was his appointment with his sweet heart and there was his father's command. What should he do? After debating the matter over of course he determined to be with his girl at all hazards. As the shades of night drew apace he stealthily got the barn between him and his father's eye and then made a dash for the mansion of his inamorata's father. He there basked in her smiles until the "wee sma' hours," and on starting for home discovered it was misting, and as dark a night as he had ever seen. He continually stumbled against some tree or underbrush and after traversing about half the distance met with an incident in which to this day he declares that for the space of sixty seconds he believed he was in hell. He had been walking with head down trying to see through the gloom, when on looking up he beheld within ten feet a gigantic being, that the longer he regarded the larger and more horrible it appeared. It assumed the shape of an enormous man with arms, legs, body and head of fire and was so frightful in appearance that young Prow had to hold his hat on with his hand. Could he have run he would have done

so, but in the thick darkness it would have been certain death. After a while he summoned up sufficient courage to determine what he should do, and finding a stout club he threw it at the being with all his might. Horror of horrors! The fire poured from its eyes and mouth in a torrent, and the hat on Prow's head again assumed a desire to rise up. After waiting he seized another club and began advancing slowly, in readiness to brain the monster if it should start for him. As he was about to deal it a blow the ground seemed to suddenly open, and head foremost he fell, while the fire from the monster covered him. For thirty seconds Prow declares he had no idea but that he had been killed and the inhabitants of Tophet were heaping coals of fire on him. Breathing, he began to think perhaps he was yet alive, and with an effort he assumed a standing position. Then he discovered that years previous a hurricane had blown down a big tree and in doing so had torn up the ground where he stood, so that it left a hole six feet deep. The roots of the tree were covered with fox fire, and the excited imagination of the boy conceived all else. Young Prow continued on his way with thankful heart that he was yet alive and in crossing a foot-log across a run he tumbled off in water that was four and one-half feet deep. To add to all this misery he was awakened next morning by his father, who led him out and made his posterior extremities very intimate with a tough hickory switch. For two years Prow never kept company with another girl.

SETTLEMENT OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Probably the first permanent settlement made within the present bounds of this township was that of Henry Wyman, who came with his family in 1807 and settled on the farm now owned by Wiley Elrod, in the north part of the township. In 1808 Leonard Carnes settled on the farm where Catharine Carnes now lives. Peter Carnes, who is probably the oldest native resident now living in the county, was born in 1810, two years after their settlement. During 1808 Ephriam Gross settled on the farm now occupied by Isaac Heistand. During the same year Charles and Samuel Busey settled on Bear Creek. John Green also came in 1808 and settled on the farm now owned by Harvey May, and Aaron Wilcox came and settled near the county line about two miles south of Martinsburg. Daniel Bush came about 1810. In 1814 John, Lewis, Abner and James Martin, all brothers, settled in what is now the vicinity of Martinsburg. Stephen Elrod probably came about the same time and located near Wyman in the north part of the township. Between this time and 1819 Robert Stram settled on Blue River, John Heistand and Jacob Urmy near Martinsburg, Phil Stucker in the south part of the township, a Mr. Brown, father of Robert Brown, in the northwest part. Daniel Grimes in 1819 settled on the farm still owned by his sons near Martinsburg. There were probably several others previous to 1820.

INDUSTRIES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Charles and Samuel Busey each had a distillery on Bear Creek at an early day. Joseph Bush had a distillery on the farm now owned by Madison Roberts. Isaac Wilcox had one on Bear Creek near the county line. These all distilled whisky. There were several others built for distilling apple and peach brandy. Jacob Bixler had a hattery at Martinsburg, built about 1830. He sold it to Joshua Wilkins. It was run about fifteen years. Edmund G. Wyman had an oil mill at Martinsburg at about the same time. The only store outside of the village was one kept by Washington Sterrit, who had one where Madison Roberts now lives. Aaron Wilcox had a water grist-mill on his farm on upper Bear Creek. The date of building could not be obtained, but it was in operation previous to 1819. John Smith had a grist-mill at the same time on the same creek on land now owned by James Shank. James Martin built a saw and grist-mill, which was run but a short time. It was on the farm now owned by William Frantz. Fred Phillips had a horse-mill about two miles northeast of Martinsburg. It was in operation in 1819. Moses Martin at a later date conducted a horse-mill in Martinsburg. It was run until between 1830-40. John Loughmiller built a horse-mill south of Martinsburg about 1835. A man by the name of Brown had a water grist-mill on Lick Branch previous to 1820. Sydney Redfield built a new grist-mill about 1835 on the same site. It was afterward run a part of the time by steam power and was continued until within a few years. It is now not used.

BEAR AND DEER STORIES.

Mrs. Leonard Carnes, one Sunday in 1811, when returning from a visit to Charles Busey's, found six bear cubs in the path about a quarter of a mile from her house. She gathered them up in her apron and took them home. One of them was kept until about three years old. Peter, who was then just large enough to creep around the floor, used to play with them. On one occasion one of them became angry at his rough usage, and bit him very severely on the arm, nearly amputating it.

Joel R. Martin is authority for the following. He said: "When I was about eight years old, as I was going to school one morning, I saw a pack of dogs running four deer. Three of them jumped the fence and ran away, but one, becoming frightened, failed to get over and was caught by the dogs and schoolboys, who managed to kill it. The teacher skinned it, and that evening each scholar was given a piece of venison to take home with him. "This," Mr. Martin says, "was the first deer I ever saw."

SETTLEMENT OF JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Richard Reynolds, who settled on what is now known as the Reid farm, was one of the first settlers in this township. His father, Ned Rey-

nolds, came at the same time. The date of settlement could not be obtained, though it was probably as soon as 1808 or 1809. Jacob Hattabaugh came in 1810, and the following year built a tannery. In 1811 John Solida settled in the northwest part of the township, and Robert Ellison and Nathaniel Chambers in the east part in the same year. Luke Persinger, who was a great hunter and trapper, settled where Robert Lusk now lives. Berry Neely located where his son H. B. Neely now lives. Isaiah Reid settled with his family in 1817 on land entered in 1815, where Mrs. Rice now lives. Jacob Brannaman located where James Phillips now lives. George Tippin settled in 1817 where Mrs. Tippin lives. Andrew Tippin settled in 1819 where Thomas Peden lives. Among those who came before 1820 were also John Holler, James Meredith, Christian Prow, George Holsapple, William Sanders, John Collins (who married Christina Solida in July, 1815), Solomon Meyers, John and Adam Prow, William Sells, Isaac McCloskey, John Hodge, Isaac Baker, Daniel Bowers, and others.

MANUFACTURING UNDERTAKINGS.

The first mill built on Twin Creek was put up by James Meredith between 1815 and 1820. Its power was furnished by water dammed up in the cave. The mill is still in use. Twin Creek was declared navigable by the Legislature very early. Meredith built a saw-mill about three-fourths of a mile further down the stream a few years later. It was rebuilt by John Fultz in 1845, and was used until about fifteen years ago. In 1845 Fultz built the grist-mill now owned by Robert McNeely, a little above the saw-mill. Between 1820 and 1825 an oil and corn-mill was built just above this mill by Jehu Cox. It was not used after his death. A saw-mill was built by John Collins about 1842 on Buffalo Creek. David Hamilton built a saw-mill on Rush Creek in 1836. A grist and saw-mill was built on land where Mary A. Thompson now lives, about 1816 or 1818. Thomas Young sank a tan yard on land now owned by Daniel Bush, on Section 21, about 1829. It was run a few years. About the time this was discontinued, Conrad Kutchel opened one where J. W. Bottorff lives. Thomas Lockwood in 1856 built an extensive steam tannery at Cavanaugh's Ferry, which he operated for ten years. There had been a small tannery on the same site previous to that time. There were other tanneries of less importance in the township, but none are now in operation.

David Holey built a saw and grist-mill at Holesburg in 1871. It is now operated by E. R. Holey & Bros. Thomas Peden and Ezekiel Shields built a saw-mill near where the present mill stands. It ran only a few years, when the saw and grist-mill now owned by the former was built. This was the banner township for distilleries. It was stated at one time a person could stand at a certain point on Walnut Ridge and

see the smoke from nine distilleries. William Elliott had one near Fayette Burcham's; Isaac Denny operated one on land owned by Jacob Bowers; Alex Wilson had one on land owned by David Gordon; Isaiah Reid had one on the Reid place; Solomon Bush had one where William Brannaman lives; John Collins operated one where Joseph Hogue lives; William and Matthew Marks owned one on land now owned by John Marks; Booth Robinson, William Williams, Henry Baker, John Holler, Christian Prow, George Holsapple, George and Andrew Tippins, and probably others also conducted distilleries.

STORES, POSTOFFICES, ETC.

Christian Prow opened a store on the road near where C. Shirley's house now stands, about 1837. He ran it until his death in 1845; about a year later his son reopened the store and continued ten or fifteen years. Prow was the first Postmaster in the township, appointed about 1844 or 1845. About 1857 Elkano Craycraft built a store at Rush Creek. It changed hands several times; was used for a time as a dwelling. In 1869 it was bought by W. G. Williams, who is now doing a good business in general merchandise. Rush Creek Valley Postoffice was established in 1871 with Mr. Williams as Postmaster. In 1871 a store was built at Holesburg, by David Holey. It is now run by his son, J. E. Holey; does a small business. There have been four homicides committed within this township.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

In the fall of 1817 Richard David and Catharine Chambers were to have been married on a certain day. The guests were assembled and waiting for the bridegroom, when a messenger came and announced that the bridegroom had been bitten by a rattlesnake and died the day before. The entire party then went to the funeral on the same day the marriage should have taken place.

In the spring of 1834 Martin and George Goings had a rolling of about twenty or twenty-five acres of heavy timber. There were about fifty present, consisting of an unusually large number of strong men. About 8 o'clock they gathered at the field. Wesley Denny and George Barnett were chosen captains, they being the largest and strongest men present. They then chose their men. William P. Enochs was the first choice of Denny, and Lindsey Keller was chosen first by Barnett. The captains then divided the field and the two parties went to work. Of course whisky was frequently passed, and before night most of the number were feeling as stout as a "four-horse team, with a big dog under the wagon." Many boasts were made, and at last, in answer to a challenge, William Enochs and Wesley Denny lifted against George Barnett and Lindsey Keller. The two former were successful.

One Sunday night, when on his way home, William P. Enochs met

with a little experience in the shape of a bear chase, with the chase all on the side of the bear. He had been to see his best girl, and, unlike young men of the present (?) had remained until a rather late hour. It was a clear moonlight night, and as he was walking along thinking of the "taffy" Mary had given him, he ran suddenly upon a big bear in the middle of the road. The road was narrow, and the bear did not seem disposed to let him pass. He did not want to go back for fear Mary (now his wife) would think him a coward. He endeavored to frighten the bear by throwing stones and clapping his hands, but he could not make him move. He at last concluded to attempt to "run the blockade." Getting even with the bear he made a spring, and fairly flew along the ground, never looking back until he reached his father's house. The bear disappeared.

SETTLEMENT IN HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

This township was named by the County Board in honor of Gov. T. A. Howard, of Indiana. George Beck and family came to this portion of the county from North Carolina in November, 1807. The family cut their way through the woods to the township, and during the winter occupied a shanty of the most primitive kind, and the next spring built a substantial log-cabin. The boys were John, George, Andrew, William and Jacob. In December John and George went coon hunting, and came back with reports that they had found the head-waters of Blue River. They had heard the sound of the water at the spring. Here it was that the famous old Beck Mill was built the following year. It was constructed of logs, was 15x15 feet, with an overshot wheel and one pair of small buhrs. But settlers as far up north as Gosport came here for flour. For years it was a famous mill. The Becks raised a crop of corn the summer of 1808. A saw-mill was added to the grist-mill late in 1808. In 1825-26 a larger building took the place of the old mill, and in 1864 the present frame was constructed. The mill has ever been operated by water run in spouts from the spring. In 1837 a carding-mill was started there, and is yet operated. The saw-mill is yet running also. The Becks have been the owners of all the mills since 1808, except for a short time, when others had an interest. Mrs. Susan Elliott and family came to the township about the same time as the Becks. Moses and Daniel Voyles located in the township in 1811 on Section 35. William Townsend also came about the same time. Royland Voyles came in 1813. William Green came and made permanent settlement in 1809. Rev. Amos Wright, of the Baptist Church, located east of Beck's Mill in 1809. Jacob Cauble also came in 1809. Richard Gilstrap built a cabin on Section 1 in 1809. Benjamin Davis and Richard Wright made settlement in 1810. Gen. Marston G. Clark lived early in the township. George Nugent was born in Beck's Fort in 1811, being the first birth in the township. David Beck's death in 1181 was the first.

MILLS, DISTILLERIES, ETC.

The Beck saw and grist-mill was the first in the township as well as the first in the county. This family also operated an early distillery. Thomas Elliott started a distillery about 1817. Andrew Beck built another in 1833. David Miller also followed the same occupation. The Beck Mill is run by water from Organ Spring, so named from the fancied music made by the dripping water of the cave. The water pours out of the cave a distance of 200 feet from the mill, and is conveyed to the turbine wheel by wooden spouting. A dam at the cave mouth collects water for the head or fall.

A BEAR KILLED.

At a very early day the dogs of Mr. Beck had been for some time in the habit of barking at the mouth of a cave, and the family thought they had chased a wolf there and paid them no attention, until one morning when the boys were out hunting they resolved to investigate and see what the dogs had brought to bay, and accordingly with torches and guns held in readiness, entered the cave and groped their way forward, keeping careful watch for game, and had not gone far before they became aware of the presence of bears, as the cubs could be heard crying, thus showing also the location of bears if any grown ones were in the cave, which fact proved to be the case; and when this became a certainty, after a consultation had been had by the boys, it was thought best to make proper calculations of the location of the old one, and then to fire upon her in the dark, trusting that an accidental shot would either kill her or cripple her so that she could then be dispatched, and accordingly both of the boys fired where the animal was supposed to be and were fortunate in killing a large mother bear at the first round. It was quite a prize to the Beck family—this mother bear and her cubs—and the boys received no little laudation for the deed. As early as 1808 the Becks killed an old bear and two cubs which they found on a large tree at the mouth of Mill Creek. These animals were almost a God-send to them at that time, and were eaten. The oil was used for lamps and to make bread.

SETTLEMENT OF PIERCE TOWNSHIP.

This township was named in honor of President Pierce, and was organized in March, 1853. It coincides with Congressional Township 1 north, Range 4 east. It is stated that John Moore squatted on the Goss farm as early as 1806, though this is disputed by several. At least Moore was in the township very early. Soon after him came Archibald Scott, Peter Fisky, John Mozier, John Wilson, Jesse Lucas, Thomas Evans, John Evans, Thomas Knott, John Stewart, Robert Brooks. Michael Smith entered the first land in 1809, on Section 32. Henry Wyman bought a tract in 1811, and Jacob Motsinger and Henry Ratts the same year. Jacob Miller bought in 1812; Christian Mars and

Elijah Wright in 1813; Matthew Coffin, Amos Wright, Philbert Wright and William Hitchcock in 1814; James S. Wilson, John Foulter, William Wright, John Moore, Richard Gilstrap, John Duval and John Coffman in 1815; David Motsinger, John Newland, Jesse Lucas, George Gloss, David Alvis, Samuel Baker, John Strong and George Casely in 1816, and C. Monical, J. Marvis, John Peugh, Rhodes Meads, Robert Evans, P. McGarvin, William Watts, Lewis Martin, William Green and Charles Shultz in 1818.

OTHER ITEMS OF VALUE.

The first blacksmith was John Mozier. John Peugh started a hattery as early as 1815, and for several years manufactured hats from furs principally, but also from what little wool he could get. Sheep could not be well kept, owing to the prevalence and ferocity of wolves. Henry Ratts also followed the occupation of hatting. Almost every early settler raised cotton from seed brought from the South, and on new land this crop did well. Valentine Baker conducted a cotton gin to meet the demand. In several instances in this township nettles were gathered, allowed to rot, were then broken and manufactured into a respectable article of cloth. Early stores were opened by Christian Bixler, Green & Watts, John & Jacob Peugh, and John Dover. In about 1825 John Dover undertook the difficult task of rearing silk worms and manufacturing silk. After a year or two the business was found to be very uncertain and unprofitable, and was abandoned. The Dovers were from England, and brought with them the first piano in the county. They lived on Section 23. John Aley operated an early tannery; Dover and Henry Wyman manufactured salt on Section 34. It is claimed that this township was the birthplace of the man who gave to Indianians the appellation of "Hoosier." His name was Short. Why he was permitted to live after the christening has never been satisfactorily explained.

A CAVE ADVENTURE.

On one occasion, later than the first settlement, David Voyles, Robert Phillips, Mr. Fogleman and others started a bear which took refuge in a cave on Section 29. Here with dogs and guns they kept it caged for two or three days, and no one dared venture in far enough to get a shot. John and George Beck, who had had considerable experience of this kind, were sent for to enter the cave and kill the bear, which they agreed to do for a liberal share of the spoil. Accordingly the brothers, with torches and rifles, and accompanied by Fogleman and several others, boldly entered the cave, and groping cautiously forward soon discovered the bear's wallow, where there were two cubs, guarded by their mother, one of the largest of her kind. While coming in, Fogleman had accidentally fallen into a hole about six feet deep so suddenly that he evidently thought himself in the bear's clutches, for he yelled lustily,

frightening those on the outside, and causing them to believe that those within were having a hand to hand conflict with the bear. Approaching the animal cautiously, one of the Becks killed her at the first shot. The report of the rifle was like a cannon. The carcass was dragged out, and it and the cubs were divided among those present.

SETTLEMENT OF POLK TOWNSHIP.

One of the first permanent settlers was Samuel Gray, who located on Section 29. In the summer of 1811 he came to the township, selected a farm and began the erection of a cabin, but on account of Indian troubles returned to his former home. The next year he came with his family and settled on the farm already entered. A squatter by the name of Joseph Elliott had preceded him and lived for a time upon the land. There were several other squatters at that time but their names are now forgotten. George Preston and Thomas Flowne came in 1813. One, a sort of hermit, by the name of Giles, lived in a kind of tent or wigwam in the knobs, very near the line between Nash and Clarke Counties. He lived a very secluded life, having as little communication as possible with other residents. He would absent himself from his wigwam for several days and then suddenly make his appearance again. Naturally many strange stories were told regarding his former life, the most of them agreeing that he was an ex-pirate; another that he had served with Napoleon Bonaparte. At the close of the war of 1812 the settlement went on very rapidly and many families came within the next two or three years. Jedediah Carter settled on Section 19; in 1814 Jacob Bierley settled on Section 31 a year later. In 1816 John and Jacob Tash settled on Blue River, near where Pekin now is. A year or two before that Isaac Davis settled on the quarter section upon which Pekin is located. The following all came previous to 1817: Ransom Dudley settled on the upper part of Blue River; Richard Morris settled on a quarter section adjoining Isaac Davis; Allen Peeler settled on Section 10 (he bought out a family by the name of Harberson); John Jeffs and Jesse Wilson settled on land bought by the latter's father. John A. Hurst, an Irishman, settled near Flower's Gap; John Morris settled where John Gill now lives; Fredrick Louders settled on Section 18; James Wilson on southwest quarter of Section 7; John Lochenour located on the northwest quarter section of the township; a man by the name of Newton located on an adjoining quarter; John Skelton settled on northwest quarter of Section 7; Leonard Sides located on Section 12; Elisha Allen on Section 21; Fred Low, John Russell, and John Wilson were also among the early settlers of this period.

MILLING, DISTILLING, ETC.

The first mill was a horse-mill built by Fred Lowe about 1820. He sold it to Ransom Dudley, who ran it for several years. John Louders

built a saw and grist-mill on Blue River about 1832. It was afterward owned by William Jackson and Harris Carter. The dam was at last washed out and the mill fell into disuse. Joel Wilson had a saw-mill farther up the river. It was built between 1830 and 1840. The only tan-yard ever opened in this township was a very small affair, owned by John Skelton as early as 1820. Paul Akers had a distillery between 1830 and 1835 on Section 22. Jedediah Carter also had one about 1830 on his farm. Richard Morris had one near Pekin as early as 1820.

COUNTRY STORES, POSTOFFICES, ETC.

The first goods sold in this township were sold by Alexander Williams, who had a store in a little log-house on Section 14, on Blue River, about 1830. Harris Carter had a store about 1835, on the place now owned by Eli Elrod. Among the later "store-keepers" was John Motsinger, who had a store east of Farrabees Station. He carried this on for several years. He quit the business about the close of the war. Joel Wilson at about the same time had one near Zoar Church. Butler Wyatt has a store at present and is also Postmaster at Blue River Postoffice. The first Postmaster at this office was Joel Wilson.

SETTLEMENT OF VERNON TOWNSHIP.

Among the first settlers of this township was David Colglazier, who located on Mill Creek near the Baptist Church, about 1810. In 1811 or 1812 Chris Purkhiser settled in the southeast part of the township. Both Colglazier and Purkhiser were from Ohio. Nathaniel Robbins settled where John Stevenson lives about 1812. In 1814 John Collier entered and settled upon the land where Marcus Hungate lives. Robert Smith entered adjoining land the following year. During 1815 Barnett Chastain entered land owned by his grandson, Peter Chastain. Borland Brown also came in that year. Jessie Elgin settled in 1814 or 1815 at Claysville; about the same time Jacob March settled on the place now owned by William Knox. Several years previous, though the exact date could not be determined, John Frakes entered land at the head of Lost River. About 1815 or 1816 Mark Maudlin entered land where squatters had previously settled. His sons Nathan and James settled near him. James McGrue came in 1813 or 1814, and Samuel Linn about 1818. Elisha Pollard bought Nathaniel Robbins' farm in 1816. Among other early settlers were the Hoars, Starks, Arnolds and Linns. Several squatters settled in this township, but the names of only two were obtained. They were Andre and Mounts.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES.

Probably the first mill built was one by a man named Arnold, on Lost River. It was in operation in 1815. About 1818 Jacob Stark built a saw-mill further up the river. David Colglazier built a water-mill on

Mill Creek, about 1820. It was in use only a few years. A few years later Andrew Knight had a little grist-mill, run by water power, at Cave Spring. Richard Ruberson built a mill on Lost River, about 1840 or 1845. Robert Hoar, an Englishman, built an oil-mill on land now owned by his son Isaac. He manufactured considerable oil from flax-seed. The first tan-yard was that of Samuel Linn. It was sunk about 1818 or 1820, and was run ten or twelve years. It did only a small business. Deer skins were tanned here in considerable numbers. William Bates and William O. Jeter sank one near Clayville, which did considerable business and was run until about the time of the late war. There were several distilleries. Jonas Lucas operated one on the North Fork of Lost River, about a mile north of Claysville. Charles McGrue had one between 1820 and 1830 on land owned by Mark Maudlin. Stephen Stark had one on Section 22. All made pure brandy and whisky from corn, and found a ready market at home. It is said that many times men stood around the still with cups catching and drinking the liquor as fast as it was made.

SETTLEMENT OF GIBSON TOWNSHIP.

The first settler was John C. Thompson, who came in 1810. Simeon Garriott came soon afterward, locating on Elk Creek. There were several others who came about this time. Other early ones were: Murphy D. Still, Matthias Mount and William Garriott, who settled on Section 26; Alvin Poor who settled at Goose Port. David Owen and Hugh Cathcart also came during that year. The former was a great hunter. In 1817 Philip Zaring settled on upper Elk Creek. Between 1818 and 1820 came Samuel Blunt and Samuel Dukes, who settled on the farm now owned by John Franklin. James Scifers settled near where York Grove is now. George Ryder located where John Cathcart lives; David Sayles where Reese Williams lives; Henry Hawn where his grandson George Hawn lives; McCullough on the place owned by David Franklin. Henry Harbolt and James Owen, also settled during that time. The names of others will be found in the history of Little York. The first white child born was probably Mary, a daughter of Mathias Mount, born in 1817. In 1821 Polly Owens was married to David Hepson. It was probably not the first marriage.

EARLY MILLS, FACTORIES, DISTILLERIES, ETC.

Daniel Winslow and Joseph Johnson built a saw and grist-mill on Elk Creek in Section 11 in 1833. It changed hands several times and was run until about 1868. Joseph Johnson and John F. Price, Sr., built a steam saw and grist-mill in 1854. It is now owned and operated by the latter, and in its day has been an important industrial feature of the township. Simeon Garriott conducted a distillery between 1820 and 1830 on Elk Creek in Section 26. Joseph Johnson built a distillery and made

whisky until the internal revenue was put on it. He has distilled some brandy since. Hezekiah Thomas sunk a tanyard about 1836 in Section 1. He ran it only about three years. Alfred Pringle had one about the same time on southwest 40 of Section 10. Neither of these did a large business. Uriah Gaddy sank a yard on Section 16, about 1872, but it operated only two or three years. Isaac and Benjamin Lockwood had quite an extensive tannery which they built about 1835 on Section 36. They ran it several years and sold it to Dias & Mitchell. It is now in disuse. Isaac Vaughn had a small yard on Section 26, built about 1820. He ran it several years. Sold to Simeon Garriott. On Section 34 Jacob Garriott and William Pringle, between 1825 and 1830, discovered a cave containing saltpetre. They leached the soil and boiled down the liquor and obtained a very good salt, but it was worked only a short time. James Wilson was the first man to sell goods in the township. His store was located in the south part of the township. About 1862 or 1864 Vachiel Cravens opened a store at Goose Port. He had a stock of \$800 or \$1,000. Was in business about three years. He sold to Alfred Elliott and he to Alfred Pringle. William Fawbush also sold goods during the time Pringle was in business, about three-quarters of a mile from Goose Port.

LAW VIOLATIONS.

No crimes more serious than the occasional stealing of a horse have ever been committed in this township. Rumors of the discovery of a small band of counterfeiterers with whom Axan and James Newby were accused with being associated, were at one time current; but no arrests were made and nothing definite was known.

At any considerable gathering fights were common occurrences, and in fact it was considered a rather tame affair unless one or more were indulged in. At a muster about 1832, at Little York, John V. Garriott and Madison Still had a fight over some old grudge. Joseph Cathcart was the former's second, and B. R. Still the latter's. It was a terrific fight. After their "honah" had been duly vindicated they were separated by the seconds. In 1875 the Legislature declared Elk Creek navigable, and ordered it cleared of logs for the passage of boats.

SETTLEMENT OF FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

It is probable that William McNight was the first settler in this township. He was a native of the Emerald Isle and came from Mercer County, Ky., in March, 1809, and located on Section 8. A small crop of corn was planted on cleared land and the following autumn the family was brought out. The old house is yet standing. A man named Hensley was in the township about as soon as McNight. What became of him is unknown. Thomas Thompson and his sons, Thomas and John, came to the township in the fall of 1809, and settled on Section 7. Charles

Blythe located on Section 8 late in 1809. Daniel Gray settled on Section 9 in 1810, and about this time came James Rodman, Jacob Garriott, and soon afterward Alexander Huston, Samuel Huston, David Fouts, Solomon Bowers and many others. The settlement of the township was slow until after the war of 1812, except in the northeastern part. By 1815 there were probably twenty families in the township, living, of course, in rude log-cabins. Samuel Taylor built on Section 26 about 1816, and John Robinson located near him. James Rodman bought a farm on Section 18 about 1815. His son Thomas was born there. The latter was precocious and was sent to West Point, from which institution he graduated with high honors. He afterward became the inventor of the famous Rodman gun. Samuel Blankenbaker became a resident in 1815. Before him were Zachariah McAllister, Mr. McGill, Thomas Hodges, Enoch Parr, Tart Fordyce, Robert Sellers, John Hartley, James Hartley, Samuel Hartley, a blacksmith, and others.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES.

Anthony Head was the first blacksmith and gunsmith; he lived on Section 7. William Lakey was the first chair-maker. Richard Lockwood had a tannery at New Philadelphia in 1831. William Hamilton started another there later. Charles Kendall started one in the fifties. John Raybell owned and conducted an early tannery. Benjamin Rodman conducted another. John R. Vance and Caleb Lockwood ran an early one also. Isaac S. Bloss was another early farmer. In an early day the manufacture of tubs, barrels, etc., was conducted quite extensively. John Markwell, Jacob Garriott, Anthony Hinkle, John Robinson and others conducted early distilleries. Hartley the blacksmith was a famous auger-maker.

A MOTHER BEAR AND CUBS.

Early in the year Samuel Blankenship was in the woods near his cabin and seeing a bear, which did not see him, fired and brought it to the ground dead. Jacob Garriott, when hunting near South Boston at a very early day, came upon a mother bear and two cubs. He fired at the former, but succeeded only in temporarily blinding her. The cubs took to a tree. The hunter was so close to the old bear that she attacked him, scratching him and tearing his clothing, and in the struggle spraining his ankle. She then joined her young in the tree. Jacob reloaded, and in succession, beginning with the old one, shot all three. He could scarcely reach home owing to his ankle.

SETTLEMENT OF MONROE TOWNSHIP.

The first settlers of what is now Monroe Township were Thomas Denny, Dempsey Rice, Jacob Hattabaugh and William Logan, who came in 1809. Adam Houch, Jacob Zink, Michael Ring and George Hattabaugh settled the next year.

At the close of the war of 1812, the settlement went on more rapidly. From 1814 to 1818 came Kenneth Blake, Matthew Robinson, James Williams, James and Woolman Winslow, Joseph Goodson, John Early, Benjamin Hamilton, Anthony Blackford, Charles Duncan, Larkin Nicholson, Garrett Jamison, William Nicholson, Stephen Akers, Charles Carter, George and Levi Rinker, Abram Rue, John and William Bowman, Henry Crittenden, Adam Bowers, Howard Gordon, Bartlett Woodward, Michael Downing, Thomas May, Milo Payne, and Jesse Rowland, the first teacher in the township.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

Matthew Robinson, in 1817, built a saw and grist-mill on the place owned by Thornton Calloway, on Delaney's Creek; it was run about thirty years. John De Pauw, in 1819, built a saw and grist-mill on the Muscatatuck, at Millport. It was run as a water-mill, until about 1850, when the dam was washed out. The people above objected to its being rebuilt, and he erected a large steam-mill at the same place, which he operated for several years. James Winslow & Son built a saw-mill on Delaney's Creek about 1835. It was in operation fifteen or twenty years. Joseph Goodson also had a saw-mill on Delaney's Creek. Andrew Housh sank a good tanyard on the road, between Plattsburgh and Millport, about 1816. James and John W. Winslow had one on Delaney's Creek about 1820. It changed hands several times, and was last owned by Josiah Winslow, son of the latter. It did quite a large business. Zero Cole (a Mormon) had a tannery, which he ran for several years. It was opened in 1850. At about the same time James Coffey opened one on land now owned by George McCauley. He soon sold it to Henry Bottorff, who ran it for several years. Two others, one owned by a man named Moore, and the other by Herron, were in existence a short time.

STORES, DISTILLERIES, POSTOFFICES, ETC.

Thomas Denny opened a store about 1830 on the place where Joseph Denny, Sr., now lives. He carried only a small stock of groceries and dry goods. Two or three years later he moved it to Plattsburg. Jacob Prince opened one in 1833 or 1834 where William Barnett lives. In about a year he moved it to Kossuth, and soon after sold it to Botts & Logan. John De Pauw had one at Millport, managed by Jesse Patterson. The distilleries in operation between 1820 and 1830 were very numerous. Dempsey Rice had one where F. M. Godfrey lives; William Logan, one near Kossuth; George and Phillip Hattabaugh, one each at Plattsburg; Samuel Brown had one on the place now owned by Dempsey Rice; George Housh one, John Elliott's place; Ezekiel Logan one, George Peugh's place; Thomas Densy one, Joseph Densy, Sr.'s place; William Lane, William Wariner, Reuben Shields, Matthew Robinson, one each on Delaney's Creek. The first Postoffice was called "Walnut Ridge," and

the first Postmaster was Thomas Denny. Between 1850 and 1853 another office was established called Kossuth, with S. B. Peugh as Postmaster. Dempsey Rice was Postmaster at Walnut Ridge Postoffice at this time. The two offices were soon after consolidated with Rice as Postmaster, and called Kossuth. Franklin Peugh is the present Postmaster. There is also another office at Millport, Dennis Sanford is Postmaster. It was formerly on the Jackson County side of the river. It was transferred to this side, and Jesse Patterson was made Postmaster. In 1871 a postoffice was established at Delaney's Creek, with E. H. Peugh, the present incumbent, as Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Delaney's Creek took its name from an Indian named Delaney, who remained two or three years after the others of his tribe had gone. He had a cabin or wigwam on the bank of the creek. The first crop after clearing the ground was usually corn. The soil was very rich, and on account of stumps, etc., was difficult to work. The weeds would grow as high as the corn. In the fall the farmer would get on a horse and ride through the corn and sow wheat. A drag was then run between the rows to brush the weeds down. In the summer the wheat was cut with a sickle, and threshed with a flail. A riddle was then made with a wooden bottom bored full of holes. The chaff was blown out with a sheet. Between 1820 and 1825 a band of counterfeiterers had their headquarters in a cabin on land now owned by C. G. Jamison. It has been reported that at that time several prominent men in the township were implicated, and that two of them were taken across the Orange County line, and then severely whipped by a band of Regulators. The band soon after suspended operations.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Thomas Lockwood, general merchandise, Kossuth, began business May, 1869, by the purchase of the store and stock of goods of M. L. Ribelin. He does a good business and carries a large stock of goods. The store was first opened by Stuart & Elliott, in 1856. M. L. Ribelin, general merchandise, Kossuth, opened his store in a building erected by himself, in 1870. E. H. Peugh, general merchandise, Delaney's Creek, began business in connection with his brothers in a building erected by them in 1871. He is the sole proprietor at present. E. H., William and David Peugh, saw, grist and flour-mill, Delaney's Creek. The mill was built by S. B. Peugh, in 1860. He operated it until 1874, since which his sons, the present proprietors, have run it. The latter also operate a tile factory, which they built in 1874. There are three good blacksmith and wagon-shops, owned by John Elliott, Charles T. Shepard and Peugh Bros., respectively.

SETTLEMENT OF MADISON TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in Washington County was made in the extreme south part of this township, about one mile north of Hardinsburg, in 1803, by Thomas Hopper, from North Carolina. Hopper possessed considerable property, and entered in this, Orange and other counties, about 10,000 acres of land. He was followed there by others, who came in considerable numbers. From 1808 to 1815, the settlement was very rapid, and at the latter date probably two-thirds of the land in the township had been entered and settled, and the pioneers were prosperous, with good schools, mills and churches. Robert Hollowell lived on the place now owned by William Harned. Alexander Ralston, an Irishman and a store-keeper, settled on the farm now owned by Gen. Cravens. George S. Trabue, who was a clerk in Ralston's store, also settled on the same farm. Aaron Hardin entered land where his son Aaron now lives. Sampson Palton settled in the southwest quarter section of the township, in 1812. He died in 1814. His wife and son David then removed to the place where the latter still lives. In 1813 Jacob and Henry Trinkle settled in the southwest part of the township; also John Onstot and Paul Kester. Robert McIntyre, who was at one time a member of the Legislature, settled in Section 15, now the center of the township. In 1811 David McKinney entered the quarter section upon which the northeast part of the town lies, and his son James settled on it the same year. At about the same time David McKinney entered the quarter section just south of the above, and leased it to Jesse Ferguson. Borland Brown, about 1815, entered and settled the northwest quarter of Section 3. Elias Williams, a year later, settled the quarter section just north of the last named. These four quarters last mentioned include all of Livonia. Besides those mentioned, the settlers in the north part of the township previous to 1816 were: John Wible, James McPheeters, Daniel Westfall, Abraham Rife (who lived in what was known as the Poplar Cabin and kept store), Adam Wible, Alexander McPheeters, David Colglazier, Alexander Cockerel and his father (who was the first person buried in the old cemetery near Dr. Pattons'), John Simmons, Peter Chastain, Alexander McKinney, Shadrach White, Samuel Wible and William McGill. In the vicinity of Sinking Spring, besides those already mentioned, were Joel Redus, James L. Archer, William Young and Absalom Sargent.

INTERESTING EARLY ANECDOTES.

In 1812 Alexander McKinney came with his family from Kentucky. He brought with him a large six-horse wagon and a large drove of hogs and cattle. Alexander, his son, drove the wagon in which Mrs. McKinney and the younger children rode. Alexander, Sr., David McKinney and a man named Walker, drove the hogs. McKinney's two daughters, Polly and Elizabeth, drove the cattle. The men with the hogs were

ahead, and as they neared their destination, it being nearly dark, they thought to push on ahead, in order to prepare the camp for the night. On reaching the forks of the road, near where Livonia now is, they took the wrong road, and did not discover their mistake until too late to turn back that night, so they camped where they were, with the hogs. The girls, who were some distance ahead of the wagon with the cattle, on reaching the forks of the road, were at a loss to know which to take. They resolved to "wait for the wagon," but the wagon met with an accident and could not proceed. So the girls were compelled to sit under a tree without supper, and without a fire, with the wolves and "painters" howling all around them, until morning. The men, with the boys, thought they were with the wagon, and those with the wagon thought they were with the men.

On one occasion, John McKinney, a long, awkward youth of about fourteen, was sent about dark for the cows. It had been reported that an old bear and her cubs had been seen on the hill where the cattle were grazing. About the time John got his cows together, ready to start for home, he heard something come tearing through the bushes. He looked around and saw a large dark object making straight for him. Not waiting for a second look he started for the house as fast as his long legs would carry him. At last, finding the bear was gaining on him, he decided to try to dodge it around a large poplar tree. He made the attempt when the bear stopped and—bleated, and he recognized his neighbor's black pet lamb. John seemed furious that it was not a bear, for in his anger he came near killing the lamb in the bushes as a sacrifice.

EARLY INDUSTRIES, ETC.

Absalom Sargent had a horse-mill at Sinking Spring as early as 1815. He attempted to run a water-mill at the Spring but failed. Daniel Sherwood had a horse-mill where William Crane, Sr., lives. The flour was bolted by hand. Aaron Hardin, Sr., carried on a cheese factory, probably as early as 1835, on the place owned by Gen. Cravens. Alexander Ralston, on the same section of the township, built a horse-mill and distillery about 1818. He also carried on a store there. Joseph Ash had a distillery on John Onstot's land, between 1820 and 1830. A church was organized at Sinking Spring as early as 1815. It was organized by Rev. Pope, and was of the Regular Baptist Church denomination.

CHAPTER IV.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—THE ACT OF CREATION—THE COUNTY BOARD AND AGENT—FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS—COUNTY BOUNDARY ALTERATIONS—IMPORTANT ACTS OF THE BOARD—LATER EVENTS—POPULATION—COUNTY BUILDINGS—THE COUNTY POOR—ORIGIN OF THE SCHOOL FUNDS—FINANCES—PLANK ROADS—RAILROADS—LIBRARIES—CATALOGUE OF COUNTY OFFICERS—MEDICAL SOCIETIES—AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS—LOCAL POLITICS, ETC.—THE FIRST ELECTION IN THE COUNTY.

PRIOR to the 17th of January, 1814, that portion of Indiana now known as Washington County was comprised within the old territorial counties of Clark and Harrison. At that early date, when Indiana was yet a Territory and while the war of 1812-15 was yet in progress, Washington County came into existence by the following enactment:

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW COUNTY OUT OF THE COUNTIES OF HARRISON AND CLARK:

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the seventeenth day of January, eighteen hundred and fourteen, all that part of the counties of Harrison and Clark included within the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at Freeman's corner, on the meridian line; thence southwardly with said line to the intersection of an east and west line running through the center of Township 1 south; thence with the same eastwardly to the summit of the Silver Creek Knobs; thence northeastwardly with the extreme height of the same between the waters of Silver Creek and Blue River to the line dividing Ranges 6 and 7 east; thence with said range line northwardly to the Indian boundary; thence with said boundary to the place of beginning—shall compose one new county called and known by the name of Washington.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the county of Washington shall enjoy all the rights and privileges appertaining to the counties heretofore established in the Indiana Territory; and it shall be lawful for the Coroners, Sheriffs, Constables and Collectors of said counties of Harrison and Clark to make distress for all taxes, levies and officers' fees remaining unpaid by the inhabitants within the bounds of said new county at the time such division shall take place, and they shall be accountable for the same in like manner as if this act had never been passed; and the courts of Harrison and Clark Counties shall have jurisdiction in all suits, pleas, complaints and proceedings which may be before the aforesaid 17th day of January next have been commenced, instituted and depending within the present counties of Harrison and Clark shall be prosecuted to final judgment and effect, issue process and award execution thereon.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That Joseph Paddock, Peter McIntosh and Ignatius Abel, of Harrison County, Marston G. Clark and Joseph Bartholomew, of Clark County, be, and they are hereby appointed Commis-

sioners to designate the place for the permanent seat of justice of Washington County, agreeable to an act entitled, "An Act for fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off." The Commissioners above named or others appointed by the proper court, shall convene at the house of William Lindley on Blue River, on the 17th day of January next, and then proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the new county aforesaid shall within six months after the permanent seat of justice be established, proceed to erect the necessary public buildings thereon.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That until suitable accommodations can be had (in the opinion of said court) at the seat of justice of said new county, all courts of justice for the same shall be holden at the house of William Lindley. This act to be in force and take effect from and after the 17th day of January, A. D. 1814.

Approved December 21, 1813.

TH. POSEY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES NOBLE,

JAMES BEGGS,

President of the Legislative Council.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

In the month of February, 1814, the Commissioners named in the above enactment met at the house of William Lindley, and after viewing several locations bought 174 acres where Salem now is, of Benjamin Brewer and William Lindley, and took title bonds for the conveyance of the same to the county. On the 7th of January, 1814, Isaac Blackford was commissioned Clerk and Recorder of Washington County by the Governor, and a dedimus was issued to him to swear into office all the civil and military officials of the county. At the same time a dedimus was also issued to Col. John DePauw to take the oath of all members of the Ninth Regiment of Territorial Militia just organized in the new county. There were eight companies, the following being the Captains: Thomas Denny, Samuel Huston, George French, Absalom Sargent, John Beck, Henry Dewalt, Charles Busey and John Royce. About this time also William Hoggatt was commissioned Sheriff; William Lindley, Surveyor; Jeremiah Lamb, Coroner; Jonathan Lindley, First Judge; Moses Hoggatt, Second Judge, and Simeon Lamb, Third Judge, of the Washington Circuit Court. The land purchased of Brewer was the southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 2 north, Range 4 east, and cost \$1,300, the deed bearing date March 18, 1814. The following tract: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 2 north, Range 4 east; thence south 7 degrees, east 28 poles, to the middle of Blue River; thence down the same westwardly to Brock's Creek; thence north to the section line; thence by the same east 7 degrees, north 78 poles to the beginning," was purchased by William Lindley for \$50, and comprised fourteen acres, the deed bearing date March 21, 1814. The plat of Salem was drafted by John DePauw, County Agent, April 4, 1814, and shows 142 lots of the usual size and six large ones. In November of the same year the first addition was laid out, mostly in the west side of the creek—in all forty-four lots.

THE FIRST COUNTY BOARD.

The three Judges, Jonathan Findley, Moses Hoggatt and Simeon Lamb, met for the transaction of county business at the house of William Lindley, just south of Salem, February 2, 1814. Their first act was to appoint John DePauw County Agent, with bond at \$5,000. The second Tuesday of April was fixed for the first public sale of town lots. Town land under cultivation not to be sold was ordered leased. At the March session held at William Lindley's, Superintendents were appointed to lease the school sections in the county. Various township officers were appointed at the April election. The following townships were created:

THE FIRST TOWNSHIPS.

Madison Township—Beginning at where the line between the first and second townships north crosses the meridian line; thence east unto the second and third range line; thence south to Harrison County line; thence west to the corner of said county; thence to the beginning.

Lost River Township—Beginning at the same place; thence east to the line between the second and third ranges; thence north to the boundary of the county.

Blue River Township—Beginning at the second and third range on the south line of this county; thence north on said line to the north line of the second township north; thence east with said line to Clark County line.

Washington Township—Beginning at the northeast corner of Blue River Township; thence north along the Clark County line to the main branch of Muscatuck River; thence down the same to White River; thence down the same to Lost River Township.

Driftwood Township—Beginning where Washington Township strikes the main branch of Muscatatuck, thence with the Clark County line to the bounds of this county; thence with said bounds to the beginning.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

It will be seen from this that Madison Township comprised all of southeastern Orange County and all of southwestern Washington County; Lost River Township all of northeastern Orange County and all of northwestern Washington County; Blue River Township all of the southern and southeastern Washington County; Washington Township all of central, eastern, northern and northeastern Washington County; Driftwood Township, all the country attached to Washington County north of White and Muscatatuck Rivers. As soon as these townships were created the necessary officers were appointed. During the April session of the County Board several roads were ordered viewed; several licenses to keep tavern and to sell goods were issued. The tavern and grocery rates were fixed as follows: Bed $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, meals 25 cents, horse over night to hay and fodder $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; rum, peach brandy or wine, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents

per half pint, all other spirits $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per half pint, cider or beer $16\frac{2}{3}$ cents per quart; tavern license, \$2 per annum. Alexander Little was appointed County Lister for 1814. At the July session the Board first met at William Lindley's, but adjourned immediately to meet again in fifteen minutes at the temporary court house in Salem. Reports were numerous received on many roads that had been ordered viewed. A tax of $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents was levied on horses. Complete arrangements to build a permanent court house and a jail were made at this term. Here at this interesting point the county records are missing, and no more can be said until February, 1817, when the records again are in existence, but the business was now in the hands of three Commissioners. The following enactment extended the bounds of Washington County:

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all the tract of country contained in the boundary following be attached to and constitute a part of the said county of Washington, to wit: Beginning at Freeman's corner on the meridian line; thence north to the present Indian boundary line; thence with said Indian boundary to the line established by the treaty of Grouseland; thence with said line to the place of beginning; and the same so attached shall be deemed and taken as a part of the said county, in the same manner and under the same regulations as are prescribed for the said county of Washington.

Approved September 1, 1814.

By the act creating the county, given a few pages back, Washington County had about the following limits: Beginning at about Orleans, thence south on the meridian line to the present projected south boundary of the county; thence east to the Clark County line; thence with the same to near Seymour on the Indian boundary; thence southwestwardly to near Orleans. By the act last quoted above there was added to this a triangular tract of country bounded about as follows: Beginning at near Orleans, thence on the old Indian boundary to near Seymour; thence on the new Indian boundary northwestwardly to about seven miles northeast of Bloomington, Monroe County, on the meridian line; thence south to the beginning near Orleans. The junction of several Indian boundary lines near Orleans was known as "Freeman's Corner," which point was established in June, 1803, by the treaty of Fort Wayne. Freeman was either the name of the surveyor or of a squatter who located there at a very early date.

In December, 1815, both Orange and Jackson Counties were created, thus taking a large tract from Washington, reducing it practically, with the exception of Scott County stricken off in January, 1820, to its present limits. It is well to mention at this point that in the Constitutional Convention of 1816 held at Corydon, then the capital of the Territory or State, Washington County was ably represented by John DePauw, William Graham, William Lowe, Samuel Milroy and Robert McIntire. Scott County was created in January, 1820, and in the following December the following act was passed by the General Assembly:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That so much of the county of Scott as is south of a line commencing on the boundary line between the counties of Washington and Scott at the southwest corner of Section 20, Township 2 north, Range 6 east; thence running east with the sectional line until it intersects the Clarke County line, be and the same is hereby attached to and shall form a part of the county of Washington in the same manner as if it had never formed a part or been attached to the county of Scott. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved December 26, 1820.

For many years the boundary between Clark and Washington Counties was in doubt, owing to its extreme roughness and wildness, but a few years ago three Commissioners were appointed by each county to have a definite line surveyed, which was done, and the line thus established was sent to the Legislature with a petition that the same be permanently established as the division, and the Legislature accordingly so enacted. This is the present line.

RE-FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

On the 10th of February, 1817, the first Board of Commissioners met at the court house in Salem for the transaction of business. They were Robert McIntire, Alexander Huston and Nathan Trueblood. The first act was to redivide the county into townships, as follows:

Washington Township—Beginning on the township line one mile west of the line dividing Ranges 4 and 5; thence north on said line two miles into Township 3, Range 4; thence west two miles into Township 3, Range 3; thence south to the line dividing Townships 1 and 2; thence to the beginning. Franklin Township—Beginning on Muscatatuck one mile west of the line dividing Ranges 4 and 5; thence south to the line dividing Townships 1 and 2; thence east one mile to the line dividing Ranges 4 and 5; thence by said line south to the Harrison County line; thence by said line to the beginning. Posey Township—Beginning on the township line dividing one and two; thence one mile south; thence west to Orange County; thence south to Harrison County; thence to the line dividing Sections 14 and 15, Township, 1 Range 3; thence north to the beginning. Jackson Township—Beginning at the southeast corner of the county; thence north to the line dividing Townships 1 and 2; thence two miles west of the line dividing Ranges 3 and 4; thence on the section line dividing Sections 2 and 3, Township 1, Range 3, south to the line of Harrison County; thence east to the beginning. Vernon Township—Beginning on the line dividing Townships 2 and 3, two miles west of the line dividing Ranges 3 and 4; thence west to Orange County; thence south one mile south of the line dividing Townships 1 and 2; thence east to the line dividing Sections 2 and 3, Township 1, Range 3; thence north to the beginning. Brown Township—Beginning on the Orange County line at the line dividing Townships 2 and 3; thence east to the line dividing Sections 34 and 35, Township 3, Range 3; thence

north two miles; thence east on the line dividing Sections 23 and 26 Township 3, Range 4, until within one mile of the line dividing Ranges 4 and 5; thence north to White River; thence with the same to Orange County; thence south to the beginning.

IMPORTANT EARLY ITEMS.

Officers for all the townships were appointed, and places of election fixed. A "scrawl" was adopted as the temporary seal of the Board. Christopher Harrison was employed to make three maps of the county on a scale of half an inch to the mile. In May the county was divided for the first into road districts, and about thirty Superintendents were appointed. The making of roads was the most important feature in the early history of the county. It continued on an extensive scale for many years. The county tax of 1816 had brought this revenue: Horses, \$617.81; town lots, \$123.17; stallions, \$19.50; store licenses, \$173.25; tavern licenses, \$20; total, \$953.73. This amount, with that derived from the sale of town lots and from the levy on land, furnished the county with ample revenue. In November, 1817, James Harbinson was given the contract to erect a bridge over Blue River at Salem for \$475; the work was completed the following June. Burr Bradley, instead of C. Harrison, made the county maps, for \$15. A water-closet for the court yard was built by Adam Caudle for \$129.90. John Smiley was County Lister in 1818. Books for the Clerk's office were bought of James R. Higgins for \$50.37. Tavern keepers in Salem were taxed \$10; outside of Salem, \$7. Dr. Burr Bradley was the first Poor or Pauper Physician. In May, 1819, Jonathan Lyon was appointed Inspector of flour, beef and pork. He was succeeded by Edward Carom the same year. Alexander Huston was the Census Taker of 1820. The court house was kept locked, only to be occupied by the courts and for divine worship. Beebe Booth succeeded John DePauw as County Agent in 1821. The Clerk's office was in the southwest room of the court house. Joel Coombs was County Collector in 1824. During these years important roads were laid out from New Albany to Salem, and on to Bono and Bedford; from Salem to Vernon; from Salem to Charlestown; from Salem to Brownstown; from Salem to Paoli; from Salem to Corydon; from Salem to Scottsburg, and connecting various points in the county.

LATER EVENTS OF INTEREST.

In 1833 John Hardin was appointed Three Per Cent Commissioner. The books of the Fredericksburg Bridge Company were ordered examined. License was granted the Washington County Trading & Manufacturing Company to do business. Before this (1831), the bridge over Blue River at Salem was declared a nuisance by the Board, and ordered removed. In 1835 the Salem & Ohio Turnpike Company was given the right to occupy any road in the county. In 1835 Livonia was incorporated.

Elijah Newland was Three Per Cent Commissioner in 1840, the total fund being \$4,522.75, used in the construction of roads. No record seems to have been kept of the creation of new townships. In 1841 J. O. McKinney was appointed student to the State University; Dennis McMahon was appointed in 1842. In September, 1842, in special session, the Board refused to receive Indiana State Treasury notes in payment of taxes. In 1842 the grade of the Salem & Jeffersonville Turnpike was declared a State road. In September, 1843, Peter Noggle and Henry Young contracted to build a county seminary for \$600. In 1844 there was spent of the three per cent fund \$200 on the bridge over Blue River on the Salem & Jeffersonville Turnpike. Upon petition of A. H. Cheever and fourteen others, Hardensburg was incorporated in 1849. Upon petition of D. G. Campbell and others, Salem was to be incorporated in 1849.

In March, 1851, the County Board, out of the three per cent fund, took \$1,500 stock in the Salem & Millport Plank Road Company. At the same time the right of way was given the Brownstown & Charlestown Plank Road Company. March 3, 1853, the townships of the county were reorganized with new boundaries, and new townships were created, all as nearly as possible to coincide with the Congressional townships. The following were the townships: Gibson, Monroe, Jefferson (new), Brown, Vernon, Washington, Franklin, Polk (new), Pierce (new), Howard (new), Madison (new), Posey and Jackson. Gibson and Monroe had been created between 1820 and 1840. The others not new had been formed in 1817. The townships created as above stated, were substantially as they are at present. March 3, 1853, the line between Clark and Washington Counties was ordered surveyed. Dennis McMahan was agent of the three per cent fund, in 1853; the fund amounted to \$6,575.21. In September, 1853, the question of incorporating Salem was carried by a large majority; accordingly a tract of 298 acres was ordered incorporated. In 1854 the Washington Guards, with Wiley R. Reeves, Captain, had 100 muskets, and drilled quite regularly. In 1855, Hiram Wilcox was given the right to manufacture liquor in Brown Township. In 1859, Fredericksburg with 642.48 acres was incorporated. In 1860, P. O'Beirne & Co. of New York City made a wall map of the county.

During the war of 1861-65, the Board experienced much trouble in the management of the stand of arms in the county; sometimes the guns were kept under lock and sometimes were delivered to companies of home guards. In 1862, there was spent on the bridge over Blue River, near McPheeter's Mill, \$200. In September, 1864, so prevalent had become the commission of crime, such as horse stealing, burglary, highway robbery, etc., that an association was formed in Washington Township to check and stop all unlawful depredations. At the close of the war the County Board appropriated large amounts out of the county treasury for county and relief, an account of which will be found in the military

chapter. In 1835 a board fence was built around the court house, mainly by the citizens of Salem. In June, 1866, it was decided to revive the municipality of Salem. In June, also, \$240 were spent in grading, grassing and improving the public square. The deferred question of reviving the corporation of Salem again came up in 1868. In June, 1874, the County Board sold \$7,000 of county bonds to liquidate the existing county indebtedness. In 1873-74, the State Board of Equalization illegally raised the revenue \$5,743.20, which amount was collected, but refunded under court orders, the right of the act having been referred to that tribunal for settlement. In 1872-73, the boundary between Clark and Washington Counties was definitely established by legislative enactment. In 1877-78, the County Board, having in view the erection of a county jail, and the ultimate erection of a new court house, levied a tax of 5 cents on each \$100 for a building fund. In 1880, it was raised to 15 cents on each \$100 and 50 cents on each poll. In 1878, D. J. Lake & Co., of Philadelphia, prepared a large atlas of Washington County, with handsomely colored maps of all townships and the county on a large scale, showing every road, stream, section, farm, farm-house, town, school-house, cemetery and church in the county, besides much other valuable information. Nearly 300 were sold in the county. In 1884, a heavy iron fence with thick stone posts was built around the square at a cost of about \$600.

POPULATION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

In 1810 (estimated).....	250
In 1820.....	9,039
In 1830.....	13,064
In 1840.....	15,269
In 1850.....	17,040
In 1860.....	17,909
In 1870.....	18,495
In 1880.....	18,955

COUNTY PAUPERS.

When the county was organized and divided into townships, three Overseers of the Poor were appointed annually in each, whose duty was to provide for the transient and permanent paupers, and to present the bills of cost to the County Board for allowance. This continued to be the custom until a recent date. Permanent paupers were annually "farmed out" to the lowest bidders, which was a species of husbandry similar, no doubt, to that sung of by Little Buttercup:

"A many years ago,
When I was young and charming,
As some of you may know,
I practiced baby farming."

The earliest allowances cannot be given. In 1822-23 the allowance was \$119.06; in 1825-26, \$123.30; in 1827-28, \$153; in 1830, \$187.38;

in 1835, \$217.50; in 1838, \$233.62; and in 1841-42, \$345.03. Monday July 5, 1830, a Committee of eight (Joel Coombs, John C. McPheeters, Stephen Hole, John Peugh, Andrew Housh, Thomas D. Young, John Hardin and William Perdue) was appointed to inquire into the expediency of buying a poor farm. The committee reported in September that such a farm should be bought, that not more than \$1,000 should be paid, and not less than a quarter section of land bought, whereupon Stephen Hole, John C. McPheeters and Joel Coombs were appointed to select and buy a farm in accordance with the recommendations of the former committee. January 3, 1831, they reported that they had bought for \$1,000 of Noah Wright, the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 2 north, Range 4 east, the purchase price to be paid in three annual installments, and part of the house to be surrendered March, 1831. Soon after this a code of by-laws was adopted, and Thomas Hodge, Henry DeWalt and Rhodes Mead were appointed Directors to employ an agent to take charge of the farm. Tilmon Hartley was hired, as was Dr. Charles Hay, to administer to the medical wants of the poor. For some reason Hartley was superseded in 1832 by Anthony Hinkle, but he appealed to the Circuit Court, and was reinstated in September, 1832. The agent at this time was paid about \$350. Samuel M. Huston became agent in 1834 for two years, but James McKinney succeeded him in 1835, and continued without intermission until 1853, when Obadiah Thomas took his place. In 1838 Robinson & Huston built a frame addition to the poor house.

In November, 1838, there were 11 paupers in the asylum; there were 9 in 1841, 8 in March, 1843; 5 in September, 1844; 11 in June, 1846; 9 in 1849, 15 in 1850, 16 in 1852, 14 in 1853, 19 in 1854, 23 in 1857, 19 in 1859, 22 in 1861, 24 in 1862, 28 in 1863, 25 in 1865, 29 in 1869. In 1856 Thomas was paid \$42 annually for each permanent pauper. John W. Day became Superintendent in 1858 at \$40 for each pauper annually, and continued until 1865, and was then succeeded by George Williams, at \$50 a year each pauper. This amount was raised to \$60 in 1870, and reduced to \$55 in 1876. Thomas Seston became Superintendent in 1878 for \$650 per annum. In 1843-44 the poor cost \$544.47; in 1846-47, \$636.27; in 1848-49, \$411.21; in 1850-51, \$803.20; in 1853-54, \$1,412.54; in 1855-56, \$1,878.98; in 1859-60, \$1,960.57; in 1862-63, \$2,817.92; in 1865-66, \$2,733.46; in 1867-68, \$2,598.93; in 1869-70, \$2,397.83; in 1872-73, \$2,583.21; in 1874-75, \$2,885.39; in 1877-78, \$3,777.64; in 1879-80, \$4,397.27; in 1881-82, \$4,287.62; in 1883-84, \$3,519.58. Dr. Elijah Newland was Poor Physician in 1834, and for several years. Dr. C. L. Paynter was hired in the fifties, and continued until recently. Others have been Drs. W. C. Flack, Samuel Reed. In 1878 John P. Strouse, for \$593, erected on the poor farm a residence for the Superintendent. The building was a frame structure and was completed in December. In 1872 George Williams built a mad-house on

the poor farm for \$245. For several years past the average annual number of paupers at the asylum has been about sixty. Under the management of the present Superintendent, Thomas Seston, the asylum is almost self-supporting.

ORIGIN OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Surplus revenue.....	\$12,687 08
Bank Tax Fund.....	955 56
Saline Fund.....	785 12
Sinking Fund.....	539 72
Seminary Fund, 1853	302 70
Sale of Seminary.....	518 00
Other fund in 1853	104 23
Sinking Fund of 1871-73.....	7,028 10
Fines, forfeitures, etc., of the various courts from 1853 to 1884.....	14,335 34
Total.....	\$37,255 85

ORIGIN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL FUND.

Section 16, Township 1 south, Range 2 east.....	\$ 909 60
Section 16, Township 1 south, Range 3 east.....	2,309 69
Section 16, Township 1 south, Range 4 east.. ..	1,450 00
Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 2 east.. ..	1,838 50
Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 3 east.....	804 00
Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 4 east.....	901 90
Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 5 east.....	825 00
Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 2 east.....	1,185 13
Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 3 east.....	1,074 50
Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 4 east.....	10,646 23
Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 5 east.....	1,260 00
Section 16, Township 3 north, Range 2 east.....	2,609 25
Section 16, Township 3 north, Range 3 east.....	1,632 95
Section 16, Township 3 north, Range 4 east.....	715 45
Section 16, Township 3 north, Range 5 east.....	800 00
Section 16, Township 4 north, Range 3 east.....	702 74
Total*.....	\$29,664 94

THE COUNTY FINANCES.

The earliest receipts and expenditures of the county cannot be given, owing to the non-preservation of the records. The following exhibit extends from November 14, 1822, to November 12, 1823, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

County revenue.....	\$ 318 96½
John De Pauw, County Agent.....	414 12½
From James Coffin.....	98 00
Store license	127 50
Tavern license	90 00
Tax on writs, seals, etc.....	34 00
Total.....	\$1,082 59

*This was the amount in 1866; it is now, in 1884, only \$28,864.20.

EXPENDITURES.

Circuit Court	\$ 414 12½
County Commissioners.....	113 00
County Clerk and office.....	67 62½
Sheriff.....	81 00
Roads	66 50
Poor.....	119 06½
Elections.....	5 50
Jail and Jailors.	49 62½
County Listers.....	86 00
Repair of court house.....	14 50
Improper tax.....	2 00
Depreciated bank paper.....	2 00
Treasurer's percentage....	37 97
Total.....	<u>\$1,058 90¼</u>

At the beginning of the calendar year 1827, there was on hand \$50.06, and this with \$2,066.22 received during the year made the total receipts \$2,116.28, the county revenue being \$1,635.46. The total expense was \$2,180.42, showing a deficit of \$64.14. In 1833 the county revenue was \$1,596.33, and the total receipts \$1,983.88. The total collections including a small delinquency were \$1,962.69. The county revenue for 1837 was \$939.34, and the total receipts \$2,630.31, there being on hand at the beginning \$1,363.68, making total cash in the treasury in 1837 as \$3,993.99. The total expenses were \$2,980.33, leaving on hand \$1,013.66. For the fiscal year 1841-42, the receipts and expenditures were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENSES.	
Store license.....	\$ 97 40	Jury	\$ 921 00
Grocery	73 75	Old orders.....	682 82
Peddlers.....	20 80	Specific.....	316 60
Delinquency.....	621 64	Officers.....	470 00
Estrays.....	19 12	Assessors.....	503 81
Miscellaneous.....	13 75	Bailiffs.....	59 00
Revenue.....	4,710 17	Public buildings	202 54
Total.....	<u>\$5,556 63</u>	Poor asylum.....	264 78
		Poor.....	80 25
		Criminal.....	158 75
		Elections....	27 25
		Roads.....	15 75
		Printing.....	8 00
		Jailors.....	78 40
		Interest on orders.....	15 24
		Total	<u>\$3,804 19</u>

For the fiscal year 1844-45, there was on hand \$3,316.34. The county revenue was \$3,306.05 and the total receipts were \$7,178.72. Public buildings cost \$1,157.50; county officers, \$1,032.05; total expense, \$3,782.02, leaving on hand \$3,396.70. In 1848-49 there was on hand

\$2,564.17. Merchants' license brought \$295, grocery license \$93.45, and peddlers' license \$85. The county revenue was \$5,949.67, and total receipts \$9,025.67. County officers cost \$540.74; New Albany & Salem Railway stock, \$6,800; total expenses, \$8,894.31; leaving on hand \$131.48. In 1852-53 there was on hand \$1,683.02. Merchants' and grocers' license brought \$205. The total receipts were \$5,355.52. County officers cost \$951.10. Total expenses were \$4,921.26, leaving on hand \$434.26. In 1856-57 there was on hand \$1,452.06. The county revenue was \$7,694.11, and the total receipts \$9,455.07. The total expense was \$7,692.52, county officers costing \$1,829.68. In 1860-61 there was on hand \$3,932.34. County revenue was \$8,140.29, and total receipts, \$12,552.79. Public buildings cost \$1,201.76; county officers \$1,726.54, the total expense being \$8,530.47, leaving on hand \$4,022.32. In 1864-65 there was in hand \$2,380.29. The county revenue was \$11,138.80, and total receipts \$13,793.49. County officers cost \$2,596.38, the total expense being \$12,655.18. In 1865-66, owing to the heavy levy for bounty and relief, finances take a larger shape. There was on hand \$1,138.31; total county revenue including delinquency was \$48,766.75; soldiers' relief fund received, \$18,948.17; total receipts, \$76,301.13. County officers cost \$3,095.85; specific expense \$11,183.44; paid on military bonds, orders and interest, \$37,570.13; total expense, \$63,316.08; leaving on hand \$13,137.05. In 1866-67 the county revenue was \$47,259.27; total receipts, \$60,995.32. County officers cost, \$3,212.72; total county expense \$21,124.85; paid on military bonds and interest, \$50,059.61.

In 1869-70 there was on hand \$10,269.20; county revenue, \$19,529.23; total receipts, \$29,983.95. County officers cost \$5,108.87; total expense \$20,274.58, leaving on hand \$9,709.37. In 1872-73 there was on hand \$2,568.75; county revenue, \$17,197.03; total receipts, \$20,203.99. The total expenses were \$14,877.92, leaving on hand \$5,326.07. In 1874-75 there was on hand \$8,091.58; borrowed, \$7,000; county revenue, \$16,056.52; total receipts, \$32,112.64. County officers cost \$5,758.15; insane, \$924.02; total expense, \$26,341.61; leaving on hand \$5,771.03. In 1877-78 there was on hand \$5,680.96; county revenue was \$17,198.12; building fund, \$1,502.74; total receipts, \$24,491.79. County officers cost \$4,099.98; total expenses, \$16,255; leaving on hand \$8,236.79. In 1879-80 there was on hand \$9,752.01; county revenue, \$18,996.80; total receipts, \$28,944.63. County officers cost \$3,562.02; total expenses, \$18,068.62; leaving on hand \$10,876.01. In 1881-82 there was on hand \$10,982.42; county revenue, \$18,743.87; total receipts, \$30,530.24. County officers cost \$3,294.93; total expenses, \$18,463.02; leaving on hand \$12,066.62. There was on hand building fund of \$1,955.70, and received of same fund during the year, \$17,374.45; total building fund, \$20,330.15. The following is the report of the County Auditor for the fiscal year 1884:

RECEIPTS.

June 1, 1883, balance in treasury.....	\$11,746 54
Received per December settlement, 1883.....	8,047 16
Received per May settlement, 1884.....	8,544 77
Received on account jury fees.....	18 00
Received from sales of public commons.....	1,017 50
Received on account of ferry licenses.....	8 50
Received on school fund loans (costs).....	29 60
Received on delinquent taxes (costs).....	1 20
Total receipts.....	<u>\$29,413 27</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Assessing.....	\$ 1,399 50
County Attorney.....	125 00
County officers.....	3,686 76
Criminals.....	566 10
Courts.....	1,251 79
Deaf and dumb.....	1 15
Elections.....	777 45
Feeble-minded.....	56 40
Fox scalps.....	76 00
Fuel and lights.....	274 85
House of Refuge.....	167 60
Inquests.....	237 00
Insane.....	1,527 02
Jurors.....	1,552 95
Poor.....	969 75
Poor asylum.....	2,549 83
Public buildings.....	777 64
Printing, stationery, etc.....	709 75
Miscellaneous.....	114 35
School Superintendent.....	822 00
School funds.....	1,585 99
Roads.....	1,858 09
Stationery and books.....	646 72
Board of Health.....	50 00
Total expended.....	<u>\$21,783 69</u>
Balance in treasury.....	<u>\$7,629 58</u>

BRIDGE FUND, RECEIPTS.

June 1, 1883, balance on hand.....	\$ 2,883 23
Received from taxes as per December settlement, 1883.....	2,704 53
Received from taxes as per May settlement, 1884.....	8,198 99
Total receipts.....	<u>\$13,786 75</u>
Expended on account of bridges.....	<u>10,775 04</u>
Leaves balance in treasury.....	<u>\$3,011 71</u>
Approved June 10, 1884.	

DANIEL W. GRAY,
JOHN SMITH,
HIRAM ZINK,
Commissioners.

Attest: WILLIAM G. JAMISON, A. W. C.

PLANK ROAD COMPANIES.

During the thirties several plank road companies obtained permission to occupy certain public roads in the county. The Salem & Ohio and the Salem & Jeffersonville Companies secured this right. To some extent work on one or more roads was begun, but the projects were abandoned at this juncture. The last-named company partly macadamized their road-bed. In 1851 the Salem & Millport Plank Road Company secured the right-of-way north from Salem, in which company the County Board took \$1,500 stock from the three per cent fund. The Directors were: W. C. De Pauw, Dawson Lyon, Elijah Newland, John L. Menaugh, Spencer B. Peugh, David G. Campbell and H. D. Henderson. De Pauw was President, and John H. Butler, Secretary. Planks were put down over the route at a total cost of about \$25,000. Three toll-gates were established, and 2 cents per mile was charged for the privilege of riding over the road. Money was lost on the enterprise, and it gradually fell into decay and disuse. The Harristown & Brownstown Plank Road Company did little else than organize and become defunct. James L. Thompson was the President.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Jesse Spurgeon, James Young, Robert Ellison, John Wright and David Fouts, January 10, 1814; Robert Catlin, January 27, 1814; Amos Thornburg, William Robertson, Jesse Roberts, Samuel Chambers, Zachariah Lindley, Edmund Hunter, John Beck, Enoch Parr, John M. Coleman, Godlove Camp, Samuel Huston, John Ketchum, Cornelius Williamson, April 18, 1814; James McKinney, Thomas Ewing, Robert McIntire, July 25, 1814; Thomas Beesley, John G. Clendenin, Edward Millis, Jesse Lucas, Cyrus Douglas, Matthew Robertson, Tyre Harris, 1815; Hugh McPheeters, William Kelso and Alexander Huston, 1816; John Curry, John Gregg, Samuel Wright, Christopher Morris, Lewis Roberts, William Herron, Tertius Fordyce, Aaron Vandever, David Deweese, John McCullough, William Marrs, John Sapp, Thomas Denny, James McCoy, Dandridge Overton, William Royse, Robert Williams, 1817; Willis McCoy, Phillip Shull, Robert Ellison, Elias Williams, William Baird, 1818; Francis McGuire, Hugh Graham, John Denny, William Richards, 1819; William Watts, John De Pauw, Elijah Wright, Joseph Green, Joel Coombs, William Phelps, Joseph B. Harbert, Elijah Driskell, Matthias Lemon, 1820; William Newland, James C. McKinney, James Rose, Brice Miller, Phillip Langdon, James Milroy, Aaron Harding, Thomas Weathers, Joseph Murphy, 1821; Robert Scott, H. W. Hackett, Robert McKneely, William Garriott, George L. Trabue, Hugh McPheeters, John McMahan, John Denny, James Crawford, Hugh Kelso, Roger Sutherland, William Herron, Thomas Denny, Jacob Hattabaugh, 1822; John Gregg, Asher Wilcox, Ezekiel Logan,

Stephen Hale, Abner Martin, John Scott, Benoni Armstrong, 1823; William Hartley, Andrew Housh, Alexander Williams, John Sapp, 1824; William Richards, Henry Davis, William Newland, William Watts, 1825; Simeon Matthews, John Early, Richard Rubeson, James Cauble, Aaron Hardin, Phillip Langdon, Godfrey Ratts, 1826; James Hammersly, William Perdue, Enoch Parr, Nathaniel Moss, John McMahan, Samuel Peck, 1827; John McPheeters, Robert Smith, William Logan, John De Pauw, John Hardin, Asher Wilcox, 1828; Stephen Hole, George May, Joel Coombs, Thomas D. Young, Levi P. Lockhart, Andrew Housh, Alban Poor, 1829; John Kingsbury, Henry W. Davis, William Allison, Jacob Bixler, William Newland, Nelson Britt, 1830; Thomas Denny, John Mitchell, Isaac Thomas, Richard Rubeson, Nathan Mandlin, Jacob Grubb, William Richards, 1831; James McKinney, Samuel M. Huston, William Perdue, Godfrey Ratts, James Hammersly, Jacob Stipp, 1832; John Hardin, N. Hamilton, 1833; Henry Westfall, Samuel Catlin, David Fouts, Joel Coombs, Peter Cauble, Charles Downs, John Boling, Stephen Elrod, 1834; George May, Phillip Huffman, Townsend Cutshaw, John Beck, Henry Davis, James Smith, 1835; Peter Draper, Hugh W. Kelso, Jesse Crim, Jacob Wiseman, Charles Neal, Benoni Armstrong, Jonathan Winslow, James Carter, Jacob Stipp, Isaac Thomas, John Ellis, 1836; William Perdue, Charles Herman, 1837; Henry B. Hammersly, Daniel Hogan, David R. Owen, John Early, John Gilstrap, John Hardin, Joseph Stipp, 1838; Godfrey Ratts, William Driskell, Peter Cauble, Samuel Catlin, Royal B. Child, John Hartley, David Fouts, John Mitchell, Stephen Elrod, George Denny, 1839; Jacob S. Lemon, Edward Montgomery, Townsend Cutshaw, James Dixon, Alexander M. Croke, Robert Mitchell, Alfred Pringle, Henry Davis, William Thompson, Jacob Roberts, Miles Talcock, Jacob Hattabaugh, 1840; William Wilson, Hugh W. Kelso, John Watts, John Hardin, 1841; John Ellis, 1842; John Parr, Roger Martin, Jacob Wiseman, John Wilcox, H. B. Hammersly, John Beck, Hutchinson Brown, John Gilstrap, Leonard Harbett, John Early, Aaron Craycraft, Gideon Coulter, 1843; Charles Harryman, Joseph Still, Absalom Garrison, Richard Robinson, Stephen Elrod, 1844; Samuel S. Early, Royal B. Childs, John Mitchell, James Gasaway, George Denny, Alfred Pringle, Henry Davis, William Baker, T. Cutshaw, Henry Paynter, James Dixon, 1845.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel Milroy and Alexander Little, 1817; Samuel Milroy and Jonathan Lyon, 1818; Samuel Milroy and Marston G. Clark, 1820; Noah Wright, 1822; Ezra Childs and Alexander Huston, 1823; Robert McIntire and Alexander Huston, 1824; Ezra Child and William Baird, 1825; Alexander Little, Abraham Sargent and Abner Martin, 1826; Alexander Little, John DePauw and Hugh McPheeters, 1827; Robert McIntire,

Ezra Child and Hugh McPheeters, 1828; Alexander Little, John Kingsbury and Charles B. Nayler, 1829; Hugh McPheeters, Ezekiel D. Logan and Rodolphus Schoonover, 1830; E. D. Logan and Henry P. Thornton, 1831; R. Schoonover and Gustavus Clark, 1832; Henry C. Monroe and Woodbridge Parker, 1833; Robert Strain and Levi P. Lockhart, 1834; M. G. Clark and Robert Strain, 1835; John De Pauw and Robert Strain, 1836; Henry C. Monroe and Samuel Huston, 1837; H. C. Monroe, W. Parker, and Valentine Baker, 1838; H. C. Monroe and John I. Morrison, 1839; R. Schoonover and William Shanks, 1840; H. C. Monroe and George May, 1841; E. D. Logan and Valentine Baker, 1842; E. D. Logan and John Kelley, 1843; William Shanks and John Kelley, 1844; William Shanks and H. C. Monroe, 1845; Cyrus L. Dunham and Thomas Green, 1846; C. L. Dunham and George May, 1847; James A. Cravens and William Thompson, 1848; James A. Cravens and John L. Menaugh, 1849; James T. Campbell and Henry Paynter, 1850; R. Schoonover, 1851; John Hartley, 1852; E. D. Logan and R. Schoonover, 1854; John A. Bowman and J. W. Reyman, 1856; John A. Bowman and William Hancock (joint representatives of Washington and Harrison Counties), 1858; Christian Prow and Horace Heffren (joint representatives of Washington and Harrison Counties), 1860; Jamison Lee and Aaron L. Hardin (joint representatives of Washington and Harrison Counties), 1862; John Lemon (representative of Washington and Harrison Counties); Erasmus W. Shanks and Frederick W. Matthis (joint representatives of Washington and Harrison Counties), 1866; John C. Lawler, 1868; John H. Oatley, 1870; James Rudder, 1872; Alfred B. Collins, 1874; A. B. Collins, 1876; Samuel H. Mitchell, 1878; S. H. Mitchell, 1870; Horace Heffren, 1872.

SENATORS.

John De Pauw (Washington, Jackson, Orange, Lawrence and Monroe), 1818; Marston G. Clark (Washington County alone), 1821; Samuel Milroy, 1822; John De Pauw, 1825; M. G. Clark, 1826; M. G. Clark, 1827; M. G. Clark, 1828; John De Pauw, 1829; John De Pauw, 1830; E. D. Logan, 1832; Henry W. Hackett, 1834; same 1835; same 1836; same 1837; same 1838; same 1839; same 1840; William Shanks, 1841; same 1842; same 1843; E. D. Logan, 1844; same 1845; same 1846; John I. Morrison, 1848; James A. Cravens, 1850; * * Townsend Cutshaw, 1855; Horace Heffren, 1857; same of Washington and Harrison Counties, 1857; same 1858; same 1859; Simeon K. Wolfe (Washington and Harrison Counties), 1860; John A. Bowman (same counties), 1865; same 1867; G. W. Denbo (same counties), 1869; same 1871; John A. Bowman (same counties), 1873; same 1875; B. H. Burrell (Washington and Jackson Counties), 1877; same 1879; Samuel B. Voyles (Washington and Floyd Counties), 1881; same 1883.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The business from 1814 to 1816 was done by the Associate Judges—Jonathan Lindley, Moses Hoggatt, Simeon Lamb, James Young, Joseph Kitchell, Alexander Little, William Lowe, Godlove Camp and Samuel Huston—two serving at a time. The first Commissioners were Robert McIntyre, Alexander Huston and Nathan Trueblood, 1817; Jesse Spurgeon, 1818, vice Trueblood; John Martin, 1819, vice Huston, resigned; Lewis Roberts, 1819, vice McIntire; Alexander Huston, 1821; Joseph Green, 1821; David Colglazure, 1822; John Martin, 1823; Joseph Green, 1824. In September, 1824, the Board of Justices took control of county business, continuing until 1831. In May of this year the county was divided into three Commissioner's Districts: No. 1—Monroe, Gibson and Franklin Townships; No. 2—Washington and Jackson Townships; No. 3—Perry, Vernon and Brown Townships. The Commissioners took county business September, 1831. James L. Archer, term one year; Henry Ratts, two years, and George Hattabaugh, three years; J. L. Archer, 1832; Henry Dewalt, 1833, vice Ratts; David Colglazure and Samuel M. Huston, 1834. In March, 1835, the Board of Justices resumed the commissson of county business, but were succeeded by County Commissioners again in June, 1836—John Marks for one year; Henry Dewalt, two years; Richard Ruberson, three years; James McKinney, 1837, vice Marks; Henry Dewalt, 1838; George Sapp, 1839, vice Ruberson; James Carter, 1840; Abraham Stover, 1841; William Mitchell, 1841, vice Sapp resigned. In 1842 the county business seems to have gone to a Board of five Justices—Charles Harryman, John Gilstrap, John Early, John Hartley and Davis R. Owen. In September, 1845, three Commissioners again took control—Samuel Hind for one year; James McKinney, two years, and John Mitchell, three years; William Newland, 1846; James McKinney, 1847; E. Sayles, 1848; Samuel Hind, 1849; Hezekiah Thomas, 1850; John Gilstrap, 1851; Evans Wright, 1852, James M. Hodges, 1853; John Gilstrap, 1854; Benjamin F. Nicholson, 1855; Joel Wilson, Sr., 1856; Harrison Cornwell, 1857; Lewis J. Reyman, 1858; Joel Wilson, 1859; Isaac Baker, 1860; L. J. Reyman, 1861; Joel Wilson, 1862; Isaac Baker, 1863; Spencer B. Peugh, 1864; Allen Thompson, 1865; Isaac Baker, 1866; S. B. Peugh, 1867; Allen Thompson, 1868; Isaac Baker, 1869; Lewis N. Smith, 1870; John Mitchell, 1870; Robert G. Weir, 1871; David Beck, 1872; Lewis N. Smith, 1873; R. G. Weir, 1874; David Beck, 1875; Andrew B. Davis, 1876; Allen Thompson, 1877; David Beck, 1878; A. B. Davis, 1879; Barnett Chastian, 1879; Daniel W. Gray, 1880; John Smith, 1882; Hiram Zink, 1882; Daniel W. Gray, 1883.

COUNTY SCHOOL OFFICERS.

Micajah Newby, Commissioner, 1835; John Nixon, Commissioner,

1841; James G. May, Jeremiah Rowland and John H. Butler, Examiners, 1840; same 1841; B. M. Nice, J. G. May and J. N. Heylin, 1842; J. H. Butler, Lindley Sears and Jeremiah Rowland, Examiners, 1843; John H. Butler, Jeremiah Rowland and James G. May, 1844; Elijah Newland, Commissioner, 1845; J. H. Butler, Elijah Newland and John I. Morrison, Examiners, 1846; * * * John M. Lord, Dewitt C. Thomas and James J. Brice, 1850; * * * Zacharias S. Garriott, Examiner, 1854; Thomas N. Jordan, 1854; Z. S. Garriott, 1856; James B. Wilson, 1856; W. C. McClosky, Examiner, 1860; Hamilton S. McRae, 1861; C. L. Paynter, 1861; John L. Williams, 1864; M. D. L. Prow, 1864; A. A. Cravens, first Superintendent, 1873; James M. Caress, 1875; John A. Beck, 1879; W. C. Snyder.

TREASURERS.

Noah Wright, 1816; Jonathan Lyon, 1817; James R. Higgins, 1818; Jonathan Lyon, 1821; William Rowland, 1823; David G. Campbell, 1832; Burr Bradley, 1834; Thomas Forsey, 1836; Elijah Newland, 1838; John McMahan, 1845; John L. Menaugh, 1850; John I. Morrison, 1854; Z. S. Garriott, 1858; John L. Menaugh, 1860; W. P. Green, 1864; William M. Alvis, 1864; Andrew J. Parker, 1872; F. M. Garriott, 1874; William M. Alvis, 1878; Henry Streaker, 1882.

AUDITORS.

William Lee, 1841-45 (office vacated); John J. Hardin, 1852; William Williams, 1856; James B. Wilson, 1864; Lewis Casper, 1868; W. W. Stevens, 1869; John L. Williams, 1870; William G. Jamison, 1878.

CLERKS.

Isaac Blackford, February, 1814; Basil Prather, September, 1814; John Kingsbury, 1820; John De Pauw, 1821; Jonathan Lyon, 1823; William C. Carter, 1827; Eli W. Malott, 1838; Washington C. De Pauw, 1844; James B. Wilson, 1855; J. F. Cutshaw, 1863; John J. Hardin, 1870; James M. Taylor, 1878.

RECORDERS.

Isaac Blackford, February, 1814; Basil Prather, September, 1814; John Wolfington, 1817; Eli W. Malott, 1821; W. H. Carter, 1837; Alexander Attkisson, 1838; B. C. Shanks, 1858; W. C. McClosky, 1862; James H. Johnson, 1866; Leander G. Davis, 1870; Preston Bryan, 1878.

SHERIFFS.

William Hoggatt, 1814; Noah Wright, 1816; Levi Wright, 1820; Noah Wright, 1824; Levi Wright, 1828; Alexander Attkisson, 1832; Stephen Hole, 1836; John McMahan, 1840; John L. Menaugh, 1844; Josiah Burwell, 1848; G. W. Logan, 1850; David C. Shanks, 1854; D.

D. Hamilton, 1858; Benjamin F. Nicholson, 1862; George Fults, 1866; T. J. Meadors, 1870; E. Craycraft, 1874; George Fults, 1878; William McPheeters, 1880; Andrew McIntosh, 1882.

SURVEYORS.

William Lindley, 1814; Jacob Lowe, 1816; James McKinney, 1818; James Denny, 1820; Moses Martin, 1828; John I. Morrison, 1849; R. W. May, 1854; W. C. McCloskey, 1856; Isaac N. Caress, 1862; J. L. Williams, 1864; W. C. McCloskey, 1869; E. H. Wright, 1870; W. C. McCloskey, 1874.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Jonathan Lindley, 1814; Moses Hoggatt, 1814; Simeon Lamb, 1814; James Young, 1814; Joseph Ketchell, 1815; Alexander Little, 1815; William Lowe, 1815; Godlove Camp, 1816; Samuel Huston, 1816; Ebenezer Patrick, 1823; H. W. Hackett, 1823; William Phelps, 1830; H. W. Hackett, 1830; Enoch Parr, 1834; George May, 1837; R. Schoonover, 1844; Enoch Parr, 1846; William Wilson, 1848; Valentine Baker, 1851; Jehu Hungate, 1851.

CORONERS.

Jeremiah Lamb, 1814; Archibald McKinney, 1818; Samuel Henderson, 1822; Bartlett Scott, 1828; Samuel Day, 1836; Adam Ribble, 1840; John Arnold, 1841; William Robertson, 1858; A. L. Bartlett, 1862; Samuel McClanahan, 1866; John Holsapple, 1870; Samuel McClanahan, 1873; Walker Paynter, 1882.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Thomas Denny, 1829; Jeremiah Rowland, 1830; Samuel Beck, 1833; Isaac Thomas, 1840; Thomas D. Weir, 1846; Townsend Cutshaw, 1851.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On June 18, 1852, there was organized in the Presbyterian Church at Salem, Ind., the Washington County Medical Society. There were present that day Drs. Samuel Reid, Edmund Albertson, Elijah Newland, W. A. Huston, J. J. Brice, J. R. Bare, J. B. Wilson, E. L. Kemp, Joseph G. Stuart, R. W. Shaw and H. D. Henderson. Of these only two—J. R. Bare and H. D. Henderson—are now living in the county. The first officers elected were Samuel Reid, President; Edmund Albertson, Secretary, and Elijah Newland, Treasurer. A constitution and code of by-laws was adopted naming the society as above, to meet regularly, to be governed by a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Board of Examiners, and entitling the physicians of Washington County to a membership by paying \$1, presenting a diploma from some recognized medical college or passing a satisfactory examination before the examining committee. The first Board of Examiners was Drs. James

B. Wilson, John R. Bare and William A. Huston. Up to June, 1860, the membership was increased twenty-nine names, as follows: Drs. R. B. Child, James Cochran, S. H. Brittain, Bryant, Ducate, W. C. Flank, D. G. Kay, Robert Kay, J. A. Kelso, Kimble, S. H. Harrod, J. R. Harrod, R. Mattingly, Alex McPheeters, J. S. McPheeters, A. C. McCoy, G. F. Nicholson, G. L. Neal, W. S. Patton, C. L. Paynter, R. W. Sherrod, A. C. Still, John Sloan, D. W. Voyles, W. H. Smith, C. T. Wilson, Todd, T. A. Wilson and — Wilson. From June, 1860, to June, 1870, the following members were added: C. F. Barnett, J. W. Berkey, W. H. Bright, E. S. Crosier, C. C. Clark, J. Ellis, J. H. Layman, S. A. Price, J. W. Hollingsworth, J. H. Oatley, B. Newkirk, J. S. Simons, C. Rathbun, T. M. Tucker, B. W. Tucker, J. J. Taylor, T. W. Wilson, J. Sherrod. From the last date to June, 1875, inclusive, fourteen names were added: N. C. Burge, — Lee, B. F. Stalker, — Workman, W. W. Spiers, H. H. Chase, R. J. Wilson, — McCowan, T. Hudson, M. W. Smith, T. H. Baker, G. S. Hancock, A. N. Spurgeon and B. R. Graham. Since 1875 the record has not been preserved as accurately as it should have been and only the names of Charles Rathbun, George L. Neal, Harvey Voyles, Samuel W. Duff, W. R. Avery, R. S. Rutherford, G. M. Morris, B. B. Brannock, Spencer Byen, A. E. Bradshaw, G. W. Dewees and Weir are found as additional members. From the beginning the society has accomplished much good. Their annual and called meetings brought together the best physicians of the county, and by exchanging views in friendly debate, reading essays on different subjects and diseases, it not only brought enlightenment with it, but placed members of the profession on more friendly and intimate terms besides elevating the dignity of the profession among the members as well as throughout the county. Since its organization the society has had five trials for mal-practice and unworthy conduct. Drs. Shaw and Ducate were suspended and not again reinstated; Dr. D. G. Kay was expelled in 1860; Drs. J. A. C. McCoy and B. W. Tucker were each honorably acquitted of charges brought against them. From June, 1852, to December, 1855, thirty meetings were held; from that time to 1862, six meetings were held; to 1870, twelve meetings were held, and from that to 1876, five meetings were held. Altogether there have been in the neighborhood of 100 members since the organization. Fifteen of these served their country in the Rebellion. The society in 1884 is in a prosperous condition with the following officers in charge: President, T. M. Tucker; Secretary, S. W. Duff.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In May, 1835, a meeting was called at the court house to organize an agricultural society. A large delegation of farmers and others were present, and permanent organization was effected, and a constitution and

by-laws adopted. Other meetings were held from time to time, on which occasions essays and addresses were read or delivered on subjects of interest to the husbandman. It is possible that a stock fair was held in the fall of 1835, but this is not definitely known. In March, 1836, the County Board paid the society \$50, but this did not prevent the organization from becoming defunct within a year or two later.

No other attempt was made in this direction until early in the fifties, when the Orange and Washington Society was formed, a full account of which will be found elsewhere. It was a very successful society, but in 1855 it was determined to organize one for Washington County alone. A meeting was held at Salem December 1, 1855, for that purpose. Dr. E. Albertson was Chairman of the meeting, and Robert Morris, Secretary. A committee was appointed to report upon the advisability of the project. The report was favorable, and permanent organization was completed at a subsequent meeting, with the following officers: Oliver Albertson, President; John W. Reyman, Vice-President; Robert Morris, Secretary; Lewis J. Reyman, Treasurer. During the year 1856, six acres of land were leased for ten years, upon which to hold annual fairs. The first fair of this organization was held October 15-17, and though on a rather small scale was highly successful, there being 650 entries. The fair of 1857 was excellent, but that of 1858 was much more so. There was offered in premiums \$1,000; there were 1,007 entries, and fair was held four days. The best corn yielded $66\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. The receipts were \$941, and the membership of the society 432, each paying an annual fee of \$1. There was paid in premiums \$767, and \$235 was spent on improvements, leaving in the treasury, with the balance from the previous year, \$542. At this time, Lewis J. Reyman was President, and Richard Clark, Secretary. The fair continued to be held annually, with gratifying success until during the war, when it was abandoned, and for nearly twenty years slept, like Rip Van Winkle, a dreamless sleep. In 1881, it was awakened, or rather an entirely new organization was formed.

THE ASSOCIATION OF 1881.

The Washington County Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Industrial Association, was organized February 12, 1881, with the following officers: John A. Bowman, President; Dawson Lyon, Vice-President; W. M. Clarke, Treasurer; Fred L. Prow, Secretary; B. F. Nicholson, Robert Morris, Azariah Lanning, George Fults, Adam Wright, George Peugh, J. L. Rutherford, John Craycraft and Albert M. Fleenor, Directors. The first fair was held September 13-17, 1881. A premium list of \$2,126.50 was paid, and a surplus of \$500 was left of the receipts. The entire expense of the land and all improvements the first year was \$10,323.07. The grounds have an excellent half-mile track and an abundance of stalls, sheds and buildings of display. The fairs of 1882,

1883 and 1884 were equally successful. Horse and sheep fairs were held additional the first two years. In 1882, the association won the silver medal offered by the State Board of Agriculture, for the best report on fair held in the State. The present officers are: E. W. Shanks, President; S. B. Peugh, Vice-President; Fred L. Prow, Secretary; W. M. Clarke, Treasurer. The premiums offered in 1884 aggregated over \$2,500, and the fair was one of the best in the State.

RAILROADS.

The county has but one railroad, and has had it for a long time. In 1848-49 the New Albany & Salem Railway was built through the county, which event was the most important ever in the history of the county. Its appearance was hailed with joy by all the citizens, and the right of way, worth not less than \$100,000, was given without any return. In addition to this, about \$50,000 stock was taken in the project, of which amount \$20,000 was subscribed by the County Board in 400 shares of \$50 each. The stock was paid for in installments each month. Prior to June, 1849, the county had paid \$7,200. The following year it paid \$6,280.20, and in 1851, \$6,378, leaving only about \$800 of principal and interest due. After this for several years, Washington C. De Pauw was selected to cast the vote of the county by right of the 400 shares. Several law suits grew out of the private subscription of stock, in most of which cases judgment was recovered by the railroad company. The road was completed to Salem in 1851, the first train reaching Salem January 15, 1851. The stock depreciated very much in value, and in the fall of 1853 sixty shares owned by the county were sold to W. C. De Pauw for \$1,880. What became of the remainder can not be certainly stated. The road since its construction has been the Aortic artery of the county.

Several railroad projects have disturbed the county in later years. July 24, 1871, six of the townships were called upon to vote on the question of levying a two per cent tax to aid the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railway, the following being the result: Brown Township—for the tax, 137; against the tax, 119. Washington Township—for, 516; against, 137. Madison Township—for, 90; against, 71. Gibson Township—for, 152; against, 81. Jefferson Township—for, 82; against, 130. Vernon Township—for, 19; against, 144. Total for, 996; total against, 682. In December, 1869, the following vote was polled on the question of taking stock in the Evansville & Seymour Railway: Gibson Township—60 for the stock, and 188 against; Vernon—17 for and 116 against; Madison—91 for, and 63 against; Washington—460 for and 227 against. Several other projects have been voted on, and in most cases aid has been thus granted, but the roads have failed to “materialize.”

COUNTY POLITICS.

The early election returns cannot be given owing to the destruction

of the records. The following exhibit will illustrate the political situation since 1844:

NOVEMBER, 1844.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Polk and Dallas.	WHIG. Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Washington.....	764	598
Gibson.....	115	17
Jackson.....	102	135
Posey.....	166	62
Vernon.....	88	83
Brown.....	91	130
Franklin.....	213	64
Monroe.....	121	60
Totals.....	1660	1149

NOVEMBER, 1848.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Cass and Butler.	WHIG. Taylor and Fillmore.	FREE SOIL. Van Buren and Adams
Washington	244	265	5
Gibson.....	128	28	..
Jackson.....	244	200	10
Posey.....	237	83	..
Vernon.....	161	143	7
Brown.....	157	126	..
Franklin.....	309	170	..
Monroe.....	163	111	..
Totals.....	1643	1126	22

NOVEMBER, 1852.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Pierce and King.	WHIG. Scott and Graham.	FREE SOIL. Hale and Julian.
Washington.....	249	269	5
Gibson.....	147	35	..
Jackson.....	230	171	..
Posey... ..	210	92	..
Vernon.....	142	151	6
Brown.....	167	121	..
Franklin	319	148	..
Monroe.....	149	106	..
Totals.....	1613	1093	11

In 1856, for Governor, Willard (Democrat), received 1,643; Morton, 1,021; McClure (Democrat), for Secretary of State, 1,658; Dawson (Republican), 1,010; for Congress, English (Democrat), received 1,643; Wilson (Republican), 1,023.

NOVEMBER, 1856.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.	AMERICAN.
	Buchanan and Breckinridge.	Fremont and Dayton.	Filmore and Donelson.
Washington.....	323	196	127
Gibson.....	175	4	32
Jackson.....	51	54	33
Posey.....	28	3	77
Vernon.....	101	17	71
Brown.....	129	3	67
Franklin.....	154	8	78
Monroe.....	105	4	51
Jefferson.....	147	10	47
Polk.....	159	3	14
Pierce.....	96	8	60
Howard.....	143	73	17
Madison.....	67	8	17
Totals.....	1678	331	691

NOVEMBER, 1860.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.	UNION.
	Douglass and Johnson.	Lincoln and Hamlin.	Breckinridge and Lane.	Bell and Everett.
Washington.....	385	434	1	11
Gibson.....	211	60	1	..
Jackson.....	56	115	..	1
Posey.....	134	104	..	..
Vernon.....	115	106	..	5
Brown.....	166	98	16	1
Franklin.....	147	117	..	6
Monroe.....	106	92	7	..
Jefferson.....	173	65	5	..
Polk.....	140	40	16	..
Pierce.....	113	84	1	2
Howard.....	159	34	..	..
Madison.....	83	29	1	5
Totals.....	1988	1378	48	31

In 1858, for Secretary of State, McClure, Democrat, received 1,538, and Peelle, Republican, 1,074. In 1860, for Governor, Hendricks, Democrat, received 1,944, and Lane, Republican, 1,354; and for Secretary of State, Schlater, Democrat, received 1,948, and Peelle, Republican, 1,345. In 1862, for Secretary of State, Athon, Democrat, received 1,888, and Peelle, Republican, 1,289. In 1864, for Governor, McDonald, Democrat, received 1,840, and Morton, Republican, 1,330; and for Secretary of State, Athon, Democrat, received 1,843, and Trussler, Republican, 1,325.

NOVEMBER, 1864.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. McClellan and Pendleton.	REPUBLICAN. Lincoln. and Johnson.
Washington.....	329	395
Gibson... ..	181	45
Jackson.....	38	92
Posey.....	119	93
Vernon.....	83	68
Brown.....	155	84
Franklin.....	143	114
Monroe... ..	107	57
Jefferson.....	183	73
Polk.....	144	33
Pierce.....	97	93
Howard.....	142	48
Madison.....	78	47
Totals.....	1799	1242

In 1866, for Secretary of State, Manson, Democrat, received 2,020, and Trussler, Republican, 1,737. In 1868, for Governor, Hendricks, Democrat, received 2,015, and Baker, Republican, 1,603; and for Secretary of State, Kise, Democrat, received 2,010, and Hoffman, Republican, 1,600. At the Presidential election of 1868, the Democratic electors received 2,038, and the Republican electors 1,650. The result by townships can not be given. In 1870, for Secretary of State, Eddy, Democrat, received 1,822, and Hoffman, Republican, 1,346. In 1872, for Governor, Hendricks, Democrat, received 2,064, and Brown, Republican, 1,624; and for Secretary of State, Eddy, Democrat, received 2,056, and Curry, Republican, 1,630.

NOVEMBER, 1872.

TOWNSHIPS.	LIBERAL REPUBLICAN. Greeley and Brown.	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Wilson.	BOURBON DEMOCRAT. O'Connor and Julian.
Washington.....	342	436	1
Gibson.....	214	93	2
Jackson.....	46	113	..
Posey.....	154	99	..
Vernon.....	97	101	1
Brown.....	159	135	..
Franklin.....	149	135	..
Monroe.....	122	83	..
Jefferson.....	182	88	..
Polk.....	139	54	..
Pierce.....	90	118	..
Howard.....	146	65	2
Madison.....	95	63	..
Totals.....	1935	1583	6

NOVEMBER, 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Tilden and Hendricks.	REPUBLICAN. Hayes and Wheeler.	INDEPENDENT. Cooper and Cary.
Washington.....	423	459	..
Gibson.....	237	92	1
Jackson.....	61	112	..
Posey.....	181	108	...
Vernon.....	122	86	..
Brown.....	227	110	1
Franklin.....	162	140	..
Monroe.....	146	99	..
Jefferson.....	202	107	..
Polk.....	149	48	..
Pierce.....	120	124	..
Howard.....	181	70	..
Madison.....	125	63	..
Totals.....	2336	1618	2

In 1876, for Governor, Williams (Democrat) received 2,344, and Harrison (Republican) 1,637; and for Secretary of State, Gray (Democrat) received 2,342, and Robertson (Republican) 1,644. In 1878, for Secretary of State, Shanklin (Democrat) received 2,045, Moore (Republican) 1,209, and James (Independent) 271. In 1880, for Governor, Landers (Democrat) received 2,333, Porter (Republican) 1,746, and Gregg (Independent) 31.

NOVEMBER, 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Hancock and English.	REPUBLICAN. Garfield and Arthur.	INDEPENDENT. Weaver and Chambers.
Washington.....	451	484	1
Gibson.....	259	111	1
Jackson.....	67	114	..
Posey.....	200	101	21
Vernon.....	126	88	..
Brown.....	187	125	1
Franklin.....	169	151	..
Monroe.....	141	98	..
Jefferson.....	212	102	..
Polk.....	170	69	..
Pierce.....	123	128	..
Howard.....	175	71	1
Madison.....	120	67	..
Totals.....	2400	1709	25

FIRST ELECTION IN THE COUNTY.

In August, 1814, one of the first elections held in the county, if not the first, for Congress, Jonathan Jennings received 382 votes, and Elijah Sparks 45; and for the Legislative Council (same as the State Senate) to represent the counties of Washington and Knox, John De Pauw received 320 and John Johnson 107, the total vote of the county being 427. In 1880, for President, the vote was 4,134.

CHAPTER V.

BY PROF. JAMES G. MAY.

HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR—THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT—THE FIRST INDICTMENTS—THE EARLY COURT BUILDINGS—ATTORNEYS AND COURT OFFICERS—A NOTABLE LARCENY CASE—SLAVERY IN THE COUNTY—THE "FIST AND SKULL AGE"—IMPORTANT COURT ITEMS—PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF ATTORNEYS—MURDER—GRAVE ROBBING—MAN STEALING—THE PEARSON HOMICIDE—THE HOUSH-BERKEY AFFAIR—OTHER ATTORNEYS AND OFFICERS—THE WOOD-KEPLEY MURDER—OTHER CRIMINAL CASES—LATER MEMBERS OF THE BAR—THE HEFFREN CASE—THE JOSEPH-GOLLAHAN SUIT—THE KNOWLES-LYNN FORGERY.

AT best, the absolute necessity for the permanent existence of both bench and bar, tells a painful story on every civilized community. The history of Washington County on every page records doings of some evil hand. When Indiana was a Territory a bench and bar had a lively work. The first court of record was called into being on the 2d day of February, 1814. Then there was no Salem, but there were men and women claiming that they had been wronged, and eagerly crying for speedy vindication. Accordingly, Jonathan Lindley, Moses Hoggatt and Simeon Lamb, bearing the grave title of Judges, held what the old records call a session of the Circuit Court for the county of Washington, Indiana Territory. By what authority these men held court the records do not reveal. However, they wrought as properly authorized men of business do work. It is proper to remark that none of these Judges were members of the legal profession. They were all careful, prudent men, of good common sense. The instructions of the court to their chosen agent show this. The agent was required to advertise the sale of the town lots in the *Western Eagle* and the *Western Courier* at least thirty days before the time of sale. Again, they tell their agent that the contemplated seat of justice must be called Salem. After providing that the Clerk of the Circuit Court should deliver to their agent the title bonds given by Benjamin Brewer and William Lindley, conditioned for the conveyance of certain lands therein named, the court adjourned without day. Such were the doings of the first session of the first Circuit Court of Washington County. But on the 3d day of February, 1814, a special session by the same Judges was held, and at which Samuel Lindley and Godlove Kemp were appointed Trustees to lease Section 16 for school purposes, and another adjournment without day was ordered.

On the 3d of March, 1814, occurred another special session of the court, with Judges Moses Hoggatt and Simeon Lamb present. No busi-

ness was transacted at this term except what had reference to lessees of school lands. On the 11th of April, 1814, another session of the Circuit Court was held at the house of William Lindley, Judges Jonathan Lindley and Simeon Lamb being present. At this term of the court the first grand jury was empaneled. It consisted of George Beck, foreman, together with Christopher Marrs, Amos Thornburg, Edmund Hensley, Godlove Kemp, Andrew Housh, Jesse Spurgeon, David Denny, Samuel Lindley, Alexander Little, Joseph Latta, David Colglazier, James Young, William Kennedy, John McPheeters, Jesse Durham, Thomas Denny and Amos Wright. Having received an appropriate charge, they withdrew, with Constable Jonathan Hensley attending them. At this time, a distance of three score and ten years, it is well to call up in mind the mental and moral composition of that first grand jury of Washington County. In mental ability, in moral worth and in practical intelligence has any grand jury ever empaneled in Washington County stood above the mighty one of 1814? At this term of the court John F. Ross was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and the records of the court say that "Henry Hurst, Davis Floyd, John F. Ross, Alexander Dunn and George F. Pope, attorneys and counsellors at law, respectively took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the ordinary oaths of office, and the extraordinary oath prescribed by the act more effectually to suppress the practice of duelling."

THE FIRST INDICTMENTS.

The grand jury reported two indictments. Susan Deem was indicted for forgery and John Ramsey for assault and battery. At a subsequent term of the court John Ramsey entered a plea of not guilty, but on trial a jury returned a verdict of guilty. On application a new trial was granted, and at a subsequent term a second jury found the party not guilty. At the April term of the court, 1816, the action against Susan Deem for forgery was dismissed. From papers appearing in the file record of the court, it is manifest William Hoggatt filled the office of Sheriff. At the same term, John McCampbell, in an action of trover against Henry Dawalt, obtained a verdict of \$46.80. Also at this term the first libel for divorce. John Fleener instituted suit against Elizabeth Fleener for the dissolution of matrimonial bonds. By affidavit accompanying the libel, it appears that the said Elizabeth was not a resident of Indiana Territory. At a subsequent term of the court George F. Pope appeared for the plaintiff and the Prosecuting Attorney for the defendant, and after the testimony in the case was submitted the Court gravely decided that "the circumstances relating to this case are such as warrant them in granting the divorce prayed for, and order this decision to be placed on the records of the court."

THE FIRST BUILDINGS.

The officers of the court were strictly law-abiding, and as the Territorial Legislature made it the duty of the court when arrangements had been made for a seat of justice, to provide all necessary public buildings as soon as sufficient funds for building could be obtained, and finding upon examination, that the means in the county treasury were ample, it was promptly resolved to build a court house. The Court insisted that "the very flourishing situation of the town of Salem warranted and required the erection of handsome, convenient and durable public buildings." It was accordingly ordered that "a court house be erected on the public square, to be built upon an arch not less than eight feet high, supported by fourteen pillars of stone." The specifications for the court house and jail are exceedingly minute. In the erection of both buildings the specifications of court were followed by the mechanics to the very line and plummet. Persons whose memories run back to 1825, can readily call to mind what a resort the old court house archway afforded sheep, cattle, hogs and fleas.

On the 21st day of November, 1814, Jesse L. Holman and Simeon Lamb, produced their commissions from the Governor of Indiana Territory appointing the said Jesse L. Holman Circuit Judge of the Second Circuit of the Indiana Territory, and the said Simeon Lamb Second Associate Judge for the county of Washington. The minutes of the court say that silence was commanded and the commissions were read at the court house in the town of Salem, on the 21st of November, 1814. This must be an error, because on the 24th of the subsequent December, the records say that a special term of the Circuit Court was held at the house of John G. Clendenin in the town of Salem. This special term was held by Judges Simeon Lamb and John M. Coleman. On the 15th of September, 1814, is the first record of the appointment of Circuit Court Clerk for the county of Washington. Basil Prather presented his commission from the Governor of Indiana Territory. At the same term of the court, John F. Ross was reappointed Prosecuting Attorney for the county of Washington.

OTHER COURT OFFICERS.

At the November term of the court, the name of William Hendricks, afterward Governor and United States Senator, first appears as a member of the Salem bar. At the same term, November, 1814, Alexander Buckner appears as an attorney in a slander suit. At the November term, 1815, John Kitchell appears as one of the Associate Judges. Also, at this term, Simeon Lamb presented a commission from Thomas Posey, Governor and Commander-in-Chief over Indiana Territory, appointing the said Simeon Lamb an Associate Judge of the Washington County Circuit Court, during good behavior. Joseph Kitchell held a similar commis-

sion, and in the absence of Lamb, at the preceding term of the court had qualified, taking a seat on the bench. Lamb insisted that he had not been removed by impeachment, had not resigned, nor had he left the Territory, and was therefore entitled to the seat, but the Court held otherwise. At the April term, 1816, Alexander Dunn was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and John Fletcher was admitted to all the privileges of an attorney and counsellor at law. At this term of the court William Lowe is on the bench, as an Associate Judge, and the Prosecuting Attorney refuses to prosecute further two indictments for forgery, and four for assault and battery. It also appears that that term of the court was held in the new court house. At this term of the court, one William Lee was tried on an indictment for larceny and acquitted. This was the second larceny indictment against him, and the second acquittal.

A NOTABLE LARCENY CASE.

On Tuesday of the April term a very remarkable trial came off, remarkable for both cause and results. An indictment for larceny had been returned into court against Thomas Bealor. The defendent was arrested and put on trial. The jurors in the case were Joseph Parashaw, John McGrue, Joseph Allen, William Wright, David Sears, Samuel Blankenbaker, Jacob Garrett, Joseph Reyman, William Glazebrook, William Hobbs, William Marrs and Ephraim Goss, all of whom were in legal parlance good and lawful men, duly elected, tried, and sworn the truth to speak. In the trial of the case, every point was vigorously contested. The attorney for the defendant pleaded in behalf of his client, as he would have pleaded for his own liberty and character. The sturdy jurors were patient, attentive and most respectful. Having given heed to the vigorous presentation of the case, both on the part of the prosecution and defense, the jurors retired to determine what kind of a verdict justice and law demanded at their hands. Having duly, wisely and properly considered the whole case, they returned into court, and rendered the following verdict:

We of the jury find the defendent guilty as charged in the within indictment, and we further find the value of the property stolen to be 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

WILLIAM HOBBS, *Foreman.*

The minuteness of the verdict and the estimated value of the property stolen show that in Territorial days people were expected to be honest to the penny. As a matter to be expected, the defendant and his attorneys were not satisfied with the verdict. A new trial was sought. The Court allowed a day for presenting reasons and hearing arguments thereon. After a patient hearing and due consideration, the Court refused to grant a new trial and proceeded to pronounce the following judgment on the verdict:

The said Thomas Bealor was sentenced to pay to Richard Newkirk, the person whose property was stolen, the sum of 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, and that he make his fine to the

United States for the use of the county of Washington in the sum of 33½ cents, and the costs of this prosecution, and that the said defendant stand committed until the sentence aforesaid is performed.

Bealor's attorneys were Hurst, Hendricks and Meek, all able men. When the Territory became a State, William Hendricks was Indiana's first Representative in Congress. Henry Hurst was a power at the bar.

SLAVERY IN INDIANA TERRITORY.

In territorial days the Judges of Circuit Courts proved themselves the intense champions of Freedom. From the records of Washington County, it appears that Henry Wyman had been a slaveholder in Kentucky, prior to his settling in Indiana Territory, and that prior to 1808 he immigrated to Clark County, bringing along with him a slave boy about seventeen years of age. On the 8th of March, 1808, Henry Wyman and Harry Mingo, the slave boy alluded to, came personally before Samuel Gwathney, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Clark County, and then the said negro Harry and the said Wyman agreed that Harry will serve the said Wyman, his heirs, etc., from this day until the 9th day of March, 1868. Afterward, as many as four different times Harry Mingo brought Harry Wyman before the Washington County Territorial Circuit Court. Once Harry brought suit against his assumed master for trespass in assault and battery. In every instance the judgment of the Court seemed just toward the person of color.

FIRST COURT UNDER STATE CONSTITUTION.

On the 16th of July, 1816, Alexander Little sat as Associate Judge, and at that date Alexander Dunn is re-appointed Prosecuting Attorney. On the 7th day of November, 1816, Indiana was admitted into the Union as a State, and on the 18th of the same month the Washington County Circuit Court convened at the court house in Salem, with Godlove Kemp and Samuel Huston as Associate Judges. On this day no business was transacted, and the court adjourned to the following morning. On the following morning Jesse L. Holman, Circuit Judge, with Godlove Kemp and Samuel Huston, Associate Judges, held the first court under the new order of things. On the court docket there was much business unfinished which originated under the territorial dispensation. In the Territorial Circuit Court all prosecutions for misdemeanors and crimes were in the name of the United States. Under the new order of things, the State of Indiana is substituted in the place of the United States. At this term of the court, Henry Stephens, Harbin H. Moore, and Ebenezer McDonald were admitted as counsellors and attorneys at law.

EARLY COURT PRACTITIONERS.

At the April term, 1817, commencing on Monday, the 14th of April, the new order of things appears to have been formally inaugurated.

David Raymond came upon the bench as Circuit Judge, with Godlove Kemp and Samuel Huston, Associate Judges, and the minutes of the court say "The following gentlemen made application and were admitted to practice in said court as attorneys and counsellors at law, to wit: Harbin H. Moore, John H. Thompson, Ebenezer McDonald, John F. Ross, Benjamin Ferguson, William Hendricks, Alexander A. Meek, James R. E. Goodlet, Charles Dewey, Reuben Hedden, Alexander R. Macey, Alexander Dunn, Davis Floyd and Henry Hurst." To practice *ex gratia* for the term, William R. Babbett was admitted. Of the foregoing list of attorneys, Davis Floyd, John F. Ross and John H. Thompson all became Circuit Judges of the Second Circuit, in the order in which their names occur. Charles Dewey became a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Goodlet afterward obtained the title of Judge. William Hendricks succeeded Jonathan Jennings as Governor of Indiana. John H. Thompson, before he became Circuit Judge, was Lieutenant Governor, and the very eloquent Harbin H. Moore made the race for Governor in 1828, but was defeated by James Brown Ray.

THE FIST AND SKULL AGE.

The Second Judicial Circuit under the Territorial rule was in operation a little over three years, and what at this date seems very remarkable, is that, during that brief period, seventy-three indictments for assault and battery were returned into court by the several grand juries. It would seem that those three years were a part of the "Fist-and-Skull Age." Another thing very noticeable is the great number of applications for divorces in a country so new. Also, slander suits were unpromisingly numerous. In those early times there must have been many liars and tattlers. Another point demanding very special attention, and worthy of being told often, and far and wide, is that during the three Territorial court years, in the then widely extended territory of Washington County, not a single case of murder or manslaughter occurred. When Indiana became a State, Washington County had within her limits 7,317 inhabitants. With the foregoing record looking the present community full in the face, the conclusion that the "Fist and Skull Age" stands much above the existing age of the knife, shot-gun and pistol, is exceedingly just.

In the minutes of the April term, 1817, the name of Henry Dawalt appears as Deputy Sheriff, but there is no intimation relative to the person who filled the office of Sheriff during the years 1816 and 1817, but a suit instituted in 1818 reveals the name of the Sheriff for the years named. Col. Henry Dawalt was one of the Washington County pioneers, a farmer who lived to an advanced age, well known and much respected. At this term of the court an indictment for assault and battery is recorded against a man bearing the euphonious name of Elijah Vanlandingham. Tradition tells not what became of Vanlandingham

and his posterity, but the minutes of the court say that he entered the plea of guilty to the indictment, and was fined the sum of 50 cents and costs of prosecution. In Territorial days, courts, at times, had considerable annoyance from some of the lawyers. On one occasion the Judges of the Washington Circuit Court concluded that Henry Hurst, an able lawyer, a man of bull-dog courage and indomitable endurance, had treated Court with contempt. As a mete punishment the offender was committed to jail for the period of six hours, but while the Sheriff was conducting the offending lawyer to prison, the Court changed the penalty to a fine of \$25. Over this change Hurst battled with the Court for a long time, and finally took a change of venue to Harrison County. The contempt case grew out of an indictment against Hurst for assault and battery.

At the July term, 1817, Umphrey Webster was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law. Who he was, or what he became, tradition tells not.

THE SESSION OF NOVEMBER, 1817.

At the Washington Circuit Court held at the court house in Salem, on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1817, Associate Judges Godlove Kemp and Samuel Huston opening court, Davis Floyd presented his commission from Jonathan Jennings, Governor of the State of Indiana, as Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Indiana, and having been duly qualified thereupon took his seat as Presiding Judge of the Court. Thereafter, George Hite was admitted as an attorney and counselor at law, and Jeremiah Rowland was appointed Prosecuting Attorney until the commencement of the ensuing term of the court. Mr. Rowland was a fine classical scholar and a well-read lawyer. He was a practicing attorney at the Salem bar for many years. At a later day in the same term, John N. Dunbar was admitted to practice in the court. At this November term, 1817, Jonathan Lyon, Treasurer of Washington County, instituted suit against William Hoggatt, late Sheriff of Washington County, and against his securities, for failing to collect and pay over taxes due the county for the years 1815 and 1816. The sum claimed was \$1,447.90. On the third day of the term the defendants craved oyer of the notice on which the action was founded, which was granted. Thereupon the defendants filed a plea in abatement. The defendants denied the legality of Lyon's appointment as County Treasurer. The question being submitted to jury, a verdict of legality was returned. On the sixth day of the term the plaintiff dismissed the action, no reason being given.

At a term commencing on the 9th of March, 1818, William Carpenter, Alexander Gilliland, Daniel J. Caldwell, Experience Porter Stores, Henry P. Thornton and Isaac Naylor were admitted to practice at the Salem bar, and at the same term John De Pauw was admitted to practice

as an attorney and counsellor at law. Of the several gentlemen admitted to the bar at this term, Thornton, Naylor and De Pauw were all noted men. Naylor became a Circuit Judge in the Wabash region. De Pauw was a State Senator for Washington County for a number of years, and he was a member of the First Constitutional Convention. Thornton was an exceedingly busy lawyer, and filled a number of important trusts. At this March term of the court, Noah Wright filed a paper in court, showing that he was then Sheriff of Washington County. This is the beginning of the long reign of the Wright Brothers in the Washington County Sheriffalty. Levi succeeded Noah, and for many years one or the other of these brothers held that important office. So very popular were they that it was utterly useless for any one else to try to be elected Sheriff. In that day no party conventions existed. Any person desirous of obtaining any office had to rely wholly on his own personal popularity. Alternating at periods of four years, the two brothers held the office of Sheriff for sixteen consecutive years in the county of Washington. Noah Wright, after his repeated election victories, took his leave of the county and settled in Marion County, where he had invested largely in choice lands. Immediately after going out of the Sheriff's office in 1834, Levi met his first political defeat. He was a candidate for the State Senate, and was defeated by Judge Henry W. Hackett.

John R. Higgins was admitted to the bar at the October term, 1818. What is most remarkable about him is that more actions of covenant, debt, assumpsit, trespass on the case, and trespass *vi et armis*, were brought in the Circuit Court against him, than were ever brought against any other person in the county. For more than twelve consecutive years not a single term of the court passed at which actions were not commenced against him. With such a flood of legal business in court, it seemed absolutely necessary that he should become a lawyer. Jeremiah Rowland was re-appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and John Kingsbury, Charles J. Battell and Mason C. Fitch were admitted to the Salem bar. Mr. Kingsbury was a resident lawyer of Salem, and elected to represent the county in the State House of Representatives. At one time he acted as Justice of the Peace for a period of five years. He was somewhat eccentric, well-educated and well-read in law. At this term of the court, the troubles of the Clerk, Basil Prather, began to thicken. He had already been indicted for malfeasance in office, and had been acquitted. Now he was indicted for misfeasance, and was on trial, again acquitted. Every day he was becoming more and more the slave of a pernicious appetite for whisky, brandy and rum. At a subsequent term of the court, he was indicted for nonfeasance in office, but was acquitted on a trial jury. As he had about reached the end of the feasances, he deemed it best to resign his office of Circuit Court Clerk.

THE FIRST INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.

On the 25th of September, 1816, Eli Lakey assaulted with an ax Joshua Lakey, striking him on the head and inflicting a wound, which in the extravagant indictment language of that day was described to be five inches long and four inches deep, of which wound, Joshua died the following morning. At the ensuing term of the court, Eli was indicted for murder in the first degree. He was never apprehended. The case remained on the docket till the June term, 1820.

John McCullough, at the June term, 1819, was indicted for man-stealing, but on trial at a subsequent term, was acquitted. At this term a rule fining attorneys 50 cents for undertaking to address the court while standing without the bar was adopted.

SENTENCE OF THE LASH.

On an indictment for larceny, a jury of twelve men rendered the following verdict against Howard Gordon: "We, of the jury find the defendant guilty as charged in the within indictment, and do assess his fine at \$3, and that he get two stripes on his naked back well laid on." This verdict was rendered at the October term, 1819. On motion, and after a very earnest struggle on the part of his attorneys, the verdict was set aside, and a new trial granted. On the second trial the defendant was acquitted. A similar verdict on an indictment for larceny was, at the February term, 1821, rendered against Michal Rudolph. In his case a new trial resulted in acquittal. Consequently, corporal punishment for crime was not inflicted, as according to then existing law, it might have been.

In two or three early decades of the Circuit Court's existence, it was no uncommon thing for lawyers by contemptuous demeanor to incur the displeasure of the Court. At the October term, 1819, John H. Thompson, Jeremiah Rowland and Reuben W. Nelson were each fined \$1 for contempt of court. The date of Mr. Nelson's admission to the bar was overlooked. He was a brilliant young man, with bright prospects as a lawyer. His career was brief. He was thrown by his horse and suddenly killed.

INDICTMENT FOR GRAVE ROBBING.

William A. Bowles, a practicing physician, then of Fredericksburg, Ind., at the June term, 1820, indicted for digging up a human body, put in a plea of guilty, and was fined \$10. His subsequent history is well known. He was very prominent in the treason trials of 1864. Judge Floyd at this term of the court reported the condition of the Clerks' office to be much out of order, and that the books and papers were kept in a very careless manner. This report of the Judge induced the resignation of the Clerk.

INDICTMENTS FOR MAN STEALING.

James J. Doyer and Nathan Miles, at the October term, 1820, were indicted for man-stealing, and afterward, Moses Singleton, a notorious negro trader of Shelby County, Ky., was indicted for the same offense. Not one of these persons was ever brought to trial. They escaped from the State, and thus avoided arrest.

The resignation of the Clerk occasioned some inconvenience. No one seemed to possess legal authority to make a *pro tem.* appointment. Legislative intervention was sought. Accordingly, the General Assembly passed a joint resolution authorizing the Associate Judges of the Washington County Circuit Court to appoint a *pro tempore* Clerk to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Basil Prather. This resolution was approved by Gov. Jennings, December 14, 1820. On the 16th day of December, 1820, Godlove Kemp and Samuel Huston assembled in special term, and appointed John Kingsbury Clerk of the Washington County Circuit Court. At this point it should be noted that for the first twenty-five years of this court Revolutionary soldiers made application to the court for verification of military service preparatory to making applications for pensions. For years the records of the Washington Circuit Court are burdened with lengthy proofs of Revolutionary service on the part of scores of these precious old veterans. Again, for many years the Circuit Court transacted all the probate business of the county. John Kingsbury's reign as Clerk was of very brief duration. On the 24th of February, 1821, Gov. Jennings commissioned John De Pauw, Clerk. He promptly gave bond with the following citizens as his securities: Amos Thornburg, Samuel Grey, David Fouts, John E. Clark, Enoch Parr and John Parr. Thereupon, John De Pauw, appointed as his Deputy, Albert Banks, who took the oath of office before Judge Godlove Kemp.

OTHER EARLY COURT OFFICERS.

John Miles, at the February term, 1821, was admitted to practice at the Salem bar. At the September term, 1823, Thomas Douglass was admitted to practice at the Salem bar, and Martin Worley was found guilty of carrying concealed, deadly weapons, and was fined the sum of \$1. At the March term, 1823, John H. Farnham was admitted to the Salem bar. He was a portly gentleman, of superior classical education, and a very able lawyer. He remained a citizen of Salem till his untimely death; he was a victim of cholera in 1833. At the October term, 1823, Francis N. Moore, James F. D. Lanier, Thomas J. Langdon and Michael G. Bright were admitted to the Salem bar. Of this roll of lawyers, Bright and Lanier made a notable mark in the world. At the April term, 1824, the phases of the court were somewhat changed. The genial Kemp and the muscular Huston no longer supported and advised the lynx-eyed Ross. Indeed, the latter ascends the bench holding in his

hand a new commission, bestowing upon him a second seven years' Presidency of the Second Judicial Circuit of Indiana. On his right is Ebenezer Patrick, and on his left Henry W. Hackett, each with a seven years' commission as Associate Judges of the Washington County Circuit Court. Isaac Blackford, one of the Supreme Court Judges, had administered the oath of office to Judge Ross, but Judges Patrick and Hackett received the oath of office from John McMahan, a Salem Justice of the Peace. On the same day, April 19, 1824, Jonathan Lyon appeared in court with his commission as Clerk of the Washington County Circuit Court, to serve for seven years from the 3d of February, 1824. John W. Payne, James Whitcomb and Hugh L. Livingston, at the April term, 1824, were admitted to practice at the Salem bar, and Andrew C. Griffith was admitted at the September term of the same year. All these became noted men, all were thorough lawyers and served in legislative bodies. Whitcomb became Governor and served in the Senate of the United States. Maj. Payne filled numerous important trusts. He was taken from the bar in the prime of life by that remorseless destroyer of physical life—pulmonary consumption. William J. Huff was admitted to the Salem bar, April term, 1825.

THE FIRST INDICTMENT FOR RAPE.

At this term Wesley Monical, William Moore and Henry Webb were put on trial on an indictment for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape on the body of Margaret Blunk. After an exciting trial a verdict of guilty was rendered against each. Monical was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years and three calendar months; Moore, for five years and nine calendar months, and Webb for five years. After the commission of the crime there was great excitement all over the county, but not a single proposition to lynch the guilty men was made. The girl was regarded as partially idiotic, which intensified the excitement.

At the September term, 1825, John Kingsbury was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the term, and John H. Scott, Moses Gray and Henry S. Handy were admitted to practice at the Salem bar. Handy was, for a time, editor of the *Annotator*. At the April term, 1826, Thomas J. Langdon, a member of the Salem bar, was put on trial on an indictment for barratry but was acquitted. James Moore and Henry Irvin entered a plea of guilty to an indictment for larceny and were sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of two years. Moore was a finely dressed, gallant beau, usually filling the office of rural schoolmaster. On receiving his sentence, he threatened, at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, to turn Napoleon and revolutionize America. At a special term of the court, held at the court house, August 27, 1827, Judges Patrick and Hackett being present, Jonathan Lyon resigned the office of Clerk, and thereupon William H. Carter was appointed to fill the vacancy, and con-

tinue in office until a successor shall be elected and qualified. Mr. Carter was a remarkably good Clerk. His handwriting was simply excellent. He was Col. Lyon's Deputy during the years that he held the office. During the years 1827 and 1828, several indictments for assault and battery with intent to kill, were returned as true bills, but to notice all such running through the long period of seventy years would require a large volume, consequently only the signally exciting will receive attention.

THE PEARSON MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

On the 1st of January, 1829, in something of a family feud, a sad homicide occurred. Patrick Pearson, with a pocket-knife, stabbed James Pearson. The latter died on the 4th of January. The grand jury preferred an indictment for murder against Patrick Pearson. On trial he was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years. James Hammersly, Enoch Davis, John Crouch, Nathan Maudlin, David Boyden, Ezekiel Collier, John Manning, James Carter, John Downing, Abner (Mather) Martin, William Frakes and James McKinney composed the jury that tried Pearson. Pearson was sentenced April 25, 1829.

THE HOUSH-BERKEY HOMICIDE CASE.

About Christmas, 1829, on Walnut Ridge, in the northern part of Washington County, a very lamentable tragedy occurred. Michael Berkey was a rural schoolmaster. He was a well-disposed, quiet, peaceable young man, conscientious in the discharge of all his undertakings. He had entered into a written agreement with several parents on the Walnut Ridge to teach their children. He entered earnestly into his work. The school was quietly moving on, but Christmas was approaching, the time when that savage relic of barbarism, "barring out," rarely failed to exercise cruel, tyrannical sway. The young pedagogue perceived signs of the meddling approach of trouble-making outsiders. The following papers will clearly indicate the young teacher's well-founded apprehensions of approaching evil—if not of absolutely bodily danger to himself. The papers are unique, and portend a coming storm. They run thus: "Know all men by these presents, that I, M. Berkey, of Washington County and State of Indiana, do bind myself agreeably to agreement to treat my scholars to one bushel and a half of apples, on the 24th instant, and give them holiday from the evening of the 24th instant to the morning of the 4th of January next inclusive, and three days of the time to be made up by myself, and the balance to be lost by the school."

"We the undersigned scholars of the said Berkey, do agree to accept the proposals above stated, and defend the said Berkey, our teacher, against all other demands that might be made on the same occasion. Given under our hands this 21st day of December, 1829. Attest, M. Berkey, *Teacher*. Palina Hattabaugh, Susannah Housh, Rebecca Blake, Eliza-

beth Blake, Matilda Gowing, Malinda Gowing, Martin Gowing, Alexander Blake, Silas Killian, Ivy Stanfield, Henry J. Lumley, Arthur N. Stewart, *Scholars.*”

Then follows a kind of proclamation on the paper on the part of the teacher, and an unsigned negation note in handwriting and style of some impudent boy. The teacher's is as follows:

“Agreeably to the custom of the enlightened people of country and in consequence of the mutual respect and veneration existing between the undersigned parties, I, the undersigned teacher, do agree and bind myself to treat my school, on the 25th inst., at the schoolhouse, to one bushel of apples and two gallons of cider; provided the school will bear the same to the schoolhouse; and we, the undersigned representatives of said school, do bind ourselves to defend said Berkey, our teacher, against all other demands that might be made on the same occasion. Given under our hands this —— day of December, 1829.”

To this the representatives' reply thus, word for word, and letter for letter:

“We the undersigned parties, Mr. Berkey, are not a greed to your proposals. We want two bushels of applese—two gallons of cider. We want holloday From christmas till the day after New Years and you must lose all the time.”

This note is the evident prompting of the outside big boys who were striving to instigate the school to “duck the master within an inch of his life,” and whose actions led to the fatal results that followed.

From the court records it appears that the gathering at the schoolhouse to “duck the master” took place on the 23d day of December, 1829. The big, rough, bully boy, with club in hand, was there. Excited aiders and abettors of wrong and violence toward rural teachers were there, and, in the artistic, quaint language of the old style indictment, Michael Berkey, “armed with a large horse-pistol loaded with powder and five paper wads” was there. Threatening what would happen, John Housh, a young man, advanced on Berkey. The assailant was bidden to stand back. Housh continued to press forward. Without intending to kill or seriously wound his assailants, for subsequent testimony showed that there were several, Michael Berkey discharged the wad-loaded pistol into the approaching crowd of advancing boys and young men. Unfortunately, John Housh was mortally wounded. Berkey was arrested and bound to answer for the shooting at the ensuing Circuit Court. Housh died on the 26th of December. Berkey was indicted for manslaughter. He was put on trial April 10, 1830. John H. Thompson, soon after Circuit Judge, was Prosecuting Attorney at the time of the trial, but so intent on the conviction of young Berkey were some relatives of young Housh that they hired Harbin H. Moore, then the most eloquent advocate in the Second Judicial Circuit, to assist in the prosecution. Of the

attorneys engaged in the defense of Berkey, Henry P. Thornton ranked first. He was then in the prime of life, and made a gigantic effort to save his young client from the penalty and shame of a State convict's cell. He forestalled the effect of Moore's closing effort by a terrific denunciation of venal, hired prosecution. Moore quailed under the cutting sarcasm of Thornton. The charge of venal prosecutor made a telling impression upon the jury, and Moore saw it, and confessed his embarrassment when he began the closing speech for the prosecution. His effort was grand, abounding in brilliant, flashing flights of eloquence, but with all its beauty and richness it was utterly powerless. After a brief retirement the jury returned to the bar with a verdict of acquittal. Public opinion sustained the finding of the jury. The unintended homicide of John Housh was a greater source of pungent regret to none more than to Michael Berkey.

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF ATTORNEYS.

During the decade from 1830 to 1840 the following attorneys were admitted to practice at the Salem bar: William B. Slaughter, September 27, 1830; Arthur J. Simpson, October 9, 1830; Richard W. Thompson, September 22, 1834; Henry W. Hackett, September 22, 1834; James C. Wilson, March 23, 1835; Thomas V. Thornton, September 28, 1835; George G. Dunn, April 28, 1838; E. B. Thomas, September 24, 1838; John H. Butler, September 23, 1839; James G. May, September 23, 1839. Of several of these individuals their history beyond their admission to the bar is wholly unknown to the writer. Arthur J. Simpson was a long resident of Paoli. He had a long successful practice. Of Richard W. Thompson nothing need be said. Everybody knows Dick. When he was the bright young schoolmaster he was Dick. When he sought the editor's tripod he was Dick. When he became the young lawyer with fiery tongue, the promising young Representative and grave Senator in the Indiana Legislature he was still Dick. When he entered the halls of Congress and in the House of Representatives thrilled the hearts of men older than he, not "with thoughts that breath and words that burn," but with immortal gems of political truth eloquently told, truths that live when nations die, he was simply Dick. When with bleached locks but with vigorous body and youthful mind he swayed Neptune's trident at the head of the American War Department he was Dick; yet when he became the proprietor of a potato and pumpkin patch, the boss of Wabash cornfields and broad acres of waving wheat he was finally the Uncle Dick, and sometimes the "Old Man Eloquent." Thomas V. Thornton was a man of no ordinary talent. He excelled at whatever he undertook. He died young. George G. Dunn made a grand mark on the stump and in Congress. As a clear, logical debater in the National House of Representatives no one surpassed him. He passed away early in life. E. B.

Thomas made a promising start at the bar, but fell early in life the victim of consumption. John H. Butler is still living, a vigorous, active man. His successful career at the bar tells what industry, probity and studiousness will do for the young man. Judge Butler is a model man worthy of imitation. Of James G. May some one else may write.*

On the 18th of December, 1831, Judge Ross was re-commissioned as President Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit. William Phelps succeeded Judge Patrick as Associate Judge, and Henry W. Hackett entered upon his second term. William H. Carter entered upon his second term as Clerk of the Washington County Circuit Court at the same date. On the 12th of April, 1833, Alexander Attkisson was commissioned Sheriff of Washington County, and held the office till he was succeeded by Stephen Hole in 1838. During the decade from 1830 to 1840 the Circuit Court docket was crowded with indictments for perjury, assault and battery with intent to kill, passing counterfeit money, and having in possession counterfeiters' tools, larceny, mayhem, manslaughter and murder. Comparatively very few of these cases received attention. In September, 1831, Gilbert Hyatt was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for passing counterfeit money, and having in his possession counterfeiting apparatus. In July, 1834, John H. Thompson was commissioned by Gov. Noah Noble Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Judge John F. Ross.

THE WOOD-KEPLEY MURDER CASE.

After a hotly contested trial, running through several days, George Kepley was convicted of murder in the first degree. His victim was his friend, and had been his guest, for some days. He had gone to the stable to look after his horse when Kepley shot him with a rifle. The parties had been drinking. The trial commenced April 1, 1836. The man murdered was named Daniel Wood. The homicide occurred March 26, 1836. On pronouncing the death sentence on Kepley, Judge Thompson declared that the defense had been conducted with remarkable ability. Charles Dewey was the Prosecuting Attorney. As the homicide was without provocation, the prosecutor made a giant effort on behalf of the State. Of Charles Dewey, the Hon. Charles A. Wicliff, of Kentucky, who at one time came over to Indiana to conduct the defense in a noted murder trial, in which Dewey was prosecuting, said that no man's life was safe while Dewey was prosecutor. Wicliff insisted that no man of Dewey's great intellectual power and vast legal learning should fill the position of Prosecuting Attorney. That the innocent wrongfully accused, he maintained, were in very great danger of unjust conviction. The jury in the case were: Joel Wilson, Stephen Kendall, George Beck, Jr., James B. Huston, Josiah F. Perrin, David Patton, Christopher McClellen,

* See Biographical Department.



James C. May.



Moses McClellen, Henry C. Monroe, Jesse H. Hungate and William Mitchell. After a hard fought battle for a new trial, George Kepley was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 7th day of June, 1836. In pronouncing the sentence of death Judge Thompson was much overcome and wept freely, and when he concluded with the invocation, "May the Lord have mercy on your soul," the condemned man responded in a loud, clear, distinct tone, "Amen!" George Kepley, in order to meet death, did not await the ready skill of Sheriff Attkisson. He took the business into his own hand, and rendered the old log jail in which he was confined famous, by hanging himself till he was dead a very few days after his condemnation.

THE MANSLAUGHTER OF JOHNSON.

On the day following the conviction of Kepley, Jacob Corn, a man of color, was put on trial under an indictment, charging him with the murder of Isaac Johnson, also a man of color. Again Charles Dewey prosecuted with his accustomed force, but the jury found Jacob not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter, and assessed his punishment at five and a half years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Johnson was struck on the head with an ax on the 26th of March and died early in April.

OTHER CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

Abner Pitts was indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, on a young man named Phelps, who afterward died. The indictment was returned into court on the 28th of April, 1836, and after numerous continuances, the case was abated in consequence of the death of Pitts. On the 12th of December, 1836, at Urmy's saloon in Salem, William Collins, with a pocket-knife, stabbed Abner Pitts in the left side of the body below the ribs. Pitts lingered till the 1st day of January, 1837, and then died. On the 29th of the following March, William Collins was placed on trial for murder. John W. Payne was now Prosecuting Attorney. The prosecution of the case was an able work. However, the jury found Collins not guilty of murder but of manslaughter, and assessed his punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In vacation of the Washington County Circuit Court, a special meeting of the Associate Judges, to-wit: George May and Enoch Parr, was held at the court house in Salem, on the 29th day of August, 1838, at which meeting James S. Thompson was appointed Clerk pro tem. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William H. Carter, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Washington County. George May became the successor of Judge Phelps. He was a man of extensive reading, and of polished manners. He lived to the age of eighty-four, and retained a bright memory and a vivid relish for solid reading to the end of his life.

James S. Thompson, the son of Judge Thompson, was a young man of considerable promise. Law was his profession. He died early. Eli W. Malott's name appears as Clerk of the Washington County Circuit Court, February 17, 1838. His records are all neat and in good form. October 2, 1838, Louisa Bowles, wife of the noted William A. Bowles, filed a petition for a divorce and alimony, which petition was afterward granted. John Webb was found guilty of larceny at the October term, 1839, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

THE UNFORTUNATE CONVICTION OF JAMES BROWN.

A very sad and unfortunate conviction occurred at this term of the court. James Brown, an industrious, hard-working man, over three score and ten years old, was indicted and put on trial on a charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill his drunken son-in-law. His son-in-law was a huge, overgrown man. There was no question in the minds of Brown's attorneys that he was first assaulted and struck in self-defense only; but in the absence of witnesses to the contrary, the presumption of law was against. His attorneys exerted themselves in the poor, old man's behalf, as they would have pleaded for their own lives, but all to no purpose. He was doomed to two years' confinement in the penitentiary. After sentence was pronounced he was heart-broken, and refused to sign a petition for pardon. He proposed to spend his remaining life in prison—hidden away from all who had ever known him. He died in prison.

OTHER IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

In 1838 indictments were returned jointly, for man-slaughter, against William and Meritt Young; also a separate indictment for the same offense against William Young. Before being brought to trial, William Young died, and for some cause or other, Meritt Young was never tried. In 1830, probate business ceased to be transacted in the Circuit Court, and by statute Probate Courts were organized. They were made courts of record, but were of limited jurisdiction. From September 9, 1830, to January 3, 1852, six different Judges presided over the Probate Court. The reign of each occurred in the following order: Jeremiah Rowland, presided from September 9, 1830, to August 12, 1833; he was succeeded by Samuel Peck, who continued in office for seven years. Isaac Thomas went on the bench in 1840, at the November term, and served till 1848, when Thomas D. Weir took the office. The last of the Probate Judges was Townsend Cutshaw. His term of service began November, 1851. He remained till he was legislated out of office, when Probate Courts gave place to Common Pleas Courts. Thomas D. Weir was a graduate of Hanover College. Before his promotion to the bench, he had been admitted to the bar. Particular mention of Judge Rowland has already been made. Peck, Thomas and Cutshaw were mechanics of more

than ordinary intelligence, and before their promotion to the bench, each had had long experience as Justices of the Peace. The jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas was much more extensive than was that of the Probate Court. It existed twenty years, and during that time, six men presided over the court at Salem. On the 3d of January, 1852, William Morrow took the position, and held the office till January 19, 1856. Fred W. Mathis, of Harrison County, followed, and continued to hold the place till 1861. Amos Lovering, of Clarke, succeeded. William W. Gilliland, of Floyd, presided a single term. Patrick Jewett followed Gilliland, continued to hold the office about eight years. Charles F. Ferguson was on the bench, when the Legislature abolished the court and transferred its business to the Circuit Court.

LATER MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Among the lawyers admitted to the Salem bar between 1839 and 1846 there were several who afterward became quite noted men. The list inclusive runs thus : William A. Porter, James S. Thompson, Andrew J. Malott, Theodore J. Barnett, Cyrus L. Dunham, Thomas C. Anthony, Clark M. Anthony, William D. Rosseter, Randall Crawford, William T. Otto, George May, Jr., Isaac N. Heylon and Henry Collins. In the proper place it will appear that Mr. Otto was the successor of Judge Thompson as Presiding Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit. Cyrus L. Dunham reached the House of Representatives in the Indiana Legislature, and served several years a Representative in Congress. Barnett was eloquent at the bar and on the stump. William A. Porter was Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, a fine classical scholar, a solid lawyer, a devoted friend of education and lived to an advanced age. Randall Crawford was a very able lawyer, and as a clear, logical reasoner, he had no superior at the bar. George May, Jr., spent about twelve years of his early manhood in the teaching work. As he obtained the means, he purchased choice legal works, and devoted his spare hours to careful law study. He was a very popular young man, and before he was admitted to the bar was elected a member of the Indiana House of Representatives. When he was admitted to practice he had accumulated quite an extensive library of choice law books. For a number of terms he was Prosecuting Attorney of the Washington County Circuit Court. In November, 1870, he was thrown from a horse and fatally injured.

A LONG CATALOGUE OF ATTORNEYS.

The long roll of lawyers admitted to practice at the Salem bar from 1846 to August, 1884, is worthy of careful examination. Sir William Jones, long ago in a bright, pungent, poetic effusion asked and answered the thrilling question, "What constitutes a State?" He answered, "Men—noble, intelligent, patriotic, brave men." The history of the

American Revolution presents a noble story of unflinching courage and enlarged intelligence existing in the profession of the law and ministry.

Let the thoughtful reader scan carefully the following additional roll of legal names admitted to practice at the Salem bar: John S. Davis, T. B. Kinder, George A. Bicknell, Lyman Lesley, John M. Lord, Thomas P. Baldwin, Horace Heffren, Jesse T. Fox, Newton Booth, A. C. Voris. Zachary Gamott, Hosea Murray, M. D. L. Prow, Newton F. Malott, Hamilton S. McRae, William K. Marshall, John M. Wilson, Samuel D. Reedus, Simeon K. Wolf, Robert M. Weir, Patrick H. Jewett, Elijah Heffren, John I. Morrison, Samuel W. Short, David W. Lafollett, A. B. Carlton, Jason B. Brown, Noble C. Butler, James A. Ghormley, P. A. Parks, William T. Jones, Thomas L. Collins, J. R. E. Goodlett, Alfred B. Collins, John H. Stotsenburg, Moses F. Dunn, George Dunn, James V. Kelso, John H. Lewis, Isaac N. Caress, Fred L. Prow, Thomas M. Clark, Samuel O. Huston, H. D. Wilson, Jonathan S. Butler, John Livermore, John F. Crowe, Joseph Troxall, Frank Wilson, Frank Lester, E. B. Caress, James M. Caress, William B. Hults, John S. Denny, James W. Prow, Asa Elliott, B. H. Burrell, Ralph Applewhite, E. C. Devore, John A. Zaring, Thad Huston, William H. Ward, Robert W. Myers, John E. Belysen, James Baines, C. C. Menaugh, H. C. Duncan, George W. Denbo, B. P. Douglass, Samuel B. Voyles, John Q. Voyles, George W. Friedly, Harvey Morris, David M. Alspaugh, John C. Lawler, Samuel H. Mitchell, Robert B. Mitchell, William H. Paynter, William T. Branaman, Charles L. Jewett, Alexander Dowling, Warder W. Stevens, S. D. Hendricks, J. Robinson Funk, William Farrell, Maj. W. Funk, William H. Thompson, Thomas Buskirk, Joseph Daily, Samuel J. Wright, William Tracewell, Robert Tracewell and Isaac N. Hoagland. In a hasty search of legal records, running through a period of seventy years, the names of some attorneys may have escaped notice. Such was the case with the very last name in the long roll. Mr. Hoagland was practicing at the Salem bar as early as 1840. Had considerable legal business in the eastern portion of Washington County. He was a resident of Scott County, and had served in the Legislature. Many of the men whose names appear in the foregoing list, made the diligent, wise man's mark in the world. Some are still young in life's great struggle; and others are simply, constitution-made lawyers, and nothing more.

COURT DISTRICTS AND OFFICERS.

At first Washington County was in the Second Indiana Judicial Circuit, or District. Afterward, by legislative enactment, it became part of the Third, now it is part of the Forty-second. The Second District—Clarke, Scott, Jackson, Lawrence, Orange, Washington and Floyd. The Circuit Judges of the Second Judicial Circuit, coming after each in the order of their names, and subsequent to the presidency of Judge Thomp-

son, were: William T. Otto, of Jackson, afterward a resident of New Albany, then George A. Bicknell, of Scott, now of New Albany, followed. Thomas C. Slaughter, of Harrison, was Circuit Judge of the Third District, but Judge Emerson preceded Judge Slaughter, by appointment of Gov. Hendricks, filling a vacancy. Thomas L. Collins, the present incumbent, has for a number of years presided over the Forty-second District. From the bench Judge Bicknell was promoted to a seat in the lower house of Congress. He is now a Supreme Court Commissioner. Judge Otto was, for a number of years, in the Department of the Interior, and then became Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. The examination of the records, essential to the preparation of the history of the bar and bench, proves that the court records, ever since Col. Jonathan Lyon came into office have been admirably kept. Indeed the work was well done by Gen. De Pauw, his immediate predecessor.

SUNDRY EVENTS.

Notwithstanding the numerous amount of gore that has drenched the soil of "Old Washington," no Sheriff of the county has ever had the undesirable privilege of making any rogue feel the "halter draw." J. F. Cutshaw, Clerk, and D. C. Shanks, both died in office. At this writing it is discovered that Thomas N. Jordan, an accomplished Court Clerk, who wrote a long time in the Clerk's office for W. C. De Pauw, was admitted to the bar September 3, 1855. On the 26th of March, 1849, Wiley Pullian was indicted for passing counterfeit money, but he made good his escape from the vigilant officers of the law, and was never brought to trial. On the same day Jonathan Odleston *alias* James Odle was tried for forgery, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, George May, Jr., prosecuting the pleas in behalf of the State. At this term of the court Enoch Parr and William Wilson are on the bench as Associate Judges, and Josiah Burwell, fresh from the conquest of the noted city of the Montezumas is playing Sheriff.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF VARIS.

In the latter part of September, 1840, a great excitement pervaded a large part of Washington County. A Kentuckian, not having his ready pop convenient, got into a fight with a Johnson County Hoosier named Varis, and was rather roughly handled. After the fight Varis made his escape. The Kentuckian was terribly enraged, and offered money to secure the arrest and punishment of the escaping man. He was pursued by several parties for a night and a day. The pursuing parties returned and reported Varis not found. A few days thereafter, about six miles northwest of Salem, the body of Varis, with the head severed from the trunk, was found. Thereupon, A. M. Crooks, a Salem Justice of the Peace, issued a warrant and had John Goodwin, Jeremiah Dennis, Michael Attkisson and Isaac Gordon arrested and brought before him on

the presumption that they had murdered Varis, they being the parties that had pursued him. In the examining court James G. May conducted the prosecution, and John Kingsbury and others defended the prisoners. At the time of the arrest the grand jury was in session, and found an indictment for murder in the first degree. A bench warrant was issued, and before the examination on the part of the State was quite completed, John McMahan, Sheriff, appeared in the Magistrate's Court and took the accused out of the hands of Justice Crooks, and led them into the Circuit Court then in session. The parties were duly arraigned, and each entered the plea of not guilty. The excitement in Washington County was intense, and on the 2d of October, 1840, the parties applied for a change of venue, which, under the circumstances, was readily granted. The venue was changed to Harrison County, and the trial ordered to begin on the third Monday of October. At the trial the accused were defended by Richard W. Thompson, George G. Dunn, John Kingsbury and others. John W. Payne conducted the prosecution. The State was ably represented, but the defense was the work of giant intellects. The parties were acquitted. The State's testimony in the Magistrate's Court of Inquiry left little room to doubt the guilt of Goodwin and Dennis.

SUNDRY CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

On the 30th of March, 1841, St. Clair Collins was tried, found guilty of malicious mayhem, and sentenced to three years' confinement in the penitentiary. John W. Payne was the Prosecuting Attorney. The detail of the crime is unfit to appear in history. On the 8th of April, 1843, Samuel Vest, Jr., was tried for assault and battery with intent to kill, on Constable Russell, and sentenced to the State's prison for two years. William A. Porter then prosecuted the pleas of the State. At the September term of the court, 1847, a remarkable affair was tried. Three indictments had been preferred against Isaiah Spurgeon. The first contained a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit murder on M. M. Coombs; the second, assault and battery with intent to murder Harriet Coombs; and the third charged burglary and larceny. The defendant was found guilty on each indictment, and was sentenced to hard labor in the State's prison on the first and second fourteen years each, and on the third, eight years, making in all thirty-six years' imprisonment. James Alvis, a Constable, was indicted and charged with the murder of Leonard Carnes. On the first trial the jury failed to agree, but at a subsequent trial, on the 30th of March, 1849, a verdict of not guilty. At this time Judge William T. Otto presided. March 25, 1846, Thomas Davis was convicted of forgery and sentenced to the State's prison for two years.

March 22, 1847, Rodolphus Schoonover was on the bench as one of the Associate Judges of Washington County. At this term of the court

Henry Baker was charged with the murder of William Elkins, and a jury found him not guilty March 27, 1847. In this case there was no testimony except the defendant's admissions. It was night, and unseen, the parties were alone when the conflict resulting in the death of Elkins occurred. On the 2d day of September, 1851, the Court ordered the Clerk to certify that John L. Campbell and Horace N. Heffren are young men of good moral character.

On the following day Andrew Thomas was tried for assault and battery with intent to kill Alfred Pringle. He was found guilty of the assault and battery without the intent, fined \$200, and imprisoned in the county jail five days. Long before that date and ever since Alfred Pringle has been a bountiful customer of Washington County Courts. Long live Alfred! On the 7th of September, 1857, Peter Cloud, a negro, was charged with committing a rape on a young daughter of Andrew Knight. On the 12th he was arraigned in the Circuit Court, entered a plea of guilty, and sentenced to twenty-one years' service in the penitentiary. At the preceding March term George W. Lowery entered a plea of guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years' confinement in the State's prison. Two females were indicted for murder in the first degree—Eliza Coffin, at the September term, 1857, and Eliza Fitzpatrick, at the September term, 1859. Neither case was ever tried. A. B. Carlton was prosecuting when the first indictment was reported. James F. Persise, Jr., was indicted, charged with the murder of John Redman, October 6, 1863. He was tried September 19, 1865, and acquitted. Thomas M. Brown prosecuted on the part of the State, and Cyrus L. Dunham defended. Brown's prosecution displayed much ability and legal acumen. Dunham's speech in behalf of the defendant was powerful, well calculated to elicit the sympathy and approval of any devoted father's heart. He maintained that every true-hearted brother should defend the character of an innocent, slandered sister to the "heart's blood itself." So concluded the jury. On the docket appear two indictments for assault and battery with intent to kill, on the body of Jacob Hedrick, and the other on the person of David T. Weir, neither of which resulted in conviction. The assault on Hedrick occurred in August, 1862, and that of Weir in February, 1865. These cases are mentioned together, because soon after Johnson fell at the hand of violence. Two other cases of indictments for murder in the first degree commenced in January, 1863, that have reached issue. John H. Wilfong and Michael Wilfong were jointly indicted, both charged with the murder of Willis Belyen and John Elixson.

THE CASE OF DELOS HEFFREN.

There were three indictments against Delos Heffren. The first September 20, 1864, for assault and battery with intent to kill Cyrus L. Dunham;

the second for the murder of William R. Johnson, August 13, 1866; and the third for the murder of John De Halstead, June 20, 1873. Trials in the first two cases came to an issue. He was acquitted. In the third case Judge Lynch denied Judge Slaughter's right to delay the trial of the prisoner, took him out of the hands of the court, and condemned the unhappy man to instant death, and then directed his agents to lead Delos to execution. All of which met no denial. Delos was hung the 29th day of June, 1873. Delos had the reputation of being a fearless desperado, but it has often been said that in no instance of his life was he known to interrupt a civil man. In his second trial, his attorneys were D. W. Voorhees, James G. May and C. L. Dunham. After his imprisonment a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Jewett presiding. The aim was to admit the prisoner to a bail. In this court all the testimony in the whole case was taken and put in writing. In the course of the examination, Delos utterly refused to aid, by a single suggestion, his attorneys in their efforts. Judge Jewett refused to admit the party to bail. An appeal was taken to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the prisoner released on bail. Whilst confined in prison, some of his fellow prisoners broke open the jail, and made a way of easy egress. The other prisoners got out and fled. Delos came out and walked about town a while and then returned to his cell. Such was the disposition of the young desperado. Shortly before his cruel murder of De Halstead, one of his counsel was met in Seymour by a fine, portly, well-dressed man, who used the following very expressive speech: "You have in Washington County entirely too many murders. The next one that occurs, your county will be visited by our men." This with emphasis he said, and "nothing more." Sure enough, for on Saturday, June 28, 1873, late in the evening, eighteen men from Jackson County, on their way to Salem, crossed at Sage's Ferry, and before the Sabbath's gentle dawn the dead body of the unfortunate Delos Heffren was dangling from the arch of the stone bridge south of Salem. The "vigilants" did the unlawful work.

NUMEROUS CRIMES.

On the 21st of May, 1865, William H. Allen assaulted and stabbed his brother, Joseph M. Allen, inflicting a mortal wound. He was indicted for murder in the first degree, but evading arrest, he was never brought to trial. In 1867 Sarah J. Williams was indicted for murdering her sister-in-law, Mary William. After an earnestly contested trial, she was found guilty, and doomed to a life-sentence. In September, 1867, Alexander White, an aged, inoffensive, colored man, was murdered on East Market Street, Salem. Robert Cline and Harvey Zink were jointly indicted for his murder. Zink was tried and acquitted. Cline evaded arrest. In February, 1868, Absalom Wright was struck on the head with

a heavy gun, wielded by Walker B. Rodman. Lingered insensible for a few hours, Wright died from the effects of the blow. Rodman made his escape and was not arrested till April, 1878. He was put on trial for murder, and, after a very rigid investigation and able defense on the part of his attorneys, he was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State's prison for twenty-one years. At a Good Templar's turnout, in the court yard, at Salem, April 11, 1868, Henry C. Clark shot and mortally wounded George E. Telle, while walking in the procession. Clark was indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for twenty-one years. After several years' service, he was pardoned. Newland Tyler, a very young man, was tried at the June term, 1874, on indictment for murder and manslaughter, charging the unlawful killing of Frank Pitts. He was found guilty as charged in the second paragraph, and sentenced to two years confinement in the State's prison.

THE JOSEPH GOLLAHAN MURDER CASE.

A notable and very exciting murder trial took place at the September term, 1879. Thomas Joseph was charged with the murder of William Gollahan, in Brown Township. He was arrested and had a trial before a Justice of the Peace. The Justice ordered him to prison, without bail, for grand jury investigation. Immediately after the commitment on the part of the Justice, a scheme for lynching the prisoner was devised. Sheriff Fultz being present, determined to defeat the aim of the mob, and bring the prisoner to Salem. The mob followed the Constable and Sheriff almost to Salem, but failed in their purpose. The following morning the Sheriff sent Joseph to New Albany for safe keeping. That night the mob came in force, broke into jail, but found no Joseph. In the meantime an indictment for murder in the first degree, was preferred against Joseph. On Wednesday he was brought out for trial. During the day the Sheriff had a strong guard of citizens in the court house. At the adjournment of court, Sheriff Fultz seemed to return the prisoner to jail, but he did not. He manacled the prisoner fast to two stout, brave deputies, G. W. Robertson and W. Eaton, who in the darkness escaped to the woods and walked round in dark places all night. Again the mob broke into the jail, and found not the object of their anxious search. When court opened on Thursday morning, Joseph was brought in under a strong guard of citizens. In the meantime, Sheriff Fultz telegraphed the Governor to send military aid to Salem. At the adjournment of court, the Sheriff determined to remand Joseph to New Albany for the night, and summoned a host of law-abiding citizens to safely guard the prisoner to the depot. In great numbers with sullen vicious looks, the vindictive mob was on hand around and near the brave citizen guards. No hand of violence was lifted. On Friday morning Joseph returned to Salem, under the escort of the Indianapolis Light Infantry. The trial proceeded

without any serious inconvenience. It is true, the mob crowded the court room all day, but attempted no violence. Joseph was found guilty, and a life-sentence pronounced against him. On Saturday morning, the Light Infantry formed a hollow square with Joseph within, and thus conducted him to the depot. The scowling mob, at a safe distance, accompanied the guard. Sheriff Fultz is entitled to much praise for the prudence, firmness and skill with which he managed the perilous affair. Another point in this case should by no means pass unnoticed. One of the "vigilants" in the second mob-visit to the jail was a Court-bailiff. Next morning when he came into court, in a manly, fearless tone, Judge Collins sternly said to him the "Court has no further use for your services."

THE KNOWLES-LYNN FORGERY CASE.

An attempt was made to defraud the estate of the late Richard Richardson by forgery on the part of William Knowles and John B. Lynn. The parties were jointly indicted for the forgery, but were tried separately. Prosecutor Branaman chose to put Lynn on trial first. Lynn on oath maintained that he wrote the note at the special request of Knowles, and signed the name of Richardson, and that Knowles made what purported to be Richardson's mark. The note thus executed was for about \$1,000. Lynn testified that the note was made years after the death of Richardson. At the June term, 1884, Lynn was convicted and sentenced to State's prison for two years. At a subsequent day of the same term, Knowles was put on trial on a plea of not guilty. After considerable progress on the part of the State had been made, the original plea was withdrawn, and a plea of guilty filed. He was given a term of three years in the State's prison.

TWO IMPORTANT CASES.

Two cases of striking peculiarity were overlooked in their order of time. Simeon Lofton stabbed John Voyles, perhaps, September 8, 1857, inflicting a mortal wound. An indictment containing two paragraphs—the first charging murder and the second manslaughter, was found against Lofton. On trial, a verdict was rendered, imposing a penalty of two years imprisonment in the State's prison. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken, and the judgment of the court below reversed. No further proceedings in the case took place, and Lofton was free. The question arises, did the Supreme Court reversal end the case? On the 16th of December, 1865, Henry Isgrigg shot and killed David Coulter. Rumor still says that the shooting was done under much provocation. Isgrigg was indicted for murder in the first degree. He was put on trial at the September term, 1866. Rumor still says that C. L. Dunham and H. Heffren prosecuted him with a vim so powerful and a vindictiveness so bitter, that no other case ever prosecuted in the Washington County

Circuit Court could exhibit a parallel. The jury rendered a verdict inflicting a life penalty in the State's prison. Col. Dunham is said to have expressed much surprise at the severity of the verdict. Some of Isgrigg's neighbors interested themselves much in his behalf, and in about two years secured his pardon.

In closing this chapter, something is due the present resident lawyers. It is sometimes said they who are, do not equal those who were. This is a mistake. One who measured lances with every lawyer at the Salem bar forty years since has watched closely the work of those at the same bar now, and it is his judgment that for every Oliver then, there is a Rowland now.

CHAPTER VI.

BY C. C. MENAUGH, ESQ.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY—INTRODUCTION—SELECTION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—THE TOWN PLAT—EARLY RESIDENCES AND INHABITANTS—THE FIRST BUSINESS MEN—MANUFACTURES—MECHANICS ETC.—PROMINENT MEN—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—INCORPORATION—CHOLERA—BANKS—SECRET SOCIETIES—FIRES—PRESENT BUSINESS—CAMPBELLSBURG—CANTON—MARTINSBURG—LIVONIA—HARDINSBURG—FREDERICKSBURG—LITTLE YORK—SALTILLOVILLE—PEKIN—NEW PHILADELPHIA—SOUTH BOSTON—MOUNT CARMEL—HARRISTOWN—HITCHCOCK—CLAYSVILLE—OTHER SMALL TOWNS.

IN the preparation of a historical sketch of Salem we shall be compelled to be brief, and it will be impossible to notice in chronological order, all the events pertaining thereto. We refer particularly to the early settlement of Salem, for when we contrast that time with the present we become lost in wonder at the progress in art and science. At that time steam was just offering its power and utility to man. There were no railroads. Communication by telegraph was not thought of. Our continent from the Mississippi to the Pacific was yet unsurveyed, and we may say truthfully, unexplored. New York City, then the largest in the United States, did not contain as many people as Chicago or Cincinnati has to-day. The cable which carries messages around the world in an hour was not dreamed of. The telephone had never entered the mind of man. Street and cable-cars were unknown, the electric light never thought of, the commerce of the world crossing the continent from New York to San Francisco in ten days never attained. The advance in machinery; the opening up of vast tracts of country; the rapid building of large cities; the leveling of the forest; the upturning of millions of acres of prairie; the digging for coal, copper, lead, iron, diamonds, gold

and silver—all these things were unknown to those hardy pioneers, who more than seventy years ago settled on the soil where our beautiful little town is situated. For several years there was not even a newspaper to record the local happenings, and with the exception of those facts gathered from the musty records we are compelled to resort to the memory of the few early pioneers left upon the surface. And they are all remarkable men and women—bright, intelligent and vivacious, many of them active business men, tried, trusted and faithful.

THE TOWN OF SALEM.

The history of Salem will naturally commence with the appointment, by the Territorial Legislature of three Commissioners “to select the site for the seat of justice of Washington County.” From the best information we can obtain those Commissioners were: Gen. Clark, Col. Henry Dawalt and John Zink.* This is the manner in which Salem came to be so peacefully located on the present site: The Commissioners had agreed to locate the town up at the Lick Spring. They came down the creek to William Lindley’s for dinner. Mr. Lindley lived on and owned the land now known as the Dennis Farm. While at dinner the subject was very naturally talked over, and Mrs. Lindley—just like a woman—concluded to upset their plans, and have the town nearer home. It was easy to persuade her husband to join her in this enterprise. There are conflicting stories as to the methods used. It is enough to know that they succeeded, and before the Commissioners left the Lindley house, Salem was a fixed fact. It has been asserted in a former sketch of Salem, published in the *Centennial Democrat*, that the consideration for locating the site here, was that the Lindleys give the town all the land they owned north of the creek. This may be so, but we find a deed from the Lindleys to De Pauw, as agent, conveying said land for the sum of \$50, about what the land was worth at that date. The town is now located, but it has no name. Mrs. Lindley again shows her Talleyrandic abilities. “Mount Vernon” and several other names were proposed, all of which met with objections. The Germans could not frame to pronounce it Vernon, but “Wernon.” After a long, high-joint discussion, Mrs. Lindley suggested Salem. The Lindleys came from Salem, N. C., and it occurred to her that it would be an honor to her native town to have it so named. Mrs. L. carried her point again, and Salem was not only born, but named.

PLATTING OF THE TOWN, ADDITIONS, ETC.

Early in the year 1814 the Legislature appointed Gen. John De Pauw agent for the town of Salem. The first court that was ever held in what is called Washington and Jackson Counties was held on what is now known as the Dennis farm, in a small brick house. That court ordered

* A mistake. See Chapter IV, Part V—*Editor*.

Gen. John De Pauw to proceed to lay out said town, advertise and sell the town lots. The agent prosecuted his work vigorously, and, with the implements to work with, astonishingly correct. The ground was measured with a grape vine. Among those who assisted in the work are mentioned Levi Wright and Thomas Pitts. On the 14th day of April, 1814, the work was completed and plat filed. We have thought best to give all the additions made to the town in one place, for convenience of reference. The original plat contained 142 lots, with Main Street 80 feet wide, High Street 66 feet wide, Water Street 60 feet wide, Market 80 feet wide, Hackberry, Mulberry, Walnut, Poplar and Cherry Streets 60 feet each, and Small Street 33 feet. On the 19th of November, 1814, Pe Pauw's Second Addition was made, consisting of forty-four additional lots, twenty-four west of Brock Creek, five of which are north of Market. By this new addition Mill Street was added sixty feet wide, and running parallel with Water Street. On the 14th of November, 1815, John De Pauw, agent, made the third plat, consisting of twenty-five additional lots; three new streets were added, viz.: Posey, west of Mill Street and parallel with it; Harrison, west of Posey, Shelby, west of Harrison, each sixty feet wide. The fourth addition was made by Zachariah Nixon November 16, 1816, and consisted of twenty lots, all north of Hackberry and west of High Streets. The fifth addition was made by Micajah and Edward Newby August 20, 1819, consisting of ten lots on the east side of Salem; eight north of Walnut Street. The sixth addition was made September 11, 1837, by Charles Hays, known as Hays' First Addition, and consisting of fifteen lots. One additional street—Locust, forty feet wide—was added to the town. September 21, 1838, Hays' Second Addition was made, consisting of thirty lots. January 5, 1843, the eighth addition to the town was made by Roger Martin, consisting of three lots. March 7, 1851, S. King's Addition of twenty-one lots was made, by which King Street was added to the town. On the 4th of December, 1883, the first addition of the Board of Commissioners was made, consisting of seven lots, and on the next day the second addition of said Board was made, consisting of twenty-five lots. Benjamin Brewer owned the land included in the original survey, and from whom it was bought by De Pauw, agent aforesaid. Salem is now located, named and surveyed, but as yet it is a mere town on paper, located in a dense forest. Trees four or five feet in diameter, covered with immense grape vines, were standing thickly on what is now our beautiful public square. The paw-paw bush, dog-wood and May apples were thick. The only spot under cultivation was near the bridge across Brock Creek, and a small truck patch near where John Manley lives, and near this latter place stood the old block-house.

THE FIRST RESIDENCES.

The first house to make its appearance in Salem was a funny one.

It was built out of long poles set upon the ground; it was on Lot 83 and built by Simeon Lamb. This was early in 1814. Houses now sprang up rapidly all over the town and people began to look about for something to do. The first brick house was put up by Judge Harrison on Lot 11, where Sinclair's business block now stands. Col. Jonathan Lyon built the next one on Lot 80. But it is simply impossible to go further with any degree of certainty, as at the end of the year 1814 there were probably 400 inhabitants living in the maiden city of Salem. The citizens were about all American. They came from Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania and a few from the New England States. To give an idea how rapidly population increased in 1818, we quote from the *Tocsin* published June 23, 1818. "Within two weeks past there have twelve families, making in all 118 souls, arrived from North Carolina to settle in Salem," and while on this subject of population it seems that in 1820 it was about 700; in 1838 about 1,500, and twenty-five years later it had fallen short of that in 1838.

THE EARLY MERCHANTS.

The first goods sold in Salem were by Lamb and Mendenhall. Their shelves were made of clap-boards. Following closely after these were Gen. John De Pauw, Col. Jonathan Lyon, Christopher Harrison, S. & Z. Leavensworth, Newcomb & Crane, Hess & Grayson, Booth, Jarvis & Newby, Coffin & Holland, James Wiley, Samuel White, M. Riley and Nathan Kimball. Mr. Kimball built what was then known as the Kimball Block, on the west side of the square. He did a prosperous business and was one of the useful citizens of the town. He was the father of Nathan Kimball, Jr., whose early life was devoted to the study and practice of medicine, and who is remembered by many of our younger citizens. Another business firm of early times was that of Malott & McPheeters. They were pushing, energetic men; their store was on the south side of the square in the corner of a large brick structure, a description of which would be interesting as an architectural relic of those times, but space forbids. Malott & McPheeters were engaged in general merchandise, exchanging goods for country produce. As there were no railroads and no market but Louisville, they were naturally drawn into the flat-boat enterprise and would float their cargoes down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. These cargoes consisted of hams and shoulders—sometimes canvassed, but generally not—side bacon, corn, whoop-poles and staves—sometimes whisky, but at that time the home demand for whisky was equal to the foreign, and it was generally a staple article, and may we remark that it has never lost much of its stability; it has great staying qualities. Other early merchants were Isaac Chase, John Gordon, Joseph Green and Mark O'Neil. Mark was a great checker-player and hard to beat. Sometimes he became so absorbed in the game as to neglect his customers.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

The first to engage in this line of business was William Lindley. Early in the year 1814 he erected a horse-mill on Lot 37. It was soon enlarged and a horse-power carding machine added. Stephen Coffin erected a horse-power carding and spinning-mill on Lot 46. The Forsey Brothers erected a cotton factory in 1825. For many years it was propelled by the old-fashioned tread-wheel. The same brothers built a "potash factory" on the side of the hill, across Brock Creek, and just opposite and west of Dr. Paynter's residence. The building consisted of a long shed running north and south. From the entrance on the north to the exit south was a bench, sloping inward, and on these benches stood large tubs into which ashes were thrown, from wagons. The potash enterprise was not a success. The first steam engine put up in Salem was in the oil-mill built by Woodridge Parker in 1832. It was located on West Market Street near the bridge across Brock Creek. It had a set of buhrs for corn. The first woolen-mill was erected and operated by David G. Campbell. Only rolls were made, the women spinning and weaving, after which the factories would full and dress the cloth. These mills gave Salem a great notoriety over the State and farther west. The Forsey Brothers, owners of the cotton-mill, spun cotton yarn, at that time the only mill of the kind in the State. William Smith was a professional weaver. He wove jeans, satinets, coverlids, etc. There was a horse-mill in rear of Lot 106. Elias Davis carried on a wagon factory on North Main Street on Lot 52. Tonis Nixon and Daniel Knight had a steam spinning-factory and wool-carding machine on North Main Street. In 1830 Beebe Booth built a cotton factory on East Market Street. It was run by steam. The machinery was afterward taken out, and the building used as a Lutheran Church, Masonic lodge, and subsequently as a district schoolhouse. Many of our present citizens will remember it, as it was there they first started to school. DePauw's Mill, now operated by W. S. Persise, was built in 1834. About 1850 an apparatus for manufacturing shingles was attached, but did not continue a great while. The first steam grist-mill, however, built in Salem, was erected by Tonis Nixon, Foster Nixon and John Nixon on Lot 136. It was built in 1833, and is now owned and operated by that veteran miller, Gayer Knight. David B. Platt came to Salem in December 1855, and formed a co-partnership with Absalom Martin and John Gordon for the purpose of manufacturing wagons and carriages. They purchased Lots 29, 30, 121 and 122. The machine shops stood where Mobley's machine shop now stands. The wheel department was two and one-half stories high, 60x30. The smith shop was the same and contained nine forges. The second story was used for a wood shop, for making gears and bodies. The paint and trim shops stood where Mobley's repository is now. This firm employed constantly about forty hands. They manufactured hubs.

spokes and felloes. Shipped immense lots of finished wheels south. An approximate of the number of new jobs turned out annually may be placed at 1,000. The buildings, together with much of the stock, were totally consumed by fire, February 21, 1859. Loss about \$30,000. Salem sustained a heavy blow in the destruction of this enterprise. C. W. Mobley is the owner of the lots at this time, and besides a large foundry, is manufacturing wagons, carriages, etc. John F. Keys carried on a chair manufactory at an early day, and John Cooper and William Walker were wheelwrights. Mr. Kittery manufactured wagons. In 1867 Lee W. Sinclair built the largest woolen-mill at that time in southern Indiana. It was built on Lot 135, three and one-half stories high. He subsequently built a large and convenient house for the manufacture of clothing, and a storehouse. It was the pride of the town for many years, and gave employment to about 100 persons. The main factory, together with all the machinery and a large amount of stock, was wholly destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th and morning of the 5th of December, 1883; loss \$80,000. This was another terrible drawback on the town, from the effects of which she has not yet fully recovered. Many of the employees were driven away, forced to seek employment at other points. The clothing department is still in operation, we believe.

MECHANICS AND ARTISANS.

The earlier carpenters were Samuel Peck, Henry Young, John G. Henderson, D. T. Weir, John Mills, William Phelps, Elias Albertson, Alexander Hinkle and Frank Huston. The early shoemakers: Thomas White, Ed Vermilya, Samuel Wilkerson; but Wright Vermilya was the shoemaker and mender. His shop was the resort of all the boys, and his good humor was invincible. Of course the shoes were never ready at the time promised, but then as now, people were credulous, and went again and again, full of expectation. Vermilya employed a great many hands, the Tellers, St. Clair, Collins and Roger Martin among the number. The fastest hand he had was Martin, who was said to make a pair of boots in a day. He carried on his shop long after Vermilya's death, ran for Congress and was in the Civil war. A keener wit and brighter native intellect perhaps never lived in Salem than Roger Martin. The first, or among the first to embark in the tavern business was Allen McAllister, in 1815. In 1819, Lyon & Malott, afterward Parker & Hardy. At this time all tavern-keepers in Salem paid a license of \$15 per annum, and the Board of Commissioners regulated the prices that such keepers should charge. In 1815 these were the rates: breakfast, dinner and supper, 25 cents each; whisky, 12½ cents per one-half pint; apple and peach brandy, 18¾ cents per half pint; rum, French brandy and wine, 37½ cents per one-half pint; cider 12½ and beer 12½ cents per one-half quart; porter per bottle or quart, 37½ cents; lodging per night, 12½ cents; oats

or corn, 12½ cents per one-half gallon; horse to hay per night, 25 cents. Other early tavern-keepers were: Marston G. Clark, William Baird, Andrew Weir, Thomas Cooley, Andrew Naylor, John Mills and Joseph Green. The Baird tavern was on South Main Street. Near the close of the year 1820, Henry Clay stopped there and remained over night. He was on his way to Vincennes, where his son Tom lived. The Whig boys got together, formed a procession and started for the tavern—to give “Harry” a reception. The boom was irresistible and the Democratic boys fell in and kept step to the music. Halting, they formed a column in two lines at right angles close up to the side-walk, in front and along the south side. Three rousing cheers were given for the distinguished visitor—in which the Democratic boys joined in as boisterous a manner as their brother Whigs—and immediately “Old Hal” came out, lifted his hat and said: “You are a set of very patriotic young gentlemen.”

THE “GROCERS.”

The early liquor dealers were numerous, and well patronized. In those days the places where liquor was sold were known as “groceries.” Bartlett Scott, the genial, fun-loving old citizen, was among the first to engage in this class of business. His qualifications for the office were never disputed, as he proved himself to be one of the most popular and successful bar-keepers of his day. He was full of jokes, and would miss a meal any day to play one. An instance: the sides of Scott’s grocery fronting on the square and street were sheltered by sheds resting on natural round posts planted in the ground. A printing office was on the floor above the stair entrance, which was in the rear of the building as seen on the two fronts. One summer day the windows of the office looking out toward the street and over the shed roof being open, a stranger rode up and inquired of Scott, standing at his grocery door, how people managed to get into the printing office. “Oh, they just climb up the post here on to the roof and go through the window,” replied Scott. The man hitched his horse, and with generous help from Scott, got on to the shed roof through the window into the office, and having transacted his business there, went out the way he got up, remarking to Scott when he reached the ground: “This is a pretty hard way you have of getting into the printing office.” “A little hard at first,” said Scott, “but nothing when you get used to it.” The boys above were of course mum, knowing Scott was at the bottom. He had a big heart. At one time Billy Rowland was his only competitor in the grocery trade; Rowland was a poor man and had a large family. On public occasions, when the town would be crowded with people, Scott would shut up his shop, put the key in his pocket and loaf around town. If asked why he was closed up, he would reply: “All for the benefit of Billy Rowland.” William W. Wade early embarked in the liquor busi-

ness. He called it a "coffee house." It was the resort of all the fast young men of the town. Jonathan Urmy kept another in what is now McMahan's Block. Hi. Malott still another. Other dealers were: Peter Yaw, Woodbridge Parker, William Rowland, Alexander Attkisson and Joseph Green.

The latter business was for many years quite a large one in Salem. The first to embark in it was John Curry, who was the Postmaster of the town for many years after. Then James Duncan, Henry Manzey, Col. Baird and John L. Menaugh, each one of whom was a character. A recital of the jokes and anecdotes that could be told of those men would fill a large book. Among the blacksmiths we mention: John Atton, Isaac Thomas, Joseph Hoggatt, Davis Boswell and Leonard Shull—who, though more than eighty years old, still shoes horses at his shop on Water Street. In the line of cigars and tobacco, Mr. Murphy was probably the first to embark. He manufactured plug and pig-tail tobaccos and cigars, and did an immense business. Others followed, and for many years John Rife did a thriving business. He was the last. The early tailors were: John McMahan, Alexander Crooks, Nat. Albertson, Peter Snyder, Gustavus Clark, Robert S. Mills and J. R. M. Allen. E. V. Hagan and Henry Manzey embarked in the tinning business at an early day. The bakers were: Adam Ribble, John Mills, Jonathan Urmy and John Arnold. The painters were: Risdén Charles, Townsend Cutshaw. Brick-makers and layers: John E. Clark, Russell Allen, Norval F. Kennedy, Elijah Kennedy and John Drake. On the 12th day of May, 1824, the Board of Commissioners made the following order: "*Ordered*, That John McMahan make brick on the public square, *provided*, he leaves the ground in as good order as when he commenced."

EARLY PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The public buildings in Salem in 1820 were strange looking structures. The old court house, called "the stilted castle of justice and equity," stood upon arches built of brick, rising above the ground to a height of a twelve or fifteen-foot story, leaving the whole space on the ground floor open, to be used for a market-place. But in this its ancient architects did not calculate well, for the cows, pigs, geese, and every other stray animal took undisputed possession. Fleas, lice and other vermin and filth soon rendered it unfit for a market-place, and until its removal the animals occupied the fort. The structure above and resting upon the arches was one story and finished off for public offices. The approaches to this floor at the north and south entrances were composed of hewn logs rising from the ground to the main doors on the second floor, thus forming a stairway. This strange old building was torn down in 1827, and the erection of the present court house commenced. The brick in the hotel building now kept by Palmer Gray are the same

old brick that were in "the old stilted castle of justice and equity." The present court house was commenced in 1827 and completed in 1829. Before its completion, and when the frame-work of the cupola was up, a Jackson meeting was held in town—January 8, 1829. Old Amos Coombs was a red-hot Jackson man. He climbed up one of the corner posts of the cupola, stood upright upon the beam and shouted as only he could shout, "Hurrah for Gen. Jackson in the highest degree of honor and promotion." He then descended as quietly as he ascended. The first rooster placed on the court house was made by John Mills, under the direction of Jeremiah Rowland. It was the original intention to put an immense arm in lieu of the rooster, which, as an old resident remarks, "would have been a hideous object." The public square about this time caused our ancestors much trouble. It was "gullys and ravines," and "ravines and gullys." At the corner of Dawson Lyon's store a large ditch had formed, and in times of a big rain the water would wash a man away if he gave it a chance. To remedy these eye-sores the citizens erected a market house east of the court house, graded off a plat and built a solid brick wall around the court house three feet high. This wall stood for many years. The first jail was built of hewn logs, one story high, and was torn down a few years ago, after having rendered valuable service as a jail, storeroom and stable. The old stray pen was north of the jail. Here all quarrels and difficulties were settled. It was enclosed with a high board fence, the boards set upright and close together, so that persons from the outside could not see the show in the pen. Cock-fights and dog-fights often amused the intelligent citizen in this old pen, while it was a general play-ground for the boys and girls and a courting spot for lovers. The second jail—which is now used as a residence—was built by Benjamin F. Huston, at a total cost of \$3,456. It was commenced July 6, 1844, and completed December 2, 1845.

PROMINENT EARLY RESIDENTS.

Rural as was Salem at the date we are now writing of the population was exceedingly intelligent. The lawyers, physicians, merchants and mechanics were generally well educated. Noah Wright, Levi Wright, Josiah Spurgeon and Christian Prow were from North Carolina, and controlled the elections for years.

Judge Parke, perhaps, was by common consent the first citizen of the place, not that he made any claims to superiority, for he was entirely unassuming, and plain in his habits and manners. But he had been one of Gen. Harrison's aids at Tippecanoe, was a member of the convention that framed Indiana's first Constitution, and Parke County was named in honor of him. He first lived in a house that stood where McMahan's corner now is, then he bought of Nathan Trueblood the house in which he lived and died, now owned by our enterprising business citizen H. H.

Routh. As Judge Parke was the most distinguished citizen of those times so Jonathan Lyon was the richest. He was a man of decided character, a liberal thinker, and decidedly honorable and exact in all his business transactions. To children he was genial and kind, and they loved him. Such expressions as "Good morning; is the country all safe?" "Go ahead, and you will yet be a man before your mother," pleased the young. They were gleams of sunshine in the hearts of the youth of Salem. Perhaps the most popular man was William H. Carter. He won the hearts of all who approached him. He was a Virginian by birth, and having met with business reverses removed to Salem. There was a charm in his manner that is rarely seen in any one else. Another noteworthy citizen was John H. Farnham. With the exception of Judge Parke's, his was the largest library in Salem. He graduated at Harvard University in the same class with Edward Everett. He was not a popular man. In the first place he was a Yankee, and a Boston Yankee at that. He spent his winters at Indianapolis, and there turned an honest penny by writing the speeches of some of the bucolic members of the Legislature, and it is said on good authority that he wrote the welcome to LaFayette at Jeffersonville, which was delivered by His Excellency, Gov. James Brown Ray. Farnham married a Miss Leonard, of Harrison County. Another one of the Leonard girls was married to Dr. Charles Hay, and John Hay, their son, who wrote "Little Breeches," was born in the house where George Telle lives. Farnham was one of the many who died with the cholera in 1833. Elijah Newland was a North Carolinian, and is still living, a resident of New Albany, Ind. Zeb Sturgus, of the Interior Department, tells the following: "The Newlands lived next door to my mother, and I was a good deal in their shop, which was often so full of tobacco smoke that it was not easy to recognize any one. On one occasion Dr. Elijah Newland had bought some persimmons, which he had spread on the grass in the back yard to get the benefit of the frost. Happening in there, and supposing they had been thrown away, I fell to, and had pretty nearly made way with them when Dr. Elijah discovered me and my depredations. Quoth the Doctor: 'You little rascal, what are you doing, eating up all my persimmons?' I managed to gasp out (for I stood in mortal awe of him) that I thought he had thrown them away."

Isaac Blackford was among the early settlers. He lived and died a bachelor. He was Judge of the Supreme Court for thirty-five years. He owned the lot where the Catholic Church now stands. Other early residents are: John G. Henderson, Samuel Peck, John I. Morrison, Burr Bradley, Beebe Booth, E. W. Malott, John E. Clark, Townsend Cutshaw, William Rodman, David G. Campbell, James G. May, John McMahan, John L. Menaugh, E. V. Hagan and John Curry, all of them well known for their earnest devotion to the moral and material interests

of the town and county. The list could be augmented by many more sterling names.

THE SALEM LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Early in 1818 the Salem Library Society was started with Jonathan Lyon as Treasurer, and J. Rowland, Secretary. The Board of Commissioners tendered the association a room in the court house, and there the library was placed. It contained many rare and valuable works, and was in operation many years. It was the first library association started in Salem, and so far as we are informed, the last. This winter, too (1818), was a remarkable one on account of its mild weather. There was but one snow and very little frost, and in the month of January vegetation began to put forth. The prices of produce about this time were as follows: Eggs, 3 cents per dozen; chickens, 75 cents per dozen; butter, 5 cents per pound; pork, \$1.50 per hundred weight; beef, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hundred weight; wood, 50 to 75 cents per cord; lumber, 50 cents; boarding, \$1.00 per week.

INCORPORATION.

The first steps taken toward incorporating the town were on the 18th of January, 1831. The Legislature of 1826 had passed an act authorizing the qualified voters of the town to meet at the court house on the first Monday in March, 1826, and proceed to elect by ballot, seven Trustees, to be known as a Board of Trustees, whose office should expire on the first Monday of March in the year 1827. It gave them full power and authority to sue and be sued, to ordain, establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances and regulations as should be necessary to keep in repair and remove any obstruction in the streets, alleys and commons in the town; and generally, to do any and all things required to be done for the good order of the government and health of the town. The limits of the corporation by this act embraced the original plat of the town, together with any additions which had been made, or may hereafter be made. Why it was this act was neglected and its provisions not carried out until nearly five years after, we do not know. But it is quite certain that there is no record of any meeting on the subject, until January 18, 1831. At this date a meeting of the qualified voters of the town was held at the court house, "to decide whether they will be incorporated or not." From the returns it appears that thirty-one votes were cast in favor and none against the incorporation. An election was held on the 24th of January, and Foster Nixon, Micajah Newby, John G. Henderson, William Baird, and Gustavus Clark were elected Trustees to serve until the first Monday in March, 1832. On the 7th of March, 1849, a lengthy petition was presented to the Board, praying for the incorporation of Salem. This petition sets forth that the territory proposed to be incorporated includes the original survey, together with the plats in addition thereto, of Zachariah Nixon, Micajah Newby, Charles

Hay and Roger Martin, with all other lands and lots on the east side of said town, and west of the railroad from Mulberry Street to the depot. The Commissioners ordered the election, which was held on the 24th of March, 1849. It carried, and Salem again and for the second time became an incorporated town under this incorporation; the first Trustees were: George Attkisson, James J. Brice, James P. Banta, Elijah Newland and Harvey L. Aston. On the 13th of September, 1853, just three years after the second, the third petition was presented to the Board, praying for relief, etc. An election was held on the 30th of the same month, and they voted for the incorporation as usual, by a large majority. If Trustees were elected we fail to find any record of it. And this is all the history we are able to give of these three incorporations. The records in the Town Clerk's office begin with the present incorporation, and he and his predecessors in office know nothing of former books. While on the subject of incorporation, we may as well dispose of the present one, although it seems like jumping a great many years. On the 1st of June, 1868, a petition was presented for incorporation. The territory embraced in the petition, and which is the present corporate lines of Salem, is described as follows: "Commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Town 2 north, Range 4 east, and running thence south $84\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, west 43 chains; thence south $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, east 88 chains to a poplar tree; thence north $84\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, east 63 chains and 50 links; thence north $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, west 88 chains; thence south $84\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, west 20 chains and 56 links to the place of beginning, containing 559 acres and twelve rods." The entire number of voters in the town at this date was 278, and the entire resident population residing within the boundaries of said territory, was 1,177. The election was held on the 15th of June, 1868, at which time there were cast ninety-seven votes, eighty-five for and nine against the incorporation, three votes having been rejected for informalities. The election for officers was held on the 13th of July, 1868. The following persons were declared elected: First Ward, Edwin T. Telle, Sr.; Second Ward, George R. Harris; Third Ward, William W. Weir; Fourth Ward, John Manley; Fifth Ward, Henry Streaker. These were the Trustees for the wards indicated. For Treasurer, A. J. Parker; for Assessor, R. L. Mitchell; for Clerk, E. W. Menaugh; for Marshal, Charles G. Chapman. The corporation under this organization has been a prosperous one, and accomplished a great deal of good for the health and morality of the town, besides making many public improvements of which we shall speak hereafter.

THE CHOLERA.

We must now go back several years and talk of a mournful subject—of that terrible scourge, the cholera, that swept down upon Salem in 1833 and again in 1851. There can be nothing new said upon this sub-

ject, as it has been written up time and time again in the columns of the *Salem Democrat*, but our history would be incomplete without it. About the 25th of June, 1833, Mrs. Goodwin died of cholera and the next day Miss Fenning and Daniel Neal. He was a singularly eccentric man, and in his life-time pledged his body for anatomical purposes to Dr. Robert C. Newland. Then a child of Matthew Allen died; next Mrs. Gustavus Clark, then a child of Maria Jones. On Friday, June 28, Matthew Coffin died. These died suddenly; the excitement became intense, and the people commenced to flee the town, and it was almost depopulated; but few were left to look after the sick and dead. The merchants closed their stores and left, turning the keys over to those persons who intended to remain, and telling them to take such things as might be needed. On Saturday, the 29th, there was only one death, that of Stephen Coffin. On Sunday, June 30, there were frequent heavy showers, and then it would clear off and the heat of the sun was intense. It was a gloomy time for the few left in town. On that day Joseph Green, Col. Harrison, Judge Barton, W. Parke, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. John Allen and Samuel Hobbs were suddenly stricken and died. By this time the few who were left to attend the sick and dead had worked themselves into a system. The coffins were made at David Weir's cabinet shop, usually of rough poplar boards, and placed on the outside, where the man who drove the dead cart could get them. After the bodies were placed in them they were taken to the cemetery and buried by the sexton. One of the noble few who remained and waited on the sick was Robert S. Mills, now of Mason, Ill. He tells of a sad case—that of a young man who was the very picture of health and muscular vigor. His name was Perrine. Mills and Perrine were called to see a case of cholera on North Main Street, on the 1st of July; he was dead. They remained with him until 12 o'clock, locked the door and went to their respective lodging-places. Next morning Mills received a message that Perrine had the cholera. He made all haste to get there and found him lying on the floor, he having been dead three-quarters of an hour. Besides the one Mills and Perrine locked in his room on the 1st of July, George W. Drake, Jonathan Armfield and Mrs. Nancy Laforce yielded to the fell destroyer. July 2, young Perrine and a child of Mrs. Hartman. July 3, Wednesday, the disease appeared more violently again; Mrs. Hagan, James Henderson and Matthew Allen died. There were no new cases, and the afternoon was clear and pleasant. People believed the crisis past. But the Wednesday night and Thursday, July 4, presented a scene that baffles description. The grim monster death had with his scythe cut down eleven during the night of the 3d and the morning of the 4th of July, 1833. On that day and morning the dead were: Samuel King, Francis Hagan, Mrs. Green, Reuben Morgan, Willie Hite, Milton McCoy, Samuel Henderson, John Forsey, Mr. McCowen, Henry Hoke and William Bare. After this

and during the epidemic the following persons died of the fell disease: Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Cogswell, Mrs. Brazelton, J. H. Farnham, Francis Hagan's child, Isaac Hagan, a child of Mrs. Compton, Rev. James McCoy, Mrs. D. G. Campbell, Mrs. Kyte, J. L. Johnson's child, Miss Bates, Miss Hayworth, Mrs. Compton, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Bryles, Ellen Badger, Elizabeth Nixon, a daughter of Samuel Henderson, making in all fifty-five who fell victims to the dreadful scourge. There were a few sporadic cases of cholera in 1849, when Henry Young died.

Salem was again visited by this pestilence in August, 1851. It began about August 20 of that year, and the following persons died: The first was Alfred Markham, and then Mr. Reed (a German), John B. Hendricks, Mrs. Thomas Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, Mrs. T. W. Weeks, Miss Leah Ann Nuckols, Mrs. H. B. Malott, Capt. Samuel Day, Mrs. Branson Lee, Mrs. Peter Nangle, Mrs. Simon Drom, Charles Sutter, Henry Uppinghouse, Eliza Harris, Austin Harris, Miss Polly A. Spurgin, Thomas Lindley, James Wolf, Richard Lockwood, Stephen Baldwin, Celia Lee, Linzy White, Rebecca Demar; to which, outside of town: William Henry, Thomas D. Weir, Rev. William R. Williams, John Botts and a stranger, name unknown, making twenty-nine. There were at one time six dead in 1851, but the day is not remembered. There have been no cases of the epidemic, with one exception, since the citizens removed the old Rodman dam below town.

BANKING ENTERPRISES.

In 1833 the State Bank of Indiana was chartered by the State. Salem was exceedingly anxious for a branch, and many of her leading citizens worked very hard to secure it, but they failed, and Bedford got it. It was then determined to organize a local bank. A charter was obtained for the "Salem Savings Institution," and the bank was organized. Henry Young was appointed Manager. It proved to be a very unpopular concern. It was badly managed, and in 1840 Dr. Elijah Newland wound the thing up. In 1853 Washington C. De Pauw established the Bank of Salem, under the free bank law. John L. Menaugh was the Cashier. It was in operation several years, and was finally moved to the city of New Albany, where it continued to be called the Bank of Salem. The present Bank of Salem was organized September 17, 1879, with a capital stock of \$55,000. Lee W. Sinclair is its President, and James F. Persise the Cashier.

THE NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAILROAD.

In 1846 the project of a railroad from New Albany to Salem, and thence to Lake Michigan, was broached, and a charter obtained. The company, after an herculean effort, was formed with James Brooks, Pres-

ident, and George Lyman, Secretary, with a full Board of Directors. A new era in the business and prospects of old Salem was swiftly rolling round. But it took several years to complete this then stupendous enterprise. By June, 1850, the company had progressed as far as Providence, and cars were then running to that point. Passengers from the south came that far by railroad, and from thence to this place a line of hacks ran daily for the accommodation of the traveling public. On the 15th day of January, 1851, the first train of cars arrived at Salem, which for a long time was the terminus of the road. The track was made in a primitive way. Stringers were put down, and now and then a cross-tie, upon which was spiked a strap or flat rail. But everybody thought it a marvel then, and it was. To Salem it was a grand day. Hundreds of people from the surrounding country came in to see the "iron horse," and when it did come, puffing, snorting into town, with its hoarse neigh reverberating from the surrounding hills, there went up a yell of delight and wonder that proved it to be the proudest day of Salem's existence.

LATER BUSINESS MEN.

Among those doing business in Salem at this date may be named: John Gordon, hardware and groceries; John H. McMahan & Sons, dry goods and groceries; Campbell & Bryce, dry goods and groceries; Weir & Thomas, drugs and medicines; Hiram B. Malott, groceries; Dawson Lyon, dry goods and groceries; Elijah Gossett was the cabinet-maker and undertaker; Snyder & Allison and George J. Attkisson were the tailors; John Hanger, who is still "carrying on business at the old stand," was the wagon and carriage-maker; James H. Neal, also still in business, saddle and harness-maker; Samuel L. Brown, stoves and tin-ware; James P. Banta, wagon-maker and blacksmith; Willoughby Stuart, wheelwright and turner; Erastus K. Coffin, silversmith, watch and clock repairer; Daniel Knight, gunsmith; William Martin, boots and shoes; John A. Rife, cigar-maker; John Arnold, baker; and last, but not least, the Chesterfield of Salem, Sampson Christie, the polished barber and hair-dresser. The hotels at this date were kept by Samuel M. Huston and Robert H. Wilson.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

In 1850 quite a number of Salem people got the gold fever. Fabulous stories were told about finding gold on Salt Creek, and the North Fork of Beanblossom, in Brown County. It was reported that on Bear Creek nuggets had been found as large as grains of corn, and that with a machine they were washing out \$15 or \$16 per day. Of course such stories as these excited the naturally credulous portion of our population, and there was a stampede to the Brown County mines. One poetical miner, before leaving, published a "Brown County Gold Song" of seven verses, the first of which ran as follows:

I'm now in Salem, it is true,
 With a wash-bowl on my knee;
 But I'm going to Brown County
 The gold dust for to see;
 And let the sun be e'er so hot,
 The weather wet or dry,
 I'm bound to see that golden spot.
 Then, ladies, don't you cry.

They all returned to Salem in a short while with the remark that
 "The mines won't pay."

SALEM CAPTURED IN 1863.

During the summer of 1863 many false alarms had been circulated to the effect that the Confederates intended to invade Indiana. Our citizens had heard these reports so often that they got used to them, and paid very little attention to them. But the invasion came at last. On the 9th of July, 1863, Gen. John Morgan, at the head of about 4,000 men, crossed the Ohio River at Brandenburg, and began his march northward through Indiana. The "Home Guards" resisted his approach, but as they proved to be unorganized and undrilled, they made no headway against such a formidable enemy as that headed by the wily John Morgan. After passing Corydon they headed for Salem, which they reached on the morning of July 11, 1863. They planted their batteries on Dennis hill and prepared for action. The unorganized militia of this town and vicinity finally determined to surrender. The troops then took possession of the town. They made a prison of the court house, and Morgan and staff established headquarters at the Persise Hotel, southeast corner of the square. They burned the depot and cut off all telegraphic communication. A ransom of \$1,000 each was levied upon W. C. De Pauw's mill, Gayer Knight's mill, and the woolen factory of Allen & Co. They entered the stores, carrying away what goods they needed, and a great many they had no use for. These they afterward gave away, or threw away. Occasionally they paid their bills in Confederate money. Often they compelled citizens to disgorge what greenbacks they had, and would demand watches and such trinkets with impunity. They swapped and took horses whenever it pleased them. They left town in the afternoon, taking the Canton road.

THE SCHOOL BUILDING.

Among the many things of which Salem feels proud is her reputation for schools of learning. Years ago she stood second to no other town in Indiana in this respect. And while it is not the work of the author of this chapter to write about the schools—that duty having been assigned to others—he may be permitted to say that Salem still offers superior advantages to the youth of our land who desire an education. The Eikosi Academy, a private institution of learning for young ladies and gentle-

men, is complete and thorough in every respect, conforming to the requirements of the age of progress in which we live. Its Principal is that veteran teacher, Prof. William W. May. The town of Salem long ago said to the people, "Educate your children and I will pay the cost." On the 4th day of April, 1871, an ordinance was passed by the Town Board, "providing for the issuing of bonds for the purpose of raising funds to build a schoolhouse, purchase a site therefor, furnish the same, and providing ways and means to liquidate the bonds issued." Under this ordinance the Board issued bonds amounting in the aggregate to \$14,000, which drew 10 per cent interest, and were made payable in ten years, with the privilege of payment after the lapse of one year. The building was finally completed and received by the Board in the month of December, 1871. Its entire cost, including lot, building and furniture, was \$20,000. It contains nine rooms and employs nine teachers. The building was planned with the most consummate skill. The grounds are large and beautiful, and the school has a tolerably good library, which is being increased annually by our wise Trustees.

THE BIG FIRE OF 1874.

On the morning of August 1, 1874, as Uncle Billy Spurgeon was going to open his meat-shop, he discovered fire in Peck's dry goods store, in Lyon's Block. He gave the alarm as quickly as possible, and soon the bells called the citizens out. The building was three stories high, and extended the entire length of what is now Lyon's Block. Everything that could be done was done by the citizens to prevent its entire loss. But the building, together with a large amount of the goods, including Masonic Hall and all the lodge furniture and records, were entirely burned up. The total loss was not less than \$100,000. The building was set on fire for the purpose of covering up a robbery. Among the heavy losers by this fire were: Dawson Lyon, \$32,000; H. D. Henderson, \$7,000; R. L. Mitchell, \$2,000; W. J. Hanger & Co., \$2,000; Masonic fraternity, \$2,000; Salem *Democrat* office, \$3,000. As soon as Dawson Lyon secured the contents of his safe, a very large amount of which were deposits, he told those assisting him to save the chairs and table that were the property of his father, before they touched anything in the store. Such paternal reverence as this is noble and commendable. The block was rebuilt by Mr. Lyon shortly afterward, and though with one story less, presents as nice an appearance as the original block.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire department ever organized in Salem was in the year 1836, just after the burning of Micajah Newby's factory. The town bought a little engine and a company agreed to run it. The first fire proved its utter worthlessness and it was set aside. Early in 1878 the

Town Board decided to purchase a fire engine and appointed D. M. McMahan, B. T. Pace and George Hazlett to contract for one. Accordingly on the 16th of April, 1878, those gentlemen reported that they had bought of the Silsby Manufacturing Company a Silsby steam fire engine of the most approved pattern, together with hose, hose-reel, pipes and all attachments and accompaniments necessary, at a cost of \$4,500. Their action was approved by the Board and the engine was sent on immediately. On the 23d of April, 1878, Salem Fire Company No. 1, tendered its services to the Town Board. Their constitution and by-laws were submitted and approved, and the company's services accepted. The fire engine is a success and has more than paid for itself. The fire company is ever on the alert and attentive to business. Salem feels proud of her fire department.

GRADING HIGH STREET, AND THE SQUARE.

Early in 1882 the citizens living on High Street concluded to grade and level that street, lay sidewalks and make crossings at the different streets and alleys. On the 27th of June the Town Board appointed A. J. Parker, James H. Redfield and Lee W. Sinclair, Street Commissioners for the purpose of improving High Street, authorizing them to grade, gravel and improve said street from the railroad south to the north end of said street, and to grade, gravel and improve such other streets as may cross said High Street. These gentlemen did their duty to the satisfaction of everybody, and High Street is now the boulevard of Salem. The maple and evergreen have taken the place of the ugly locust. Those old sentinels of a former age are fast disappearing, though a few of them still stand, untouched by the ax, defying time and the winds. The largest part of the cost for grading High Street was paid by private enterprise—citizens living on the street. The town paid \$396.45.

The next public enterprise was inaugurated August 21, 1883, at which time the Town Board ordered that the public square be graded, macadamized and drained. The contract was awarded to John Owens at the sum of \$4,649. The job was completed according to contract on the 1st of December, 1883. It is one of the most important improvements ever made by our town, and one that will last always. No longer do the cats hold high carnival by "moonlight alone" in the rank dog-fennel that grew upon the square. The industry of an intelligent people has put about fourteen inches of solid rock between that dog-fennel and the—cats.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The first Masonic lodge organized in Salem was in the year 1815. It was then called Melchisedec Lodge, No. 7, and was under the jurisdiction of Kentucky. Her first charter from the Grand Lodge of Ken-

tucky and also from the Grand Lodge of Indiana were stolen, and the one she received to replace the latter, which was issued in 1835, was destroyed by the great fire of 1874, together with all the early records, papers and everything else belonging to the fraternity. Salem Lodge, No. 21, became the name of Melchisedec Lodge, No. 7, after Indiana became a State and organized a Grand Lodge. Salem Lodge, No. 21, is now in a prosperous condition. She has a membership of over 100, and holds two meetings per month. Salem Royal Arch Chapter, No. 28, also lost all her records and furniture by the fire of 1874. The Chapter meets once each month; has about forty members, and is in the best condition she has been in since the fire.

Salem Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., was organized June 4, 1849, and a charter granted July 11, 1849. Her present membership consists of sixty. This order has just completed a new and commodious hall, which is the best one in town. The value of the property is about \$7,000. The order is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 96, although a young order, has fifty-six members. It was organized August 9, 1881, and holds weekly meetings. Its lodge property is valued at \$400.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

The present county jail was built in 1881 on part of Lots 15 and 16, at a cost of \$15,000. It was built in the most substantial manner, with the latest improvements. The prison walls are composed of very heavy blocks of stone, neatly fitted in their places. The whole structure has an air of solidity about it, and reminds one that it is better to be a "good citizen" than to transgress and get into a place like this.

SALEM IN 1884.

The population of Salem at the present time is about 1,650. The rules of good society are well established, and the moral character of our citizens is at least equal to that of any other town where an equal amount of business is done. Though we have moneyed capital, there is room for more. Though we have skilled mechanics and industrious laborers, there is room for others. Our manufacturing interests are not what they should be. Other neighboring towns are reaping the benefits of our laxity. But we have some first-class manufacturing houses. Our flouring-mills are first class. Knight's Mill, the De Pauw Mill, operated by W. S. Persise, and the Star Mills, by Henry R. Munkelt, are in constant operation. The last-named mill was built in 1880, and has a capacity of fifty barrels per day. It is run by steam, with stones and roller combined; size 72x40. The other mills have been mentioned before. We have one lumber-yard, doing a business amounting to many thousands of dollars annually. Lumber is shipped to all points in this State and the East and South. It is owned and managed by Col. S. D.

Sayles. We have five dry goods stores, all of them doing a good business. They are: The Berkey Bros., Berkey & Motsinger, J. S. McCullough, A. J. McIntosh and Lee W. Sinclair. The following persons are engaged in the grocery trade: Hauger & McMurren, John B. Clark, J. F. Ratts, Jamison & Warriner, W. B. Harris, R. W. Allen, Collin McKinney, James B. Guffey, J. M. Taylor & Bro., John L. Williams, William Shamo, William H. Thompson and James Godfrey. In the boot and shoe trade are Samuel Nixon, William Shamo and Henry Streaker. Dealers in stoves and tinware are: Samuel B. Hobbs and Samuel & Henry Smith. Hardware merchants—C. W. Mobley and G. & H. Paynter and Morris & Reid. Watches, clocks and jewelry—B. T. Pace and John W. Cooper. Saddlery hardware—James H. Neal & Son and Shields. Drugs and medicines—Charles McClintock, Harvey D. Henderson and Benjamin W. Tucker. Clothing—Moch & May, C. C. Hauger & Co. and Lee W. Sinclair. Bakery—Johanna Kramer. School supplies—Charles McClintock and James Kemp. Our barber is Henry Schlagel. Milliners—Miss Eliza Mobley and Mrs. E. B. Walker. Furniture dealers and manufacturers—Routh & Attkisson and Henry Klerner & Co. Meat-markets—John T. Shanks, James Godfrey, William Spurgeon and Solon Tilford. Hotels—The Gray House, Parmer Gray, proprietor; the Telle House, Mary Telle, proprietress; the Hungate House, Thomas Williams, proprietor. Livery stables—J. J. Hungate, Chapman & McKinney and Frank Ratts. Saloons—M. K. Chapman, John D. McKinney, Frank Ratts and Frank O'Donnell. Billiard hall—Eli Strain. Ten-pin alley—Albert Medlock. The Town Trustees at this date are as follows: First Ward, Mansford D. Coffman; Second Ward, Jacob D. Zink; Third Ward, H. H. Routh; Fourth Ward, Elisha D. Williams; Fifth Ward, William F. McMurren; Robert W. Allen, Treasurer; Harvey Morris, Clerk.

THE PRESS OF SALEM.*

As early as March 17, 1818, a weekly newspaper called *The Tocsin* was founded at Salem. It was a small four-columned folio, subscription price, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per annum, as to whether paid for in advance or not, edited and published by Ebenezer Patrick and Beebe Booth. At the end of the first volume Patrick assumed the paper alone, but Matthew Patrick a little later became associated with him. The issue was continued until about May, 1821, and was then abandoned. May 3, 1822, Ebenezer and Eleazer Wheelock started the *Indiana Farmer*. Much attention was given to farm news. Many changes were made in the management. Patrick was at one time associated with Wheelock. Each conducted it alone for a time. In April, 1826, Patrick rented it for a year and resumed the old name *Tocsin*, and soon came out for the Adams

*The remainder of this chapter was written by members of the historical company.

party. About the first of January, 1827, Henry S. Handy issued the first number of the *Annotator*, a larger paper than the others and an advocate of Andrew Jackson for President. John Allen became associated with Handy on the second volume, and soon afterward assumed entire ownership. In 1829 the name of the paper was changed to the *Western Annotator*, and at this time William Tannehill became connected with the sheet. Tannehill about this time conducted a paper called the *Salem Literary Register*, brought into being by the strong demand of the excellent literary societies and the educational interests of the town. This was discontinued before Tannehill's connection with the *Annotator*. In August, 1830, Ebenezer Patrick began issuing the *Indiana Times*, which was destroyed by the great Salem fire of December 21, 1830. Soon after this Patrick founded the *Indiana Phoenix*, a five-column folio. Salem then had two newspapers. In the Presidential campaign of 1832, the *Phoenix* espoused the cause of Henry Clay, while the *Annotator* continued its support of Andrew Jackson. In December, 1832, James G. May became one of the editors of the *Annotator*. The *Phoenix* was discontinued in June, 1833. Allen was connected with the *Annotator* at this time, but in July died of cholera, leaving Mr. May sole manager. In 1834 W. H. May was associated with him. In the latter part of 1834, May, then editor, accepted a situation as Superintendent of the Decatur County Seminary, when the *Annotator* was abandoned.

Early in 1835 Dr. Charles Hay and Royal B. Child bought the office of the *Annotator* and commenced publishing the *Indiana Monitor*, a Whig paper, continuing three volumes, when Child sold his interest to Z. W. Rowse, and the *Salem Whig* was founded. Hay left in December, 1840, and in March, 1841, the *Whig* ceased with the death of Rowse. In 1838 James Markwell and James M. Lucas founded the *Washington Republican*. John L. Menaugh became connected with it in 1839, also J. O. Walters, printer. Soon after this James Markwell was connected with it. A new series of the *Republican* was started in March, 1840, by Calvin Frary and James M. Lucas. In 1841 Thomas P. Williams became owner, publisher and manager of the *Republican* with C. L. Dunham, editor. In 1843 Thomas P. Baldwin became editor. In April, 1845, Williams, publisher, and R. B. J. Twyman, editor, changed the title to *People's Advocate*. About a year later Twyman left, and Williams continued the paper until his death. In October, 1845, Calvin Frary issued the first number of the third series of the *Washington Republican*. He sold out to John I. Morrison in November, 1847. In April, 1841, William H. May bought the *Whig* office and issued the *Western Commentator*, with James G. May, editor. This paper was Whig. In September the office was moved to Madison. In 1845 Marcus L. Deal and Miles M. Birdsong founded the *Salem Weekly News*, which paper continued over seven volumes and a half. Mr. Deal was alone

toward the last. The paper was Whig. In 1850 John I. Morrison and J. F. Baird founded the *Salem Locomotive*, a small folio flying Crockett's motto. The sheet did not live long. In June, 1855, Howard Coe and Lionel E. Rumrill started the *American True Flag*, a Republican paper. Rumrill left in January, 1856. The *American Citizen* was issued in 1856-57 by Thomas Collins. A. C. Trueblood and B. F. Hicks founded the *Salem Times* in February, 1858. In November, 1859, Hicks retired, and Erasmus P. Huston took his place. Trueblood left for the war in May, 1861, and John I. Morrison succeeded him as editor. In June, 1861, the *Times* was succeeded by the *Union Advocate*. These two papers were Republican. Early in 1862 Huston left, and D. A. Burton became publisher. Morrison left in June, 1864. James G. May had been for six months editorial writer. George V. Smith then became publisher and James G. May editor. About the first of March, 1865, the office passed to T. H. & J. P. Cozine, the former being editor, and the latter publisher. The paper was suspended June, 1865. In March, 1869, J. S. Butler and O. T. Kendall started the *Salem Mercury*, which became defunct in six months. In 1872-73, D. M. Alspaugh and C. A. Allen conducted the *Salem Republican*. J. H. Taggart issued eighteen numbers of the *Free Press* in 1874. For eighteen months in 1879 and 1880, Rev. W. M. Jordan and B. F. Hungerford conducted a monthly periodical called the *Mirror* in the interests of the Baptist Church. In 1862 (spring), the *Advocate* issued a small daily for about one month.

THE WASHINGTON DEMOCRAT.

November 27, 1847, Morrison & Taylor issued the first number of the *Washington Democrat*. This paper is yet issued (1884). In about two years the paper passed to Williams & Owens. T. N. Jordan became editor about January 1, 1850, but left after forty issues. Williams then worked alone. Horace Heffren became joint editor with Williams in February, 1852, but after the Presidential campaign Heffren withdrew. Z. S. Garriott became joint editor in March, 1854, but left in forty-three numbers, though in August, 1855, he became sole editor, Mr. Williams being publisher. In 1857 Z. S. Garriott became proprietor as well as editor, but in August, 1859, was succeeded by Levi D. Maxwell, and he in April, 1860, by Horace Heffren. Thomas Telle became publisher. During the summer of 1861 both entered the army, and in August G. Y. Johnson took the office and continued the issue under the name *Democratic Banner of Liberty*. In September, 1862, Heffren and O. T. Kendall came in as editor and publisher, and soon afterward the old title, *Washington Democrat*, was resumed. George Fultz and William P. Green became proprietors in September, 1863. Green became chief editor in October, and about a year later was succeeded by Fultz. Armstrong & Kendall were associated with the paper. Late in 1872 the

office was sold to Stevens & Cravens; the latter sold to the former in November, 1874. In February, 1883, Dr. R. J. Wilson bought the office and is the present owner and proprietor, with a large circulation and other valuable patronage. Early in 1876 a power press was purchased, the first and only one ever in Salem. This yet finds constant use. For thirty-seven years the *Democrat* has been the leading paper of the county and the staunch organ of the local Democracy.

Lyman S. Fulmer founded the *Independent* in November, 1874, continuing the publication until April, 1875, and then sold to S. B. Voyles, F. L. Prow and J. M. Caress, who conducted the sheet until December, 1875, when it passed to John L. Menaugh.

THE SALEM PRESS.

On the 1st of July, 1878, the first number of this paper made its appearance under the editorship and proprietorship of Charles A. Allen. It was a four-columned folio, Republican in politics, 60 cents per annum subscription price; January 1, 1881, it was enlarged to a five-column folio, and the price raised to \$1. It was purchased by the present owner and editor, Heber H. Allen, May 19, 1883, who enlarged it to a seven-column folio. The paper is well managed and ably edited, enjoys a wide circulation and liberal advertising and job patronage, and is the organ of the county Republicans.

CAMPBELLSBURG.

Buena Vista and Campbellsburg, practically one town and the second in size and consequence in the county, was first started by John Pollard. It was surveyed and platted August 31, 1849, by John I. Morrison, named Buena Vista after the Mexican battle of that name, and originally comprised five lots situated on a part of the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 3, Range 2 east. April 14, 1865, James H. McKinney added twenty-one lots on the northwest, and although the place yet retains its original name it is more generally known as Campbellsburg, which is the name of the station and postoffice. Campbellsburg is located on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 35, immediately adjoining Buena Vista on the southeast. It was named in honor of Robert Campbell, who had surveyed and platted nine lots December 1, 1851. Four additions have been made since then; the first, August 4, 1859, by Christian Prow, Robert Denney and W. J. Hitchcock, comprising fifteen lots; the second by John Smith, J. T. C. Wilkins, J. C. Voyles and Peter Cauble, comprising nine lots; the third of twelve lots by Corkins Brown and George W. Prow, January 16, 1860, and the last by Corkins Brown, August 13, 1867, with eight lots. At present Campbellsburg (including Buena Vista) has a total of seventy-nine lots, and according to the census reports of 1880, 386 people. The first vote to incorporate the town was held September 23, 1875, resulting in fifty-one votes

for and sixteen against the measure, and the first election, held January 4, 1876, resulted in the election of Christian Prow, Jacob Grimes and Samuel F. Martin, Trustees; Rufus Mather, Clerk; James W. Hubbard, Treasurer; and Joseph L. Holmes, Assessor.

The erection of a large grist-mill 45x36 feet with a thirty horse-power engine and having a capacity of ten bushels per hour was a noticeable feature in the growth of the town in 1859. It was built by J. T. C. Wilkins, the present owner, Peter C. Cauble, John Smith and John Voyles, and is considered one of the best mills in the county. The first store was in a little log-cabin about 12x14 feet, where a little of almost everything was kept for sale or trade and among the first merchants were Thomas Stacy, Corkins Brown, Robert Denney, Stevens, Collier, Hopper, Casper, Christian Prow, Stacy & McCoy, all carrying a stock of general merchandise. The different branches of business represented in Campbellsburg at present are summed up as follows: Christian Prow, J. T. C. Wilkins, Diefendorf Brothers, general merchants; Ira G. Hall, druggist; Jefferson King, miller; R. W. Martin, G. S. Hannock, physicians; S. D. Hendricks, lawyer; J. S. Shanks, silversmith; O. L. Richards, dealer and manufacturer of harness; James Hubbard, Henry Chastian, Wesley Holliday, blacksmiths; Lemuel Stansbury, Charles G. Robinson, shoemakers; Samuel Wyman, wagon-maker; Thomas F. Shanks, tailor; S. B. Hiles has a marble shop; John S. Denny, a livery stable; Mrs. E. C. Lee, hotel, and E. G. Thompson, hotel and livery. Mesdames Hill, Gordon and Wadsworth supply the female portion of the community with hats and dresses.

The Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities have organizations, the former beginning under dispensation May 29, 1861, with George W. Bartlett, Christian Prow, J. C. Voyles, Israel Wesner, T. O. Badger, B. A. Wesner, Elijah Driskell, J. N. Springer, Enoch B. Driskell, H. C. Malott, E. D. Baker, William Gallahen, W. B. Teague and Henry Roberts as charter members. The Grand Lodge appointed George W. Bartlett, W. M., Christian Prow, S. W. and John C. Voyles, J. W., and upon organization Israel Wesner was elected Treasurer; F. A. Badger, Secretary; W. B. Teague S. D.; J. T. C. Wilkins, J. D.; H. C. Malott and E. B. Driskell, Stewards, and William Collier, Tiler. The lodge was named Rob Morris Lodge, No. 282, in honor of Rob Morris of Versailles, Ky., and is now composed of twenty-eight members with Christian Prow, W. M.; G. S. Hannock, S. W.; J. S. Rutherford, S. D.; John Huffman, J. W.; Henry Chastian, J. D.; N. P. Mather, Treasurer; L. C. Mather, Secretary; Silas Pollard, Tiler, and William J. Prow and Albert Mather, Stewards. They meet the second and fourth Tuesday nights of each month in their hall, situated on the second floor of the building owned by Mr. Prow and are in a prosperous condition. Azur Lodge No. 250, I. O. O. F. was organized January 25, 1866, with the following charter members and

officers: T. F. Shanks, N. G.; J. S. Shanks, V. G.; W. H. Shanks, Secretary; Z. Pollard, Treasurer; William Davis and George Bigsley. The present membership is thirty-seven, officered by O. L. Richards, N. G.; W. P. Holliday, V. G.; Joshua Davis, Secretary, and Christian Prow, Treasurer. They meet the Saturday evening of each week in a hall of their own and are doing much good. The following is a list of Postmasters beginning with the first: Robert Denney, James Stephens, Corkins Brown, C. Prow, A. Overman, William Pollard, J. T. C. Wilkins, George W. Bartlett, Joseph Lee, John Huffman, Joshua Davis, Samuel Martin, R. C. Martin, and C. G. Robinson. The *Cambellsburg News*, a five column newspaper was started in March, 1878, with R. P. Mather, publisher and proprietor. After a three months' duration the paper was sold to W. J. Prow, of Salem, and Campbellsburg has never had any other publication.

CANTON.

Canton, once a promising and progressive village of the county, but now containing only 187 inhabitants and no manufacturing interests scarcely, was first started as a town by Eli Overman, who, October 31, 1838, laid off thirty-five lots in the shape of an "L" in the middle, and on the line running between Sections 11 and 12, Town 2, Range 4 east. Mr. Overman made the first addition of 106 lots, and Charles Albertson, on March 28, 1850, still further increased the size of the place by adding ten lots, each lot containing 23-100 acres. Previous to the laying off of the town it was frequently called Greensburg, after many of the name of Greene living in the immediate vicinity, and it was also familiarly known as Egg Harbor by reason of the great amount of eggs sold there.

The firm of Trueblood & Harned, probably the first merchants, was succeeded by the senior partner, and succeeding merchants were Dr. Benjamin Albertson, who was the first physician, Charles Pool, Parr & Tatlock, John Wilson, Samuel Slade, Reuben Wilson, who built the first and only brick house of the place, and Charles Ovington. Dr. Edmund Albertson son of Dr. Benjamin Albertson, was the second physician. A sadlery shop was established by Benjamin White and James Trueblood, and carried on quite extensively for a time. Richard Walpole built a tannery near Canton, on the east side of the West Fork of Blue River, or a branch of that stream. In 1863 Nixon Morris built one directly across the stream from the old one, and is yet standing. Several different owners have had possession of the latter, but at the present writing it is not in operation. In about the year 1820 a large log two-story house was erected and converted into a horse-mill. It was built by Greene & Overman, the grinding being carried on with native buhrs in the upper story, while the horse and old-fashioned sweep occupied the lower room. In 1846 A. A. McCoskey began wagon-making, and has ever since been here. He was preceded by Willis Carr and Riley Coombs, who were the

first. In about 1846 Robert Greene and Joseph K. Faulkner established quite an extensive business in this line, building a large shop and turning out a good many wagons, carriages, buggies, plows, etc. Their business was ruined by a destructive fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. John Mills was the first cabinet-maker, and he was succeeded by Berry Christy, a colored man.

Canton Lodge, F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation the fall of 1873, with W. R. McKnight, T. B. Hobbs, Cary Morris, Peter Morris, Willis Tatlock, D. C. Alvis, James Faulkner, George W. Morris and Warren Wilson as charter members, the first three named being appointed W. M., S. W. and J. W. respectively. Only one member was lost by death, and this was John Dawalt, who was interred with all the solemnities of the Masonic burial service. At one time the lodge had thirty-five members in good standing, but the fire of 1875 destroying their property and many of the members moving away, the lodge gradually died out, and in 1884 the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge. Canton at present has two general stores, owned by W. T. Albertson & Brother, and E. W. Caldwell. James Faulkner is the village blacksmith; A. A. McCoskey, wagon-maker; S. H. Harrod, physician, and G. M. Morris, dentist. The first Postmaster was John S. Harned, and the present one is John H. Trueblood.

MARTINSBURG.

Martinsburg, the only town in Jackson Township, was founded by Dr. Abner Martin September 18, 1818, and comprised originally eighty lots on Section 12. In an issue of the *Tocsin* published at Salem August 18, 1818, there was an advertisement for the sale of lots in Martinsburg to be held October 15, 1818, and in winding up the advertisement there was this doggerel:

“ Good people keep an open eye,
Consider land will never die:
And if you buy a lot for you,
I don't expect you'll ever rue.”

Jacob Bixler added thirty-two lots September 22, 1837, which has been the only addition ever made. The first store, probably, was that of Emanuel Block, opened late in 1818, which was in a log cabin standing on the corner where Dallas Roberts lives. Lewis Garret next opened a store on the site now occupied by Ezra Martin, while on an opposite corner Mr. Nuby had a store. John George Alexander Hanz, familiarly known as “Alecken Hontz,” opened up a general stock of goods in about 1825. Mr. Hanz was a German, and many droll stories are related of him. His wife once sent by him to New Albany for some cloves, but imagine the good woman's consternation when he returned with clothes—a slight misunderstanding was all. He was a very devout church member, and often used to preach. Notwithstanding this he would occasion-

ally forget himself at times, and once when out of humor with his better half, he used the expression: "my wife bees a hell of a set." Jacob Bixler was another pioneer merchant, his store building standing where Ira Durnill now lives. Washington Stinet also began in about 1837. Mr. Mills began in business just above where W. A. Denny now does business. Thomas Davis, Martin Foster, Lane & Martin, Brewer & Cravens, Peter J. Martin, Silas D. Wyman, W. H. H. Phillips, Walter Davis, Lewis Wyman, Joseph Loughmiller, and Martin & Huff are other merchants of the place.

Dr. Abner Martin was the first physician, and a good one. Either Jacob Bixler or Gerry Wyman built a linseed oil-mill in about 1835, which he operated by horse-power, manufacturing about one barrel per week. A tan-yard was started about the same time by Michael Lemon, or a Mr. Snodgrass. T. A. Morgan opened a saddle and harness-shop in 1825, and was succeeded by Archibald Martin and James Neal. At one time Martinsburg was in a fair way to become quite a thriving and populous place, but for various reasons it has always been a small village. Dr. W. H. Bright, an old and honored citizen and an excellent physician, is yet practicing his profession there. W. A. Denny is Postmaster; E. H. Martin, merchant; T. J. Shepherd, blacksmith; John Carnes, miller; W. A. Ferguson, wagon-maker, and J. R. Martin & Sons, carpenters. Mail is received tri-weekly—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—from Pekin. One of the principle industries of the place is the manufacture of flour, carried on by John Carnes. It was erected as a grist-mill in about 1840 by Wright & Walker, but in 1868, or thereabout, a saw-mill was added. Its present capacity is: corn, 100 bushels per day: wheat, 68 bushels, and lumber, 4,000 feet. It has two run of buhrs, and is operated by steam-power.

LIVONIA.

This town was laid off by James and David McKinney, on February 25, 1819, originally comprising sixty-three lots. Thirty more lots were added August 31, 1835, by James McPheeters, John McKinney, L. H. Smith, A. R. Orchard, J. C. Wible and J. C. McPheeters. Previous to the laying-off of the town there were already built three or four log dwelling-houses, and a store erected by James McKinney in 1815. This store stood fronting south opposite where Dr. Farree now lives, and the stock of goods was small, and of a very general character. Probably the first house erected after the laying out of Livonia was a log tavern by John Scott, who also opened a store in 1820. McPharen & Young began merchandising in a building where Dr. Purkhiser now lives, in 1821 or 1822, and in about 1826 opened a store, and for years carried on an extensive business. He afterward erected the building which William Greenslade now occupies, and admitted his son James as a partner. In about 1829 John B. Shryer bought out McPharen & Young, and occu-

ped the building which is still standing attached to Mrs. McCollough's residence. Among subsequent merchants can be mentioned John Wright, Andrew Orchard, George McPheeters, Frazier & McPheeters, Asa McKinney, Andrew McPheeters, Leonard H. Smith, McCoy & Bros., J. T. C. Wilkins, W. B. Knox, James McCoy, C. H. & A. C. McPheeters, Leander Hopper, Jeremiah McCollough, and others. The first mill was a tread-mill, built by Daniel Sherwood, in about 1836, but was only continued a short time. In 1840 Sherwood Bros. built a steam saw and grist-mill, where the present one now stands. It changed hands several times before it finally burned in about 1853. John and Isaac Martin soon after built a saw-mill on the same site, afterward selling out to McCoy & Warren, who added a grist-mill. Samuel and Claud Banks built the large mill now standing. About 1836 John and James McPheeters erected a cotton-mill, which was run only a few years, and eventually did not prove very remunerative. A woolen-mill, standing where McCullough Bros' store is, was erected quite early, but did not continue very long or amount to very much. James McPheeters opened a tan-yard about the time Livonia was laid off, and about 1815 Stephen Atkisson started a hattery which afterward passed into the hands of William Collier.

Livonia Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 206, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Indiana, May 26, 1857, with Jeremiah McCullough as W. M., James A. McPheeters as S. W., and Asa McKinney as J. W. The lodge is still in existence and good standing, although on account of the small number of members resident in Livonia, the meetings have not been as regular lately as heretofore. The following are the present officers: John S. McPheeters, W. M.; Aaron E. H. Hardin, S. W.; I. R. Martin, J. W.; F. M. Wible, S. D.; Allen McCoy, J. D.; W. M. Greenslade, Secretary; James S. McCollough, Treasurer, and W. F. McCoy, Tiler. Livonia Lodge, No. 586, I. O. O. F., was organized August 4, 1881, with the following charter officers and members: Dr. Isaac Ferree, N. G.; James B. Brown, V. G.; Edward T. Van Cleave, Treasurer; B. F. Hardin, R. C., and James E. Wright. From the first this fraternity has flourished and prospered, now having twenty active members, officered by George A. Bringle, N. G.; Thomas N. Kelley, V. G.; Milton B. Bringle, Treasurer, and D. M. Wible, R. C. Livonia is situated in the northern part of Madison Township, on Section 34, and her business interests are represented as follows: McCollough Brothers (B. H. and J. W.), succeeded their father, Jeremiah McCollough, in January, 1881, and are the leading merchants of the place, carrying a general stock of merchandise, valued at about \$4,500, and transacting an average annual trade amounting to about \$10,000; W. M. Greenslade, general merchant; W. J. McCoy, druggist; A. J. Brock, general merchant; John W. Jones, harness dealer and manufacturer; Henry Banks, grist-mill, and Messrs. Voyles, Park hiser & Ferree, physicians.

HARDINSBURG.

In January, 1838, a plat of thirty-six lots was laid off on Section 3, in what is now Posey Township, by Aaron Hardin, who named the place Hardinsburg. An addition by John Ellis, in 1851, of twenty-two lots, gives the town a total of fifty-eight lots, and according to the census of 1880, a population of 133 souls. At an election held March 24, 1849, it was decided to incorporate the town, and the first officers were: A. H. Cheever, President; James Alexander, Clerk, and J. C. Boyden, Treasurer. It was incorporated under the State Statute of 1833, and the petition for incorporation had fourteen signers. The present officers are: Trustees, S. B. Cook, W. E. McIntosh, G. B. Suddarth, A. Mack, D. M. McIntosh, S. G. Ellis, Wesley Polson; Clerk and Treasurer, J. T. Barnett; and Marshal, W. J. Lapping. The first store was opened by Aaron Hardin, in 1835, before the town was laid off. The building stood on the old road south of the pike. James McIntosh built a store a few years later, where Sanford McIntosh now resides, and like Hardin, carried a general stock of merchandise. James King sold goods in the house where W. J. Lapping now lives, and in 1851 Wesley Polson began retailing goods in the house now owned by Dr. Foutz. One year later Polson built the house which he yet occupies, and continued there until 1862 or 1863. Michael Swartz opened up a stock of goods about the time the turnpike was built, and James Kirkwood, Isaac Wellman and W. J. Lapping have also been in business in the place. In about 1860 Maj. Cravens built a steam saw and grist-mill, which is now operated by D. W. Huffman, although yet owned by Cravens. It has a capacity of thirty barrels per day.

In September, 1883, the Hardinsburg *Enterprise* was established by Charles E. Bullington, a native of Floyd County, Ind., and a young man of bright intellect. By diligence he has worked up a liberal subscription list and a fair advertising patronage, and if the citizens of Hardinsburg and vicinity do their duty, the *Enterprise* will remain a permanent fixture of the place.

Hardinsburg Lodge, No. 501, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 10, 1875, with R. W. Martin, S. W. Stratton, Nathan Newby, Lorenzo H. Greene and John Martin as charter members, and was organized with thirteen members. S. W. Stratton was made N. G.; John Martin, V. G.; R. W. Martin, Secretary; and Nathan Newby, Treasurer. This lodge is one of the best working ones of the order in any country town of southern Indiana, and at present has fifty active members. It is worth over \$1,975, meets in its own hall every Saturday night, and is officered as follows: W. T. Wells, N. G.; G. W. McIntosh, V. G.; Joseph E. McIntosh, R. S.; C. E. Bullington, F. S., and W. M. Holtsclaw, Treasurer.

Solomon Lodge, No. 71, F. & A. M., was organized under dispensa-

tion March 28, 1849, with these officers: James Alexander, W. M.; Nathan Kimball, S. W.; and Jeremiah McCullough, J. W. The charter members, in addition to the above, and the respective office to which they were elected were R. Schoonover, Secretary; George Faucett, Treasurer; James McPheeters, S. D.; James Gasaway, J. D.; J. C. Kelso, C. R. Ellis and I. H. Ferguson. This fraternity meets once every month, the Saturday evening before the full moon, in their hall, situated in the second story of the public school building. The present membership is twenty-seven, officered by W. C. Davis, W. M.; M. Barnett, S. W.; A. Davis, J. W.; B. H. Cravens, Secretary; A. Mack, Treasurer; S. G. Ellis, S. D., and J. G. Bogle, Tyler.

The present business of Hardinsburg is represented by S. E. McIntosh, W. J. Lapping and Polson & Radcliff, general merchants; Ed. Schoonover, confectioner; C. T. Kern and M. Barnett, blacksmiths; C. E. Bullington, editor and wagon-maker; J. A. Cravens, owner of saw and grist-mill; S. B. Cook, wagon-maker; Cook Suddith, carpenter; J. T. Barnett, G. W. Hon, M. S. Beasley, R. W. Maxedon and W. S. Schoonover, physicians; R. W. Maxedon and Polly King, hotel keepers; Andrew Mack, shoe-maker; Daniel Swartz, harness-maker; David Crotts, scythe and cradle-maker; Maria Trotter, dressmaker, and L. Suddith, milliner.

FREDERICKSBURG.

Contrary to what has heretofore appeared in print concerning this village, Fredericksburg was laid off in the year 1815 by Frederick Royse, in whose honor it was named. It was formerly located across the river, and a short distance above the present town of that name, where Mr. Royse, by the County Surveyor, William Lowe, had surveyed and platted fifty-nine lots on the 10th of September of the year above mentioned. The first merchants to engage in retailing goods were Bradley & Skinner, Theodore Catlin, James McClung and John T. Ferguson. McClung built the first brick building, which in those days was a sight worth going some distance to see, and was the first Postmaster. Jacob Harris carried on a tannery extensively at an early date, and his was succeeded by one on a smaller scale. Dr. William A. Bowles was the first physician, and after him came Dr. Alexander McPheeters. Owing to repeated overflows of the river and other causes, it was decided to remove the town to a better location, and accordingly John Horner caused to be laid off fifty-one lots along the New Albany & Vincennes Turnpike, on the south side of Blue River, and the northern part of Section 16. Properly speaking, the town should have been called New Fredericksburg, because the old town of that name is of the past. For a time it was called Bridgeport, taking the name from a toll bridge which had been built across the river by an act of the State Legislature, and petitioned for by John Horner, John and Martin Royse and others.

Jacob Horner was the first Postmaster of the new town, and among the first merchants were John and William Horner, Alexander McPheeters and James Gasaway. Among subsequent merchants of importance may be mentioned Morgan & Bright, John Briggs, William K. Andrews, Ira Boyd, Peter G. Senseney, Jefferson King, Martin Cromer, Joshua T. Andrews, Charles Mitton, John Voyles, Seth Horner, Robert Gibson, Rhodes & Stout and Alexander Lofton. March 26, 1859, a vote to incorporate the town was held, resulting largely in its favor, and the first officers were: A. C. Hugrus, P. G. Senseney and W. K. Andrews, Trustees; Dr. W. A. Bowles, Clerk and Treasurer, and John H. Warren, Marshal. The present officers are: B. H. Hancock, Allan Matthews and Richard Devenish, Trustees; W. E. Kimberlin, Clerk; James Kay, Treasurer, and James H. Black, Marshal. Fredricksburg, as it now is, is one of the most healthful and prettiest inland villages of Indiana. It is pleasantly situated on the Blue River and the New Albany & Vincennes Turnpike, has some excellent stores, and business of different kinds is conducted quite extensively; is well supplied with schools, churches and other advantages, and for a village of 255 inhabitants it is unsurpassed by any town of its size in the State in point of general intelligence and enterprise.

A lodge of Odd Fellows was started in May, 1873, with George M. Dewees, N. G.; W. B. Peters, V. G.; John B. Cromer, Secretary; Martin Cromer, Treasurer, and R. Devenish, Warden. They meet every Tuesday night in the hall over Lofton's store, and their present officers are: R. Devenish, N. G.; Isaac V. Hoar, V. G.; H. C. Mitton, Secretary; G. W. Dewees, Treasurer, and W. C. Jones, Warden. Present membership, twenty-four. The charter members of the Knights of Honor, Lodge No. 2813, instituted August 23, 1882, numbered fifteen, and the first officers were: George W. Dewees, Dictator; J. M. Adams, V. D.; J. B. Morgan, A. D.; Calvin Goss, Reporter; W. E. Chappell, F. R.; W. C. Jones, Treasurer; C. W. Gresham, P. D., and W. R. Avery, M. E. The lodge meets Thursday night of each week, has a membership of twenty-four, with the following present officers: J. M. Harmon, Dictator; John B. Morgan, V. D.; Richard Devenish, A. D.; W. C. Jones, Reporter; Henry Markel, F. R.; W. E. Chappell, Treasurer; C. W. Gresham, P. D., and George W. Dewees, M. E.

To pass over the press of Fredricksburg would be an unpardonable omission. The *News* was established by Allen Smith, the first number being a five-column folio in size, and appearing March 13, 1879. A fair subscription list at \$1 per annum was secured. Mr. Smith continued its publication until September 9, 1880, when the first issue appeared under the ownership of McPheeters & Goss, with Calvin Goss as editor. Mr. Goss became sole owner, September 29, 1881, and remained in charge until January 11, 1883, when Charles E. Bullington bought a half inter-

est, and April 12, of the same year, purchased the other half. Mr. Bullington moving to Hardinsburg in 1883, and establishing the *Enterprise*, Charles E. Allen resurrected the *News*, October 26, 1883, but changed the size from a five-column quarto to a four-column quarto. December 21 of the same year it was enlarged to a six-column quarto, and January 1, 1884, it was sold to W. A. Kimberlin, under whose management the *News* is fast winning its way into public approval.

LITTLE YORK.

This village, so called because the families who entered the land where the town is located were from New York, was laid off by George Davis on part of the northwest quarter of Section 18, in what is now Gibson Township, August 3, 1831, and originally comprised thirteen lots. Eleven lots were added by Alanson Langdon June 19, 1849, five more by Hezekiah Thomas May 25, 1852, twenty-one more by Joseph M. Scifers February 6, 1874, and December 12, 1859, Hezekiah Thomas made the last addition of thirty-four lots. In about the year 1822 Philip Langdon established a horse-mill where the town now is, and it was patronized for years by the early settlers from far and near. The first house was built by Michael Richards in about 1818, on the place where James Haskins now lives, and in 1819 Philip Langdon, Jr., Philip Langdon, Sr., Joshua Powers, Lanson Langdon and A. Cooley came from New York and entered the greater part of the land upon which the town now stands. George Davis, the founder of the town, located there in about 1821. The first store was opened by Asa Glover in 1832, his entire stock probably being worth \$65. Another by Hezekiah Thomas shortly afterward was situated on the lot now owned by James Garriott. Among subsequent merchants were: Robbins, David Mitchell, — Hubbard, — Miranda, William Wilson, Henry Childs, George R. Davis, Darling Jones, A. Cooley, C. Sickles, Jonas H. Johnson, E. M. Grimes, David Griffith, T. J. Lester, George Parker, *et al.* The present business interests of the place are represented by Simeon Garriott and James Garriott, general merchants; Oliver McCullough, groceries and provisions; Catharine Miranda, confectionery; L. H. Hudson and G. F. Lewelling, physicians; and W. R. England, tavern-keeper, besides a wagon and blacksmith-shop or two.

The first tavern was opened by Darling Jones in 1836, and being on a direct line of travel from Louisville and New Albany to Indianapolis, received quite a liberal patronage. In 1859 Hezekiah Thomas built the large mill now standing, and operated until 1865 when it was sold to J. R. Motsinger. Morris & Riley were the next owners, and by them sold to Richard Clark, the present proprietor, in November, 1868. This is one of the best mills in the county, has two run of stone, and is operated by steam power. Mr. Clark also owns the steam saw-mill built by

D. J. Meadors in 1876, having purchased it in 1877. He is the leading man of Little York, and embodies the principal part of the intelligence and enterprise of the place. The Odd Fellows and Masons both have organizations at this place; the former being organized June 13, 1865, and named and numbered York Lodge, No. 241. They first met in Mr. Clark's mill until their hall was fitted up, and the charter members were Richard Clark, Joseph Draper, James B. Guffey, Henry Streaker, George L. Neal and W. M. Clark. As time passed the lodge increased in strength and members. A Rebekah Lodge was organized August 10, 1870. An Encampment was also organized, but as data could not be found concerning this the records will have to be omitted. York Lodge, No. 512, F. & A. M. was organized in 1875 in their hall, and within three months received their charter from the Grand Lodge. The charter members were D. J. Griffith, Richard Clark, G. M. Scifers, John B. Wood, J. B. Lester, E. R. Williams, Thomas Jones, T. H. Hudson, H. T. Hobson, W. C. Thomas, J. R. Motsinger, William Hazzard, A. Morris, B. R. Still and Nathan Goble. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, owning their own hall and having a membership of nineteen.

SALTILLOVILLE.

In September, 1849, Madison Bowles, proprietor, and John I. Morrison, surveyor, laid out and platted the town of Saltillo, naming it after a battle of the Mexican war of that name, but which has been changed to Saltilloville in order to secure a postoffice. It comprises a total of 137 lots—one being reserved for public school and one for church purposes—and is situated on the line between Sections 27 and 28. Madison Bowles was perhaps the first merchant, and subsequent ones were William Knox, George A. Rosenbaum, William Galahan, John Rosenbaum and others. Col. S. D. Sayles was the first blacksmith and also worked at edge-tool-making considerably. About the time of the building of the railroad an old-fashioned "up and down" saw was built by Wright Stacy, but during the war was moved away. Harvey and Hiram Matthew built a grist-mill in about 1856 which burned to the ground twenty years later. In 1876 they began the erection of their present mill, which is 30x40 feet, two and a half story building with basement, and has one wheat and one corn buhr. Attached to the building is an 18x50 foot saw-mill room in which is a double circular saw, and both mills are operated by the same engine. Two general stores by E. Braman & Sons and C. Cook; a drug store by J. W. Hogsett; millinery by Padgett & Elliott; undertaking by John Velloms; carpentering and wagon-making by Thomas Padgett and E. Neymon; Hiram Neymon and J. W. Hogsett, physicians, comprises the present business interests of the place. George A. Rosenbaum was commissioned the first Postmaster in 1853, the present one being Mrs. Olive Nunamaker. Cornwell Post, No. 363, G. A. R.,

was organized in June, 1884, with seventeen members, and the following were the first and present officers: Thomas Weir, P. C.; J. W. Hogsett, J. V. C.; E. N. Conner, S. V. C.; Henry Smith, Adjutant; Dr. H. P. Neymon, Surgeon; T. Weir, O. G., and W. Hayes, O. D. The post meets once every month in Padgett's Hall.

PEKIN.

This village was laid out in what is now Polk Township, on the Mutton Fork of Blue River, and in Section 30, November 15, 1831, by Christian Bixler, and originally comprised 167 lots. It was not surveyed until in October, 1837, by John I. Morrison. Among the first merchants were Gabriel Peavler, James F. Persise—who also kept the first tavern—D. W. Bierly, Mr. Tuttle and George M. Johnson. In an early day large quantities of liquor were sold at one time, there being two saloons. A man by the name of Smith was probably the first to engage in the traffic in the place. When the old New Albany & Salem Railroad was built, a station was made across the river from the old town, and just across the line in Pierce Township. In consequence of this the old town went down, and but a few dilapidated buildings now mark the place. Half way between the two places, the present steam saw and grist-mill was built in about 1860 by a Mr. Butterfield. It is a first-class mill in every respect, and from the original owner it passed respectively into the hands of Bowman & Uppinghouse, James Burns and Andy Cauble, who is the present owner. By an act of the County Commissioners the old town was declared vacant in about 1854. C. D. Green built a fine brick building at the station in 1852 or thereabouts, and besides using it as a depot and postoffice, opened an extensive store and did the largest business ever transacted in the whole country. Peter Martin became the successor of Mr. Green in the ownership of the stock of goods, and the Messrs. Collins in the ownership of the building. In about 1867 the building took fire and was burned to the ground, scarcely a single article being saved. Another new frame building was erected and is now occupied by Bierly & Elrod. The first Postmaster of the old town was George Waltz, probably; the present one at the station being William Graves. There has just been opened on the land adjoining the station a fair ground, and whether it proves to amount to anything will be developed in the future.

NEW PHILADELPHIA.

This town was first laid out as Philadelphia November 30, 1837, John I. Morrison surveying and platting forty-eight lots. It is located just above the center of Section 9, Town 2, Range 5 east, and the three streets running east and west and beginning at the north are High, Broadway and Madison; the ones extending north and south, beginning at the west, are named Main, Cross, Washington, Columbia and Jefferson

Streets. William Hamilton was proprietor, and to his original plat were added nine lots by Richard Lockwood in May, 1839. The village has two general stores, owned by B. F. Howell and H. H. McClellan; an able physician, in the person of Dr. John H. Oatley; two blacksmith-shops, by Thomas Weir and John Trimble; a harness-shop, by T. A. Morgan, and a shingle factory by John W. Payne. An Odd Fellows' Lodge was organized, but has since been moved to South Boston. (See sketch.)

B. F. Huston opened the first store, and he was succeeded by William Thompson, Benjamin Lockwood and others. The first blacksmiths in proper order were: — Pitt, Charles Herron, Milton Humphrey, etc. The first physicians were Andrew Todd and J. R. Bare. A Mr. Alstadt was a wheel-maker, and conducted that trade for a time. Thomas Menough had a hat manufactory quite early. Last of all was a saloon, which was opened shortly after the town started, by a man called Sisson. One auspicious night the doors of his shop were banged down, the heads of kegs and barrels were bursted, and the liquor therein poured into the street by certain citizens of the town. Although a rank violation of the law, yet this procedure had the necessary effect of causing Sisson to leave the place, and since then no saloon has ever been opened in New Philadelphia.

SOUTH BOSTON.

This village is composed of about ten families, and located on the Middle Fork of Blue River, between Sections 28 and 29, was never laid out and surveyed, but for years has been a little hamlet where Bravillian Rood over fifty years ago opened a little dry goods, grocery and liquor store. Subsequent merchants were: Samuel McClanahan, Henry M. Wilson, William Farabee, Robert Cooper, Samuel E. Nelson and others, and the present one is owned by Jacob D. Payne. At present Vulcan has two followers in the persons of W. C. McClellan and N. E. Rodman, and Dr. A. N. Spurgeon is the efficient and only physician. The principal feature of the place is a small but excellent lodge of Odd Fellows, which was first organized at New Philadelphia as Philadelphia Lodge, No. 312, May 20, 1858, on the application of J. C. Simonson, John A. Forsyth, B. F. Robinson, W. N. Durbin, Stanford Newby and W. W. Thomas. Mr. Simonson was the first Noble Grand; W. N. Durbin, Vice Grand; Stanford Newby, Recording Secretary; B. F. Robinson, Treasurer. The lodge flourished for years, accomplishing much good, but by a decrease in the membership, and a desire of the majority of members living near South Boston, the lodge was moved to the latter place early in 1884. Before the erection of their present excellent two-story frame building the order met for a time in the house of George Williams. Their present building is 20x54 feet in size; they meet on every Saturday evening, and have a present membership of thirty-six, officered as fol-

lows: McElvain Weddell, N. G.; W. N. Farabee, V. G.; T. S. Calahan, R. C.; George Williams, Treasurer; F. M. Williams, Warden; Dr. A. N. Spurgeon, D. D. G. M.

MOUNT CARMEL.

Mount Carmel, comprising twenty-six lots, located in Section 12, Town 3, Range 2 east, was laid off by John and William Brown, December 20, 1837, but instead of fulfilling the wishes of the proprietors by becoming a city, is not much, if any, larger than when it was begun. The first merchants were: Mathew Driskell, Isaac Brewer, Prow & Robinson, William Holland & Co., Elijah Driskell, *et al.* Each of the above firms carried a general stock of goods. John and William Coe were the first blacksmiths, and subsequent ones were Henry Liston and Thomas Dawson, the latter yet doing business there.

HARRISTOWN.

This was named in honor of Thomas M. Harris, is situated on Section 24, Town 2 north, of Range 4 east, and on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, was founded by Thomas M. Harris July 18, 1850, when seventeen lots, ranging in size from .12 to 2.84 acres, were laid off. The first store was built and carried on by John H. Trueblood, and the first dwelling by Harvey Rodman. Other merchants who have been engaged in merchandising are Robert Robinson and Mr. Garriott.

HITCHCOCK.

This is only a station on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad in Washington Township, was named after a family of that name, and William Hitchcock had the first store. Warren Trueblood, P. D. Diefendorf and David Dennis have been subsequent merchants, the latter yet being in business here, also occupying the position of Postmaster, station and express agent.

CLAYSVILLE.

This was first known as Middletown, but changed by an act of the State Legislature in March, 1839, in order that a postoffice might be established; was laid off by Julius Turner, October 24, 1828. It has never had any additions, but comprises fifty-seven lots on Sections 9 and 10 in Vernon Township. Simeon Porter opened the first store in 1827, succeeded by Lyman Gould three years later. In 1835 Aaron Walker established a grocery, but sold out to Madison Bowles. The only store of particular importance was that of William Lemon, who kept a large stock of goods and had quite an extended trade. Being an open advocate of the Union during the late war, his store was burned to the ground, supposed to have been the work of certain members of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Dr. R. B. Child for years has been the only physician of the place.

SMEDLEY, FARABEE AND OTHER TOWNS.

Smedley is only a station between Campbellsburg and Hitchcock, the postoffice being Heffren. Morgan Smedley was the first merchant. Farabee is a way station on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and is situated in northeastern Pierce Township. Other trading points and postoffices in the county are Beck's Mills, Organ Springs, Halo, Fayetteville, Blue River, Chestnut Hill, Gooseport, Delaney Creek, Millport, Kossuth, Rush Creek Valley and perhaps one or two more, but none of any importance.

CHAPTER VII.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

MILITARY HISTORY—THE EARLY MILITIA—THE MEXICAN WAR—ROLLS OF VOLUNTEERS—PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN 1861—EXTRACTS FROM RESOLUTIONS, EDITORIALS AND SPEECHES—THE OUTBREAK OF WAR AND THE FIRST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS—THE FIRST COMPANY—OPPOSITION TO THE ENLISTMENT OF MEN—SKETCH OF THE VARIOUS REGIMENTS—OTHER COMPANIES FOR THE WAR—CONTINUED ENLISTMENT—WAR AND MASS MEETINGS—RECRUITING—THE DRAFT OF OCTOBER, 1862—DISLOYALTY—RAID OF GEN. MORGAN—THE MINUTE MEN—ANECDOTES—MILITARY ARRESTS—LAST CALL FOR TROOPS—STATISTICAL TABLES—SUMMARY OF MEN FURNISHED—BOUNTY AND RELIEF—CLOSE OF THE WAR—RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

DURING the war of 1812–15 the militia organization in Washington County was efficient, but with the exception of a few excursions in pursuit of Indian horse-thieves, and frequent musters to become proficient, and to be in readiness for any outbreak that might occur, and to engender a feeling of public security, saw no active service. At the time of the organization of the county in 1814, John DePauw was Colonel of the Ninth Militia Regiment, and Thomas Denny, Samuel Huston, George French, Absalom Sargent, John Beck, Henry Dewalt, Charles Busey and John Royse were Captains of the companies composing the regiment, and all members were residents of this county. These men and others had previously been officers in this Territory while it was yet a part of Harrison and Clarke Counties. Later, in 1814, Clifton Glazebrook, Jesse Roberts, William Kennedy, Jesse Durham and John Maxwell were Captains. Jesse Roberts was promoted to the Majority of the regiment. Nearly all the leading citizens of the county were from that time forward, at some date, officers of the county companies, and every citizen of the county not conscientiously opposed to bearing arms was in time a member of the local "corn-stalk militia." With the departure of all fear of danger from any hostile foe, the militia sank to the lowest ebb of ineffi-

ciency, but seemed to be at the flood of popularity, as large crowds habitually assembled on "training day" to sport and frolic.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The war with Mexico roused the martial spirit of the people, and more than a full company was raised in the county. Soon after the call of the President for volunteers, May 13, 1846, Abraham Dennis and David C. Shanks announced their intention of raising a company, and accordingly called a meeting at the court house to raise volunteers. Several other meetings were held, and soon the necessary number of men were ready. Several of the leading citizens also assisted by speeches at these meetings, one being Col. Henry Young. The Whig party was opposed to the war to prevent the accession of slave territory, and the Democratic party led by the Southern wing was in favor of the war for the opposite reason. The members of the company were mainly young men from both parties. A day or two before the departure of the company for New Albany, the place of regimental rendezvous, a fine flag was publicly presented to the company by the citizens of Salem. The boys were drawn up in rank on the street northwest of the court house, and were addressed by Miss Patsey Gordon, who, with appropriate remarks fittingly rendered, presented them the banner on behalf of the town and county. Capt. Dennis responded for the company, pledging their lives to maintain the sacredness of the flag. On the day the company departed, Rev. Cyrus Nutt, a resident minister, afterward for many years President of the Indiana State University, delivered them an eloquent speech of considerable length. This ceremony was held at the cemetery. The iron paling around the grave of Mr. Buckman, a Revolutionary soldier, was taken down, piled up, and on this, it is asserted, was placed his tombstone, and upon this stood Mr. Nutt while delivering his speech. Immediately after this each member of the company was presented with a Testament, and then the march for New Albany in wagons and on horseback was commenced.

THE MUSTER ROLL.

Abraham Dennis, Captain; David C. Shanks, First Lieutenant; Josiah Burwell, Second Lieutenant; Thomas C. Parr, Third Lieutenant; Robert R. McKinney, Benjamin F. Nicholson, Andrew H. Ratts and Moses M. Johnson, Sergeants; Christian L. Paynter, James McKinney, D. C. Thomas and David Parr, Corporals; Lemuel Weeks and Alexander M. Woods, Musicians; and the following privates: Horace N. Atkinson, George Bogle, James Bogle, Joseph W. Boling, Samuel J. Boling, F. W. Briscoe, John Bunch, Benjamin Cousen, Isom Clark, L. B. Cogswell, David Colglazure, Peter Colglazure, Elijah Crofts, John Dalton, William Early, William England, Riley Fleming, Jacob Fleenor, Bart Fletcher, Archibald Golden, John Grimes, Lewis Hampton, Jacob Ham-

mersly, Michael Hardman, Samuel Hughes, Henry Hogan, George Hendricks, Gus Jones, James Kearns, George Lane, Michael Lee, John Leach, George Luck, George Launis, Asa Lovelace, Phineas Little, James Lockhart, Malachi McCoy, James McCoy, George W. McLain, William E. Newcomb, Henry Naugle, George Naugle, Frank Perdue, Wiley Peugh, W. R. Reeves, Jonathan Ross, Benj. Rush, William Richardson, James Sladen, William Spaulding, Joseph Stotts, David Story, Wiley Spurgeon, Samuel Trueblood, D. Upinghouse, John Watkins, Osborn Wilson, Ollie Wilson, Nathan Wilson, William Wilson, Abraham Wachtel, James Webb, William Wingler and Samuel Westfall. Those who died of disease were John Leach and F. M. Perdue; those killed in battle or died of wounds there received were Thomas C. Parr, Michael Lee, William Richardson and James H. Sladen, and those discharged during the term of the service: S. J. Boling, J. W. Boling, Jacob Hammersly, W. E. Newcomb, George Launis, J. R. Lockhart, J. M. Richardson and David Upinghouse.

The Company of Capt. Dennis became D of the Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service at New Albany about the 22d of June, 1846.

RETURN OF THE MEXICAN VOLUNTEERS.

Upon returning home the company brought with them the corpse of Thomas C. Parr. The boys were met at New Albany by a large delegation of their relatives and neighbors, who had gone there with wagons to convey them home. In a few days all that was mortal of Thomas C. Parr was consigned to a grave in the Salem cemetery, a large crowd being present. Appropriate Christian ceremonies dignified the occasion, and a volley of musketry was fired over the grave of the dead soldier. About this time, also, a barbecue was held in honor of the boys. They were marched in rank out on the Orleans road nearly a mile, to a fine grove, where a large crowd assembled and where several fatted calves browned and sputtered over a roaring fire. Rev. William Shanks delivered the welcoming address, to which several members of the company replied, detailing their experiences in the land of the Montezumas. Capt. Nathan Kimball and Lieut. L. Q. Hoggatt, both of whom had served in other companies in the same regiment, delivered lengthy addresses. All ate of the roasted beef, and left on the ground enough for the buzzards which hovered around for several days.

CAPT. KIMBALL'S COMPANY.

It seems that another company was raised for the Mexican war in the counties of Washington, Orange and Lawrence, mainly in the vicinity of Livonia. The details cannot be given, though after much trouble a copy of the muster-roll at the time of muster-out was obtained from Indianapolis. A few men of the company were from Lawrence, though the

most were from western Washington County and eastern Orange. The company was raised mainly by Dr. Nathan Kimball, who became the Captain, and by William Schoonover, who became First Lieutenant. The following is the complete muster roll: Nathan Kimball, Captain; William Schoonover, First Lieutenant; W. E. Panabaker, Second Lieutenant; Thomas T. Hogan, Third Lieutenant; Daniel Haines, Philander D. Kelso, Arthur Homer and E. Blalock, Sergeants; John Jackson, Simeon Lynn, James Codle and Thomas Rawlins, Corporals; T. B. Wilmoth and John M. Redfield, Musicians; and the following privates: Boston Younger, DeKalb Blalock, Ingledon Burton, Sebastian Burkhart, Martin Cromer, John Cooper, John Dougherty, B. G. Dollins, James Dicks, Thomas Elliott, Christian Gasaway, John Grimes, Jesse Harrison, David L. Hutchinson, Elijah Honeyman, William Haney, John Lloyd, William Lloyd, David A. Lagle, Benjamin Moore, Henry Mulvany, W. P. McBroom, James McMillan, Jr., John Nelson, Abe J. Oliver, Samuel Purkhiser, Jonathan J. Pearson, John Pearson, Jonathan Poe, Ira Poe, Matthew Queen, Silas Quick, William A. Roll, Joseph H. Radcliff, W. R. Reanier, Isaac C. Smith, Simeon E. Smith, William Sullivan, James R. Spencer, B. W. Sutherland, Isaac G. Veach, Thomas Whitaker and William W. Winders. All these men were mustered out June 23, 1847. The following men were discharged for disability from the company: Andrew Hurd, Alexander McKenzie, William W. Standiford, Joseph McCreary, John Brewer, W. J. Hurd, John Arnold, W. H. Nelson, Aaron Kidd, Cornelius Purkhiser, Thomas Henson, Lewis Hogan, Stephen J. Mobley, Martin Gelwick, William Ramsey and James J. Hogan. The following died: Edward Biles and Joseph Dewees; the following was missing: William Andrew. These men became Company G of the Second Indiana Regiment, and participated in the battle of Buena Vista. David C. Shanks was promoted to the Adjutancy of the regiment, and James A. Cravens, of Washington County, was Major. He spoke at the barbecue given the Salem Company on their return. William R. Had- don, of Sullivan County, was Lieutenant-Colonel.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN 1861.

In Washington County as well as in all the Northern States, especially those containing a large sprinkling of emigrants from the South, public opinion on the questions which divided the country in 1860-61 was undergoing a revolution, and necessarily there were all shades of political opinion. On the secession of the Southern States the *Times* (Huston and Trueblood, editors,) of January 3, 1861, said: "We are clearly of the opinion that a judicious firmness on the part of the Chief Executive at the outbreak of this disunion movement at the South would have done more toward quelling it than all the compromises, concessions or patriotic appeals that have been or can be made by our

wisest statesmen. * * He (the President) gave them an inch and they have taken a span. They have not been in the least checked in their traitorous movements, but have gained strength from the beginning. They see clearly that they are likely to meet with no resistance from the Federal power and they are doubly bold in executing their damning plans of disunion. It would be useless for us to attempt to express our opinion in regard to the cowardly course of the President—we fail to find words severe enough in the English language and therefore cannot do the subject justice. Poor old wretch—what can he promise himself while he is permitted to live on earth and when he knows in a few years at most he must go down to the grave ‘unwept, unhonored and unsung?’” The *Democrat* (Horace Heffren, editor,) of the same date said: “When Abe Lincoln and his abolition hordes or Republican allies undertake to compel our Southern brethren to surrender their rights and liberties, to compel them by fire and sword and at the cannon’s mouth and bayonet’s point, to give up their rights, then we become a private in the Southern Army, and do by them as LaFayette did by our fathers.” These two quotations show the two extreme views, and between these were representatives of every shade. January 10, 1861, a Union meeting was held at the court house, the principal speakers being R. Boling, of Kentucky, T. M. Brown, of New Albany, and C. L. Dunham, each of whom spoke eloquently in favor of maintaining the Union. Later numerous similar meetings were held throughout the county. All, or nearly all, wanted the Union preserved. A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Livonia, January 26, the leading speakers being Rev. S. E. Barr, Hon. J. A. Cravens and others. A long series of resolutions was adopted urging that compromises should be used to prevent war or disunion. Another meeting was held at Little York, the speakers being R. Boling, John I. Morrison and Rev. A. Hubbard. J. M. Scifres presided. Resolutions asking for a compromise were adopted. February 16 a public meeting was held at Salem, on which occasion a series of resolutions was adopted, two of them being as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the geographical position of the State of Indiana in the United States of America, her commercial, agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing interests being, as in our judgment we conceive them to be, interwoven and fostered chiefly by the South and Southern institutions, that a separation therefrom would be fatal to the prosperity, glory and wealth of our beloved State. And that while we deprecate and deplore a separation of our glorious Union and believe it to be our duty as well as our interest to do all that can be done to avert so fearful a calamity, yet if separation must and will come the line of separation must run north of us.

Resolved, That we look with fear and horror upon any attempt either of the State or Federal Government to compel us to take up arms against our Southern brethren, and while we regret to see this Government crumbling away and its foundation broken up, yet we prefer that peaceable dissolution should take place rather than coercion, which is but another name for civil war, and when the time comes, if come it must, and we are compelled to choose between marching under the banner

of coercion and the banner of a people fighting to preserve and retain their equal rights and liberties, we should be wanting in patriotism and oblivious to the example of the heroes and patriot sires of the Revolution should we do else than shoulder our arms and follow that flag upon whose ample folds is inscribed Liberty and Equal Rights to all against any and all opposers, come from where they may.

This was the majority report of the meeting. Two minority reports were read, but their adoption was rejected.

Public affairs were anxiously watched and every act was closely scrutinized. A large element in the county believed that Mr. Lincoln's administration was making a mistake in not crushing the Rebellion at the earliest moment and in the speediest manner. They misapprehended the design of Mr. Lincoln. They looked upon his hesitancy as a practical acknowledgment that no way could be seen under the Constitution of a settlement of existing differences. They thought the administration weak, vacillating and without that courage which accompanies conviction. This view was taken, at first, by the *Times*, but was soon dispelled by the gigantic preparations for war on the part of the administration following the fall of Fort Sumter.

THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER.

The news of the fall of Fort Sumter occasioned great excitement in Washington County, and within a week a company was raised and its service tendered the Governor. S. D. Sayles, H. N. Atkisson, A. C. Trueblood and others were active in raising these men. A dispatch from Adj.-Gen. Wallace stated that the State quota was full, and that the company could not then be received, but should be kept in readiness for the first opening. At this time there were strong expressions from many prominent men of the county. One declared that he would rather fight under the palmetto flag of South Carolina than under the stars and stripes. Others declared that the administration was Constitutionally powerless to maintain the Union—that coercion could not be resorted to under the Constitution. The *Times* said: "The heart of every true lover of the Union is fired into a blaze of indignation at the attack on Fort Sumter and the insults offered to the star-spangled banner, the pride of the United States, and her true-hearted sons and daughters. Shall this glorious Union be destroyed, broken up, wiped out, by rebels who are rallying under a rattlesnake flag? is a question that rises in the mind of every patriot. Shall the American flag be insulted and trailed in the dust? Will Union men look quietly on and see the Capitol fall into the hands of traitors? Never! Never!" The same issue said: "The war excitement among our citizens has put a check to all kinds of business. The shrill notes of the fife, the reverberating sound of the drum, and the steady measured tread of the marching soldiers, are the order of the day and part of the night. Crowds of men assemble upon the sidewalk, and but one subject engages their attention, and that is

war, and we rejoice to say that the Union sentiment grows stronger every day;" and also: "We are glad to see so many of our citizens interested in the formation of a Home Guard. This is right, for while our friends and relatives are gone to fight for our country, our people and property must be protected at home." The *Democrat* came out with the following editorial:

"WAR BEGUN.

"We give up as much room as we can to the war news of the day. The battle has begun, and God only knows when it will end. War with 'his grim visaged front,' and all its attendant horrors is upon us. The Abolition party of the land are responsible for the calamity. They are the ones on whose heads should be visited the fierce furies of popular indignation. Abraham Lincoln has done the deed that all good men should regret. He has laid his impious hand upon the best Government man was ever blessed with. By his touch the Union crumbles to pieces. By his orders civil war is inaugurated; brother made to fight against brother; and he is but the embodiment of the party he leads. When such men as Seward and Chase and Wade and Giddings and Greeley control the administration, what can we expect?

"Lincoln, to all appearances an imbecile old ignoramus, is an instrument in the hands of bad men to destroy the Union. Everything he touches withers and crumbles away like the sensitive plant from the touch of mortal. Yet we have been told by these Republicans that there was no danger. The second Washington would make all right, and he told us nobody was hurt. Commerce is stagnated, industry is paralyzed, in short, everything is prostrated, and nobody is hurt. A great sage is this Lincoln! Now he imbrues his hands in the blood of his countrymen, and calls for 75,000 Abolition cohorts to help him carry devastation and carnage among our Southern brethren; and Gov. Morton, the coward at heart, aids and abets him. Indiana is called upon for six regiments of volunteers, amounting to about 6,000 troops, to go South and fight the men whose ancestors came to the wilds of Indiana, and protected us from the tomahawk and scalping-knife. We are asked to forget Jo Daviess and his noble men, whose bones lie sleeping at Tippecanoe, where they gave up their lives to save our people. We are asked to fight the friends, relatives and neighbors of Washington, Henry, Jackson and Jefferson. We are bid by Abolition leaders to plunge the bayonet to the hearts of our best friends, and make carnage and distress on every hand and side.

"Men of Washington County, will you do it? Will you imbrue your hands in the blood of your friends? Will you wage war upon your kinsmen? No, you never will. Your hearts beat responsive to the 'rights of the South,' and of her heroic sons. You cannot be base enough to do so horrid and damnable an act. You could not degrade yourselves

by so ungrateful a course, and if you could, you would be deserving the scorn and contempt of the world; and should be held up as worse than Judas Iscariot. As for ourselves, we say openly and boldly, come life or death, come weal or woe, we never will raise our hands or pay one farthing to aid in the ungodly act of waging a war upon the Southern people, who demand their rights and nothing more. May our arm be palsied before we even attempt the act. We go a step further, and say we do not desire trouble in Indiana, and that we believe no one except hot-headed fools do, but we never want to see men mustering in old Washington to fight our friends, for we have no doubt serious trouble would be the consequence."

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST COMPANY.

Early in May (the 9th,) a dispatch was received from Indianapolis that the company of Capt. Sayles should proceed without delay to that city, and accordingly preparations were made to leave the next day. A large crowd assembled to see the boys off. They were escorted to the depot by the Salem Home Guards and the Silver Greys. Here they were drawn up in rank and were addressed by Messrs. May, Martin, Dunham and Heffren, in patriotic and eloquent speeches of good advice and affectionate farewell. Capt. Sayles replied on behalf of the company. The occasion was sorrowful and impressive, and scores wept bitter tears for dear ones they never again expected to see. At last the train came, and the boys left amid the tears and clinging farewells of loved ones. At Indianapolis they remained until June 19, and were then mustered into the United States service for three years as Company G of the Thirteenth Regiment, with the following officers: Stephen D. Sayles, Captain; Horace N. Atkisson, First Lieutenant; E. M. Butler, Second Lieutenant.

SKETCH OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth Regiment was at first accepted for State service for one year, but later was one of the four regiments that first entered the United States service for three years, and was mustered in at Indianapolis, June 19, 1861, with Col. J. C. Sullivan in command. On the 4th of July the regiment left Indianapolis and joined Gen. McClellan's forces, near Rich Mountain, Va., on the 10th. The next day it fought in the battle of Rich Mountain, losing eight killed and nine wounded. On the 13th it moved to Beverly, thence to Cheat Mountain Pass, where it skirmished several times with the forces of Gen. Lee. It moved in the reconnoissance on Greenbrier, October 3, and from October 29 to November 7 engaged in scouting expeditions. December 13 it fought at Alleghany under Gen. Milroy, and the 18th left Beverly and joined Gen. Lander at Green Spring Run, where it remained until spring, taking part in several expeditions. Early in March, 1862, it moved to Winchester, then scouted to Strasburgh, thence returned to Winchester and

fought in the battle of Winchester Heights, March 22, losing six killed and 33 wounded. It pursued Jackson's army to New Market and Columbia Bridge. Early in May R. S. Foster became Colonel. May 7, at Summerville, the regiment lost in a skirmish 4 wounded and 24 prisoners. It moved to Port Republic, thence to Luray, thence to Alexandria, thence by steamer, June 28, to Harrison's Landing, James River, arriving July 2. August 15 it started for Fortress Monroe; thence, August 30, moved to Suffolk, on Nansemond River, where it remained nine months, marching during that time over 400 miles, and losing in numerous movements 2 killed, 19 wounded and 7 prisoners. The principal movements were reconnoissances to Black Water; battle of Deserted Farm, January 30, 1863; action with Gen. Longstreet in April and May; and the destruction of forty miles of railroad track. In June C. J. Dobbs became Colonel. In various movements it reached White House, occupied Portsmouth and Folly Island, remaining at the latter place several months, skirmishing at Morris Island, assaulting Fort Wagner September 7, and veteranizing in December at Folly Island. It then returned home on veteran furlough. February 23, 1864, it moved to Jacksonville, Fla., and April 17 moved on transports to Gloucester Point, Va., thence ascended James River, landing at Bermuda Hundred May 5. It participated in the action at Wathal Junction May 7, Chester Station May 10, Foster's Farm May 20, losing in all about 200 men. It joined the Army of the Potomac June 1, fought at Cold Harbor June 3, and took active part in other movements until June 12; thence returned to White House; thence moved to Bermuda Hundred; thence, June 15, assaulted the works of Petersburg; thence returned to Bermuda Hundred June 17; June 19 the non-veterans left for home. The regiment charged the works of Petersburg after the mine explosion; then occupied the Federal trenches until September; then, September 15, fought at Strawberry Plains; at Chapin's Bluff; at Fort Gilmore, the 19th; and October 10, on the defenses at Richmond. In November it was sent to New York City to maintain order; thence, December 3, moved to Fort Fisher, but returned to Chapin's Bluff the 31st. December 6, 1864, the regiment was formed into a battalion of five companies, but later was made a full regiment by the addition of five companies of drafted men. January 15, 1865, it engaged in the assault on Fort Fisher, and February 19 helped capture Fort Anderson. It occupied Wilmington February 22; thence moved to Raleigh, where it remained until July 20; thence moved to Goldsboro. September 5, 1865, it was mustered out and sent home, reaching Indianapolis the 15th with 29 officers and 550 enlisted men.

WAR AND MASS MEETINGS.

In May, 1861, it was found that the war was likely to continue much longer than at first expected, and the rapid formation of militia com-

panies occurred in several places in the county. Saturday, May 18, John I. Morrison, Rev. Henry Wright, and others at South Boston, delivered war addresses, and a full company was raised with Jasper Rodman, Captain, and Horace Gray, First Lieutenant. About this time also a cavalry company was formed and two or three companies of Home Guards. An enormous Union meeting was held at Livonia, May 25, by the citizens of Washington and Orange Counties, W. R. Wible serving as Chairman and E. P. Huston, Secretary. Several thousand people were present, and intense loyalty and enthusiasm prevailed. A long series of loyal resolutions was adopted, one being as follows: "*Resolved*, That we approve of the vigorous but cautious steps taken as a last resort by the Government and Gen. Scott to check and put down the treasonable rebellion and re-establish its rightful claims, authority and supremacy over the places and property belonging to the United States and its legal jurisdiction within the seceded States." John I. Morrison spoke eloquently for an hour, and was followed by Revs. McKaux, Barr and Hutchinson. It was the strongest Union meeting up to this time. June 1, another large loyal meeting was held at Kossuth Postoffice, Monroe Township. A combined pole of hickory and poplar was erected, up which was run the American flag amid repeated cheers. On the flag in large letters was the word "Union." The parties had united. John I. Morrison, Prof. James G. May, Thomas Tanner, and Messrs. Young, McRae and Glover were the speakers. June 8 a large meeting of the same kind was held at Flower's Gap, Polk Township. A Union pole seventy feet high was erected, and a fine silk flag was run up by the ladies of the vicinity. John I. Morrison spoke for an hour and a half. Early in June Capt. Sayles and Maj. Hefren took to Indianapolis forty-three recruits for the company of the former. The news of the death of Stephen A. Douglas occasioned profound sorrow throughout the county. A very large Union meeting was held at Claysville, June 15, with William Hays, Chairman, and E. P. Huston, Secretary. John I. Morrison and James A. Cravens were the principal speakers. A tall Union pole was erected. Loyal vocal music was furnished by Mrs. M. Child, and Misses L. Child, M. Fox, E. Collier, L. Snodgrass and Alexander. Loyal resolutions were adopted. The county was thoroughly aroused at this time, and loyal meetings were held in almost every church and schoolhouse.

About the 1st of July a company was formed near Kansas Schoolhouse, Howard Township, with Jonah Green, Captain. At this time D. C. Thomas called for volunteers for three years or the war to report at the Wilson House. A company under Capt. E. W. Shanks was formed in Pierce Township about this time. At this time the *Advocate* (Morrison and Huston, editors) deplored the fact of so many men leaving the county to enlist. The Fourth of July was celebrated at Salem and

other places. Prof. May delivered an eloquent and loyal address an hour and a half in length. Dr. J. B. Wilson read the Declaration of Independence. Two thousand people were present. A company had been formed before this at Martinsburg under Capt. Voyles. A fine celebration of the Fourth was held in Franklin Township. July 11 an enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Millersburg, Orange County. July 20, a large meeting was held at Martinsburg, Prof. May addressing the crowd. Capt. Voyles' company paraded.

THE SECOND COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

On the 27th of July, 1861, the second company for the war left the county, the officers being: Capt. Dewitt C. Thomas, and Lieuts. James T. Howell and T. F. Morrison. Hundreds of citizens assembled at the depot to see the boys off. Farewell speeches were delivered by Prof. May and John I. Morrison. Hundreds of citizens assembled at the depot to see the boys off. Farewell speeches were delivered by Prof. May and John I. Morrison. At times there was scarcely a dry eye in the audience. The company moved to Indianapolis, and was there made Company G, of the Eighteenth Regiment. Capt. Thomas was promoted to the Majority of the regiment and the officers of the company became John W. Jones, Captain; James T. Howell, First Lieutenant; Theophilus F. Morrison, Second Lieutenant. The company was mustered in August 16, 1861.

SKETCH OF THE EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Eighteenth Regiment was at first commanded by Col. Thomas Pattison. August 17 it moved to St. Louis, thence participated in Fremont's movement on Springfield and on Otterville, thence assisted in capturing many prisoners at Black Water. In February it moved to Cross Hollows, thence to the battle-field of Pea Ridge, thence participated in the engagement near Leetown, March 6, where it recaptured the guns of the Peoria Artillery. The next day it fought near Elkhorn Tavern. April 6 it moved toward Helena, fighting at Cotton Plant on the way. It reached Sulphur Springs, Mo., about October 13, and remained on duty in this vicinity during the winter of 1862-63. In the spring of 1863 it joined Grant's Army, participated in the movement on Grand Gulf, fighting at Port Gibson, capturing a stand of colors and several pieces of artillery, fighting at Champion Hills May 15, and at Black River Bridge May 17. During the siege of Vicksburg it was actively engaged in one of the assaults, holding the Rebel works eight hours. After the surrender the regiment moved to New Orleans, thence in the campaign up Teche River. November 12 it started for Texas; engaged in the capture of Mustang Island the 17th, and in the attack on Fort Esparanza the 27th. January 1, 1864, the regiment veteranized, and returned home on furlough, but on the way assisted in defeating a Rebel force organized

to attack Baton Rouge. July 16 the regiment took the field again in Virginia, joining Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred, and skirmishing several times near Deep Bottom. August 15 it was transferred to Washington City, and August 19 joined Gen. Sheridan. September 19 it fought at Opequon, losing fifty-four killed and wounded; September 22, lost seven killed and wounded in the pursuit and defeat of Early; October 19, lost fifty-one killed and wounded and thirty-five prisoners at Cedar Creek. In January, 1865, it moved to Savannah, where for three months it built fortifications. May 3 it moved to Augusta, Ga., but June 7 returned to Savannah. August 28, 1865, it was mustered out and sent home, reaching Indianapolis September 17.

RECRUITING.

Early in August about twenty men left Gibson Township, joining Company H of the Twenty-second Regiment, raised at Lexington, Scott County. Messrs. Glover and Applegate recruited men early in August. Public mass meetings continued to be held throughout the county. Late in August (the 24th), in a large meeting held at Salem, the following resolution of many was adopted: "*Resolved*, That after making due allowance for the necessities of public danger, we have been compelled to witness with pain and regret the unwarranted and impolitic exercise of power on the part of the present Administration, believing as we do that all acts of usurpation furnish most potent strength to the wicked and insane rebellion now so rife in the land."

THE THIRD COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

August 24 the third company for the war left the county. Its officers were John B. Glover, Captain; Stephen C. Attkisson, First Lieutenant; James H. Low, Second Lieutenant. The men became Company D of the Thirty-eight Regiment, organized at Camp Noble, New Albany, and were mustered in September 18. A large crowd attended the Company to the depot at Salem on the occasion of its departure. John I. Morrison delivered the farewell address, a speech singularly impressive, strong, eloquent and patriotic. Roger Martin followed him in a fine speech. The sketch of this regiment will be found elsewhere in this volume.

ANOTHER COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

During September Mr. McCampbell bought horses in the county for cavalry. W. L. McKnight called for a company of cavalry. In September, October and November various fragments of volunteers raised in the county were finally united and became Company C of the Fiftieth Regiment. Only about two-thirds of this company were from this county. The officers became: H. N. Attkisson, Captain; Joseph L. Marsh, First Lieutenant; Deloss Heffren, Second Lieutenant. They were mustered in at various times during the above mentioned months.

Later Attkisson was promoted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. Dr. W. C. Flack, of Salem, was Regimental Surgeon later. Horace Heffren was Lieutenant-Colonel about nine months in 1861-62. Cyrus L. Dunham was Colonel.

SKETCH OF THE FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

The Fiftieth Regiment was raised at Seymour, December 25. It moved from New Albany to Bardstown, Ky., and later to Bowling Green, and soon afterward took position as guard along the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. August 20, 1862, Captain Attkisson, with twenty men in a stockade near Edgefield Junction, was attacked by 1,000 men under John Morgan, and repulsed them three successive times in three hours' sharp fighting, killing eight and wounding eighteen. In September the regiment moved to Munfordville, and here on the 14th fell into the enemy's hands. The men were paroled, returned to Indiana, and November 1 were exchanged, and on the 10th reached Jackson, Tenn. December 31 it fought all day at Parker's Cross Roads, Ky., capturing 500 prisoners and seven pieces of artillery. It remained near Jackson during the winter of 1862-63, and in the spring moved to Collierville, thence to Memphis, thence to Little Rock, Ark., where it engaged the enemy, thence in September, 1863, to Lewisburg, where it remained on garrison duty until May 17, 1864. March 2, 350 of the regiment veteranized. On the Camden expedition it fought at Terre Noir, April 2; Prairie Leon, April 10; Red Mound, April 17; Camden, April 17, and Sabine River, April 30. In August it took return furlough and returned to Little Rock and did garrison duty three months. In December the non-veterans were mustered out, and the remainder—about 450—were consolidated into a battalion of five companies. Early in January, 1865, it moved on the Sabine River expedition, and in February moved down to Mobile, where it participated in the siege of Spanish Fort; the capture of Mobile, April 10; skirmished at Whistler's Station, April 11, and May 26 was consolidated with the Fifty-second Regiment. It was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., September, 10, 1865.

During the winter of 1861-62 but few men left the county for the war. The citizens anxiously watched and waited. As the news of the battles of Millsprings, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, etc., reached the county, the Union successes were applauded and hope gave place to gloom. During the spring aid societies were organized in the county. About the first of June, 1862, a call was made for a company for the three months' service by J. H. Redfield, L. S. Hopkins, E. M. Butler and Henry Corthum. The Fourth of July was celebrated in five or six places in the county.

CAPTAIN REDFIELD'S COMPANY.

Under the call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men, the county began to stir herself. The *Advocate* and *Banner of Liberty* came out vigorously

for volunteers. By the 16th of July Capt. J. H. Redfield and others had raised a full company for the reorganized Sixteenth Regiment. On the 22d of July the company was presented with a beautiful flag by Miss Sallie J. Raybill on behalf of the ladies of New Philadelphia. L. W. Jamison replied on behalf of the company, and three rousing cheers were given for the fair donors. Soon after this the company joined its regiment, its officers being James H. Redfield, Captain; Cyrus Raybill, First Lieutenant; John N. Thompson, Second Lieutenant. It became Company B and was mustered August 18.

SKETCH OF THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Sixteenth Regiment, reorganized May 27, 1862, was mustered in August 19, 1862, with Col. T. J. Lucas in command, and on that day left for Kentucky to assist in repelling Kirby Smith. August 30 it fought at Richmond, Ky., losing the appalling number of 200 men killed and wounded and 600 prisoners. The prisoners were paroled and sent to Indianapolis, and were exchanged November 1. November 20 it moved to Cairo, thence to Memphis, and December 1 down the river on the Vicksburg campaign, marching on the way sixty-five miles in thirty-six hours, cutting the Texas & Shreveport Railroad at Dallas, swimming two bayous, destroying ten miles of railroad, and burning \$1,000,000 worth of rebel cotton. January 1, 1863, it fought at Chickasaw Bayou, and January 10 reached Arkansas Post and skirmished with the enemy. On the following day it fought there gallantly, losing seventy-seven men killed and wounded, and was the first to plant its colors on the fort. Later in January it worked on the canal at Young's Point. April 14 it moved from Milliken's Bend to Smith's plantation; thence moved to Perkins's plantation, thence to Hard Times Landing; thence moved below Grand Gulf and encamped. April 30 it moved to Bruinsburg; thence moved toward Port Gibson. May 1 it engaged the enemy late in the day, and May 2 moved into Port Gibson. May 16 it skirmished near Edward's Station, and later fought at Black River Bridge. May 19 it entered the trenches before Vicksburg. May 22 it was hotly engaged for nearly ten continuous hours, often within a few feet of the enemy's works. During the siege it lost sixty men killed and wounded. It participated in the Jackson movement, then returned to Vicksburg, then moved to New Orleans, where it was mounted. It guarded numerous points, joined the expedition in October up Bayou Teche, skirmishing continually until January 2, 1864, then returned to New Orleans. It was then refitted and remounted, and then moved with Gen. Banks up Red River, participating in this expedition in sixteen engagements. It then did outpost duty until mustered out June 30, 1865. It was transferred to the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry early in 1865. Indianapolis was reached July 10. The recruits with unexpired terms were transferred to the Thirteenth Cavalry.

OTHER EVENTS AND WAR COMPANIES.

On Saturday, the 2d of August, 1862, an enormous war meeting was held on the fair ground, east of Salem, 5,000 people being present. Rev. Henry Wright was Chairman for the occasion. James A. Cravens delivered a long speech before basket dinner was served, taking the position of vigorously prosecuting the war. After dinner Col. Roger Martin took the stand and made a thrilling and thoroughly loyal address of an hour's length. He was followed by H. S. McRae, Esq. A series of patriotic resolutions introduced by J. H. Butler was adopted. A subscription of \$118.50 was raised for soldiers' families. The enlistment of men rapidly continued under hard work and threats of the draft. A company of 107 men raised in the county under Capt. J. N. Rodman was the first in camp early in August for the Sixty-sixth Regiment, and thus won a prize of \$400. The officers were: Jasper N. Rodman, Captain; Samuel P. Reid, First Lieutenant; William H. Peters, Second Lieutenant. It became Company B. About the same time another company raised at Saltillo left and became Company A of the Sixty-sixth, with the following officers: John F. Baird, Captain; Charles H. Cornwell, First Lieutenant; Archibald Baxter, Second Lieutenant. Company F of the Sixty-sixth Regiment was also raised in the vicinity of Little York, and officered as follows: Alfred Morris, Captain; Chester P. Davis, First Lieutenant; George R. Davis, Second Lieutenant. Company H of the same regiment was also almost wholly from Fredericksburg and vicinity, and was officered as follows: James D. McPheeters, Captain; William N. Bringle, First Lieutenant; David Simpson, Second Lieutenant. Company K of this regiment contained about fifteen men from the county. In all, there were in the Sixty-sixth, from Washington County about four complete companies. The sketch of the Sixty-sixth Regiment will be found in Part III of this volume. Dr. D. W. Voyles served as Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon, Dr. J. R. Bare the same, and Dr. S. F. Martin as Assistant Surgeon, of the regiment. Roger Martin went out as Lieutenant-Colonel, and in March, 1864, was made Colonel.

CAPT. BANTA'S COMPANY.

Early in August, 1862, a company was raised in the county for the Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth Regiment). The men became Company E, and were officered as follows: James P. Banta, Captain; William H. Ward, First Lieutenant; William M. Coffin, Second Lieutenant. The company was mustered in August 18. In 1864 John S. Logan was Regimental Quartermaster. The companies were at first variously distributed in Indiana, Company E, in December, 1862, being placed at Cannelton. In February several moved to Glasgow, Ky. It scouted for some time and encountered the enemy April 18 and 19. It burned Celina, Tenn., and skirmished and scouted, and early in July joined in the pur

suit of Gen. Morgan. July 19 it headed Morgan's forces at Buffington Island, killing and capturing many. It then moved back to Kentucky, camping at Glasgow. Late in August it moved to Knoxville; thence on the Smoky Mountain expedition; did post duty at Greenville, encountering the enemy on picket; skirmished on the Bristol expedition; fought two hours near Zollicoffer, and briskly near Blountsville; fought 3,000 rebels October 11, near Henderson's Hill, and was forced back, fighting hotly hand to hand, losing and killing many, and finally cut its way out; renewed the fight near Rheatown; fought again desperately near Blountsville October 14; did post duty at Jonesboro and elsewhere and took part in many movements; fought the evening of November 30 and all December 1, near Maynardville; fought nearly all the next day while falling back; fought December 14 and 15 desperately hand to hand near Bean Station; skirmished often near Mossy Creek; fought at Dandridge January 17, charging on foot three-fourths of a mile, forcing back the enemy and in turn falling back, retreating during the night; January 26 scouted on foot to Pigeon Creek, thence moved to Cumberland Gap, and February 26 to Mount Sterling. Here it was remounted and refitted. It then in May joined Stoneman in Georgia. On the Atlanta campaign it was actively engaged almost every day. July 30 it fought near Macon; then destroyed railroads and stores. July 31 fought near Hillsboro, and was left on the field to check the enemy while the remainder of the Federal forces escaped, and was thus captured, under the protest of Col. Butler. Early in 1865 it located at and near Pulaski, Tenn., where it skirmished with bushwhackers and did guard duty, and was finally mustered out June 16, 1865. The regiment fought in twenty-two battles and skirmishes, marched 2,400 miles, moved 1,000 miles by water, captured 640 prisoners, lost thirty-four killed in action, thirteen by wounds, 115 in rebel prisons, seventy-four in hospitals, seventy-two wounded in action, 497 captured by the enemy, six officers wounded, one killed, seventeen taken prisoners; total casualties 829.

THE DRAFT OF OCTOBER, 1862.

On the 19th of September the total county militia enrolled was 2,352. total volunteers 1,339, total exempt 493, total opposed to bearing arms 35, total volunteers in the service 1,272, total subject to draft 1,824. The enlistment of men continued until the last day, but the county could not wholly escape the draft of October 6, 1862. James T. Campbell was Draft Commissioner; James F. Cutshaw, Provost Marshal; E. S. Crozier, Surgeon. Twelve men were drafted in Pierce Township and four in Polk—in all sixteen men. This brought the county up to all her former quotas. After the draft the county settled down again to watching and waiting.

ULTRA POLITICAL VIEWS.

During the winter of 1862-63, the *Democrat* (Horace Heffren, editor), was extremely bitter and ultra on the questions growing out of the war. The issue of January 1, 1863, said: "This is the day Abraham Lincoln is to proclaim all the negroes free in the rebellious States. Such an act is a violation of the Constitution, without warrant or form of law. Will the American people always submit to tyrants? Will they become base hirelings? Will they become slaves of a more than dictator? Will they long continue to tamely be insulted and mocked at? Will they not send forth a mighty shout against the act and deed?" In the next issue the course of the President in proclaiming the slaves free was denounced in the severest terms. The paper took the position at this time for a vigorous prosecution of the war for the quelling of the Rebellion and the maintenance of the Union, but bitterly denounced the Emancipation Proclamation as wholly unwarranted under the Constitution. It also took the position that the prosecution of the war as far as it related to freeing the slaves, should receive no countenance or support. At a mass meeting held at Salem, January 31, 1863, a series of resolutions based on these facts was adopted. One was as follows:

Resolved. That we denounce and condemn the proclamation of the President in taking negroes as soldiers or marines, and that the present bill before Congress which makes negroes Brigadier or Major-Generals, and allows them to command white soldiers is a damnable act of abolitionism, a disgrace to humanity and the age in which we live, and if such act does become a law that we favor the instant recall of Indiana's 100,000 soldiers, that they may return to the pursuits in which they were heretofore engaged instead of being made the associates of negroes or commanded by them.

During February and March several military officers with search warrants visited the county under the impression that guns and ammunition were being accumulated at certain points, but made no important discoveries. A citizen of the county was arrested at New Albany while purchasing some pistols, but released upon \$1,000 bail. Several murders occurred doubtless caused by war questions.

OTHER WAR MATTERS.

Early in June the following enrolling officers for the county were appointed: Gibson Township, Hezekiah Thomas; Monroe, Norval Peugh; Jefferson, R. L. Brown; Brown, R. A. Campbell; Vernon, S. S. Rubison; Washington, B. F. Huston and James F. Manley; Franklin, Henry Wright; Polk, Richard Newlin; Pierce, T. H. B. Baker; Howard, John Grubb; Madison, James A. McPheeters; Posey, Charles Mitten; Jackson, Robert Strain. The enrollment was conducted without excitement or much opposition. Col. Dunham delivered several speeches in the county about this time strongly favoring a continuance of the war. He did much good. June 22, great excitement was caused at Salem by the

report that 900 Rebel cavalry had crossed the Ohio River and were marching north to plunder Salem. Four hundred men armed in the best manner possible gathered on the public square, and 500 collected at Hardinsburg, and strong squads assembled in many other places to protect life and property. The reports were soon disproved. A little later Capt. Hinds, with a company of Rebels, visited the southwestern part of the county, stealing a few horses and creating much excitement, but otherwise doing little damage. Many of the citizens pursued them to the Ohio River, and assisted in their capture.

THE RAID OF GENERAL MORGAN.

On the 10th of July, 1863, Salem and Washington County were visited by the Rebel Gen. Morgan with a force of about 4,000 men. So rapid was their approach from the southwest, that they were on the hills south of town before their presence was made known. The few Home Guards skedaddled. Capt. Jones, of Morgan's van guard, halted at the creek south of Salem, displayed a flag of truce, and waited fifteen minutes, when he was met by a delegation of citizens carrying a flag of truce. He demanded the surrender of the town, and asked if resistance was intended, and then, finding the way clear, ordered his men to advance. He promised to respect private property except such as was absolutely needed. They immediately took complete possession of the town, placing guards over the stores and streets. Quite a number of Home Guards were captured, and several were compelled to take the oath of parole at the court house. The town was thoroughly plundered. They burned the depot, three box cars and contents, one passenger car, the railroad bridge on each side of Salem and the Blue River bridge, cut the telegraph wires and levied a contribution of \$1,000 on each of the two flouring-mills owned by Smith & Knight and Mr. DePauw, and on the woolen factory of Allen, Berkey & Co. The enemy had three rifled 24-pound parrots, two 12-pound howitzers, two caissons, and fifteen rounds of ammunition. The following were the approximate losses made at the time: J. C. Mitchell & Co., \$2,000; Dawson Lyon, \$1,750; J. J. Hungate, \$1,500; R. L. Mitchell, \$1,200; D. W. Peck & Co., \$1,000; Berkey & Clark, \$1,000; Berkey & Son, \$1,000; S. Drone, \$800; H. D. Henderson, \$700; G. Siering, \$600; W. H. Burress, \$500; Richard Clark, \$400; E. T. Telle, \$400; Delos Heffren, \$300; W. J. Johnson & Co., \$250; D. F. Duckwali, \$250; John McKinney, \$200; S. D. Sayles, \$150; P. Kreamer, \$135; E. Bawser, \$190; and others to the amount of \$305. Total loss, \$14,540. This was the loss upon the stores, mills, etc., of the town. Besides this, in their progress through the county, they probably stole 500 good horses, leaving worthless ones in their places. They entered the town about 9 o'clock and remained until 3 P. M., and then left, passing through Canton and New Philadelphia. Morgan occupied a room at the Persise House, now

the Hungate House. John H. Wible of Livonia was killed by them, and Henry Hoar and Joshua Bottorff were wounded. Prof. May and others were shot at, but managed to escape injury. At Pekin one rebel was killed five wounded and nineteen captured. While on the march they spread out over the country, creating destruction as they went. Much more in detail might be said and many laughable anecdotes told, but this will suffice.

THE COMPANY OF MINUTE MEN.

Early in July, under the call for volunteers to repel Gen. Morgan, thirteen regiments and one battalion were organized in the State. One full company was raised at Campbellsburg, the officers being: George R. Carr, Captain; Samuel Hays, First Lieutenant; Henry A. Smith, Second Lieutenant. These men became Company C of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, and were mustered in July 9, and mustered out July 17. The regiment, under Col. H. F. Braxtan, moved to Mitchell, thence to Seymour, thence to Summan's Station, thence to Indianapolis, where it left the service.

THE SIX MONTHS' COMPANY.

In July and August, under the call for six months' men, the county furnished a company officered as follows: Stephen D. Sayles, Captain; David B. Vance, First Lieutenant; John R. Freed, Second Lieutenant. Sayles was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and Vance became Captain in September. The men became Company G of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, and were mustered in August 12. September 17 the regiment left Indianapolis for Kentucky, encamping at Nicholasville, but moved to Cumberland Gap October 3, and a few days later to Greenville, Tenn. It moved to Bean Station, thence to Clinch Gap, where it met the enemy in large numbers, and by skillful movements retreated during the night to Bean Station. It then moved to Cumberland Gap, thence to Tazewell, thence to Knoxville, thence late in December to Strawberry Plains, thence in January, 1864, to Maynardsville, thence to Cumberland Gap, thence home. The regiment suffered severely during the winter, marching often without shoes and living on quarter rations. It reached Indianapolis February 6, and was soon discharged.

SUNDRY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Under the call of October 17, 1863, the county began to stir herself in November, her quota being 207. A County Recruiting Committee—Dr. H. D. Henderson, John H. Butler and Dennis M. McMahan—was appointed, and this Committee appointed the following associates: Gibson Township, Henry Thomas; Monroe, G. A. Smith; Jefferson, E. S. Shields; Brown, F. D. Badger; Vernon, T. D. Voyles; Washington, Emanuel Zink; Franklin, E. W. Cadwell; Polk, J. A. Bowman, Pierce, E. W. Shanks; Howard, W. A. Lowrey; Madison, H. J. Mobrey; Posey,

Charles Mitton; Jackson, Dr. W. Bright. P. J. Green called for recruits for the Sixty-sixth Regiment. November 19 a deserter was arrested in Vernon Township. Sergt. Walker called for recruits for the Thirteenth Regiment. In January, 1864, a riot occurred at Plattsburg over the wearing and snatching off of butternut breastpins. During the winter many veterans came home and were warmly welcomed, but many others did not; they were lying buried in the South—martyrs of the slaveholder's rebellion. About twenty recruits were sent to the Thirty-eighth Regiment in January, February and March, 1864. About the same number were sent to the Sixty-sixth. About ten joined the Fifth Cavalry. Twenty-five or thirty others joined various regiments. The spring of 1864 passed without event. In June, at a mass meeting in Salem, a fight occurred over the wearing of butternut breastpins, during which several persons were seriously injured. It was evident at this time that the disloyal element was arming and drilling. Secret societies and conferences could be seen meeting weekly. It was rumored that Salem was to be laid in ashes, and that several of her citizens were to be hung or shot. An uneasy feeling took possession of the county. Crime became common and escaped the law. Time passed, and at last the worst fears of the citizens were found to have been based upon substantial causes. A large element of the county had been organized to oppose the war and to resist the law. The prompt action of the authorities early in the fall of 1864 alone prevented serious consequences of disorder and lawlessness.

MILITARY ARRESTS.

Early in October, 1864, Horace Heffren was arrested under the orders of Gen. Hovey, taken to Indianapolis and placed in the guard house of the Soldiers' Home. A military commission consisting of Colonels W. E. McLean, J. T. Wilder, T. J. Lucas, C. D. Murray, Benj-Spooner, R. P. De Hart, A. E. Stephens and Gen. Silas Colgrove, was appointed to try him and others arrested on a like charge. During a long trial, where many witnesses were examined, several were convicted of treason, but Heffren turned State's evidence, making full confession of his connection with the Sons of Liberty. When it came his turn to be tried, he was acquitted and sent home. Dr. James B. Wilson was arrested on the same charge, as the trial progressed, but upon his confession he was likewise released.

THE ENLISTMENT IN 1864.

But little was done during the fall of 1864 to clear the county quota under the call of July 18 for 500,000 men. During the spring and summer recruits kept slowly going to the field. In November twelve recruits left for the Sixteenth Regiment. Men in small squads joined many different regiments, aggregating several hundred. The veterans were

credited to the county. By the 31st of December, 1864, the county was officially credited with the following tabular statement:

TOWNSHIPS.	Quota under call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under call of July 18, 1864.	Total of quotas and deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlistment and draft.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
					New Recruits.	Veterans.							
Gibson.....	25	10	25	60	47	13	1	61	2	....	59	....	1
Monroe.....	20	8	22	50	32	1	16	49	27	....	22	1	....
Jefferson.....	31	12	33	76	52	1	25	78	39	....	39	....	2
Brown.....	26	10	30	66	41	18	11	70	18	1	51	....	4
Vernon.....	18	7	21	46	27	3	14	44	19	1	24	2	....
Washington...	79	32	83	194	125	52	22	199	28	....	171	....	5
Franklin.....	30	12	31	73	54	12	7	73	15	....	58	....	....
Polk.....	21	8	23	52	44	3	5	52	12	....	40	....	....
Pierce.....	25	10	29	64	52	1	16	69	28	1	40	....	5
Howard.....	24	10	26	60	43	1	20	64	35	....	29	....	4
Madison.....	16	6	19	41	19	9	13	41	14	....	27	....	....
Posey.....	22	9	24	55	36	4	16	56	27	....	29	....	1
Jackson.....	16	7	17	40	25	4	11	40	16	1	23	....	....
Totals.....	353	141	383	877	597	122	177	896	280	4	612	3	22

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Under the last call of the war, December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, great efforts were made to escape the draft. The heavy draft of October, 1864, had met with disfavor, and it was determined if possible to avoid another. January 14, 1865, the County Board offered \$325 to each volunteer under the call who should be credited to the county. The quota under the call was 244, but this had been much reduced by previous enlistments and by the surplus credited to the county. The county recruiting officers were: J. A. Ghormley, B. F. Nicholson, T. J. Menough and J. A. Redfield. Bonds were issued, and money was raised by subscription. Quite heavy local bounty was also offered. It was seen that the Rebellion was tottering, and a last effort and a strong one was made. G. W. Smith called for recruits. Twenty-two men were sent to Company A, of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment; seven to Company B; all of Company C; twenty-six to Company F, and about a dozen to other companies. The officers of Company C were: Stephen C. Attkisson, Captain; George W. Smith, First Lieutenant; Oliver Stanley, Second Lieutenant. Phillip L. Davis was Lieutenant in Company B. The officers of Company F were: Jonathan Peters, Captain; David Alspaugh, First Lieutenant; P. D. Neal, Second Lieutenant. The men were mustered in in January and February, 1865. March 9, the regiment left Indianapolis and reached Harper's Ferry, Va., the 13th. Thence it moved to Halltown; thence to Charlestown, Winchester, Stevenson

Depot and Opequan Creek engaged in guard duty until August 5, when it was mustered out. It reached Indianapolis August 9. Under the last call of the war the county was credited by the authorities April 14, 1865, when all efforts to raise men were abandoned, with the following:

TOWNSHIPS.	Second enrollment.	Quota under call of December 19, 1864.	Total of quotas and deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlistment and draft.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Surplus.
				New recruits.	Veterans.						
Gibson	151	14	14	18	.....	1	19	19	.....	.....	5
Monroe.....	85	21	21	21	.....	1	22	22	.....	.....	1
Jefferson	109	24	24	16	.....	8	24	23	.....	1	.....
Brown	111	11	11	11	.....	1	12	11	.....	1	1
Vernon.....	72	15	15	13	.....	3	16	15	1	6	1
Washington.....	468	57	57	51	1	5	57	51	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	128	13	13	12	.....	1	13	13	.....	.....	.....
Polk	81	10	10	9	.....	1	10	9	1	.....	.....
Pierce.....	111	17	17	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....
Howard.....	91	20	20	20	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	90	14	14	14	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....
Posey.....	87	18	18	16	.....	3	19	18	.....	1	1
Jackson.....	56	10	10	9	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1640	244	244	227	1	25	253	242	2	9	9

SUMMARY OF MEN FURNISHED.

September 19, 1862, the county was credited with having furnished 1,339 volunteers. Under the June call, 1863, it furnished a company for six months—100 men. It furnished its quota—207 men—under the October call, 1863. During the year 1864, as will be seen by the first of the above tables, it was credited with having furnished 896 men by enlistment and draft, and under the last call of the war December 19, 1865, it was credited with 253 men and a surplus of 9. Adding these numbers it is shown that the total credits of the county during the war were 2,804 men. This is a splendid showing.

BOUNTY AND RELIEF.

The county paid \$100,000 bounty, and the townships \$70,000; total bounty, \$170,000. The county furnished \$22,000 relief, and the townships \$9,500; total relief, \$31,500. Total bounty and relief, \$201,500.

LADIES' AND SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.

The first recorded aid furnished was in November, 1861, when two large boxes of socks, blankets, quilts, shirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, pants, gloves, mittens, wines, etc., to the value of over \$100, were sent to the county boys in West Virginia. Besides this \$56 in money was sent for their use. A week or two later two larger boxes packed with \$150

worth of the same articles were sent to the boys in Missouri. There was also sent \$33 in money. At this time also one large box was sent to the boys of the Thirty-eighth Regiment in Kentucky. At this time not less than \$400 in money and supplies was thus utilized, to say nothing of the help given to soldiers' families at home. The good work continued all winter. In April, 1862, the ladies of Salem organized by electing Mrs. G. Knight, President; Mrs. Dawson Lyon, Secretary; Miss A. Wilson, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. John H. Butler and Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, Treasurers. At this time several large boxes of hospital supplies—lints, bandages, linens, wines, fruits canned, and delicacies—were sent to the wounded of Pittsburgh Landing, Shiloh, etc. The ladies of New Philadelphia sent off at this time a large box of the same supplies, as did doubtless many other portions of the county. In a short time the society was abandoned, but was revived in subsequent cold months. In January, 1865, there was raised for the soldiers' families of Salem \$151.75, which was spent for meat, potatoes, flour, wood, etc. Much more might be said if records had been kept.

MINGLED JOY AND SORROW.

Early in April, 1865, came the news of the evacuation of Richmond, the flight of the Rebel Army, the surrender of Gen. Lee, and the surrender of Gen. Johnson, all creating in the county intense joy. People were overcome with the glorious news. Nothing was done but to meet and congratulate and hold public meetings to voice the universal and overpowering happiness. In the midst of all this came the dreadful news that President Lincoln had been assassinated. The revulsion in public feeling was sickening. Many a man and woman had learned to love the name of Abraham Lincoln. He had led them through four long years of darkness and death, had been the cloud by day and pillar of fire by night through all the starless gloom of war, and now when the national heart was surging with boundless joy, and every knee was bent and every eye filled in grateful thanksgiving, to have the beloved Lincoln cut down, was indeed bitter and hard to bear. Scores wept as if they had lost their nearest friend. It was weeks before the people recovered from the stroke. Appropriate memorial services were held in the Christian Church on Wednesday, April 19, a large crowd being present. The building was tastefully draped, as was also the whole town. A large silk flag hung on the left of the pulpit, twined with crape and evergreen sprigs; and over and around the pulpit were back-grounds of white draped with the sable trappings of death. Eulogies on the martyred President were delivered by Revs. H. R. Naylor and I. I. St. John.

CHAPTER VIII.

BY PROF. JAMES G. MAY.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY—THE BLUE RIVER FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—SLUDER'S MEETING-HOUSE—THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, OR CHRISTIAN CHURCH—THE ROMAN CATHOLICS—THE FRIENDS OR QUAKERS—THEIR EFFORTS AMONG THE INDIANS—THEIR DIVISION—THE HIGHLAND CREEK MEETING—INTERESTING EXTRACTS—THE MOUNT PLEASANT CHURCH—THE REGULAR BAPTISTS—THE PRESBYTERIANS—THE COVENANTERS—THE LUTHERANS—THE UNITED BRETHREN—THE METHODISTS—STATISTICS.

SOME of the early church organizations in Washington are either dissolved or have been absorbed by other denominations. As early as 1810 there was an organization four miles south of Salem, in what is now Washington Township, called Blue River Separate or Free-Will Baptist Church. Under the original title this church maintained organization for twenty-six years. At the March meeting, 1836, it was agreed "to have and keep a new church record or memorial of the names of all the Elders and brethren belonging to this branch or body." "Church of Christ" was the name adopted. Some of the prominent members of the original organization were: Amos Wright, Sr., John Wright, Philbert Wright, Peter Wright, William Wright and many others. There is a peculiarity in the records of this venerable church that merits special mention. The ministers bear the scriptural title of Elder. The church record runs thus: Elders, John Wright and Nancy, his wife, Jacob Wright and Rachel, his wife; Deacons, Rhinehart Ratts and Susannah Ratts, his wife, Philbert Wright and Elizabeth Wright, his wife, Jordan Johnson and Lavina Johnson, his wife. Also among the Elders the name of Jordan Johnson appears; also, Amos Wright, Jr., and Jane, his wife, Amos Wright, Sr., and Margaret, his wife.

Three of the pioneer preachers of this ancient organization were Amos Wright, Sr., John Wright and Peter Wright. Seventy-four years have gone by since these men first preached to that people. Preachers and people, with perhaps one single exception, are all gone. That exception is Evans Wright, now called very old. These old settlers were excellent people. Elder Jacob Wright was the son of Elder John Wright. Looking on the third, fourth and fifth generations of these persons the thoughtful are ready to exclaim: "Surely, the footsteps of the good are ordered by the Lord." In a new meeting-house the reorganized body is still an active, influential church. As of yore, it nurtures good men and women.

SLUDER'S MEETING-HOUSE.

Another branch of the Separate, or Free-Will Baptist Church was organized perhaps in 1821, about four miles northwest of Salem. The place of organization was called Sluder's Meeting-house. Without the church record the names of the officers and members cannot be given. Tradition says that Henry Sluder and John Carter were the leading members. For many years the church has been disbanded.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Of the "Church of Christ," Dr. Bryant, in his article for the *Centennial Democrat*, says: "There are (in 1876) about twenty congregations in the county. There is also quite a number of preachers among the brethren in the county, viz: Enoch Parr, John Mavity, William Frantz, Peter Cauble, Aaron Hubbard, Allen Philputt, Elders Rudder and Turner." Since his article was written, John Martin and Aaron Hubbard are both deceased, and Allen Philputt has become a pastor of a church at Bloomington. James M. Philputt is filling the position at Salem occupied by his brother Allen. Col. Heffren, in his Centennial article says that "The Christian Church was organized in 1849, with Jacob Wright as pastor. The active male membership are: Jonas B. Berkey, Joel S. Denny, William M. Clark, Absalom L. Martin, John B. Clark, Newton Zink, and J. B. Neal, and others. James M. Philputt is the present minister. He is a young man of much promise. The present membership is 233. This church has a commodious house of worship, neatly fitted up. This is said to have been erected in 1850. Connected with the church is a well sustained Sabbath-school.

In Washington County the Christian Church is a large, influential denomination, having twenty-two society organizations. At Martinsburg an influential organization of this order has been sustained many years. Martinsburg is in Jackson Township. The church was organized as early as 1830, and a commodious house of worship was erected and comfortably furnished soon thereafter. The early and prominent ministers were: Absalom Little, Thompson Little, Richard Lane, John Mavity, William Frantz and Mr. Collins. In 1884 this church reported 127 members in regular standing. Big Spring, in Pierce Township, has a membership of 120. In this church the leading members are: Anderson Martin, J. B. Markland, Nelson Markland, George C. Crim, William Watts, W. S. Crim, Enos Turner and others. The character of such members of church invariably gives tone to the whole community. Kansas, in Howard Township, has a commodious house of worship, with an acceptable membership of 175. This church contains such men as John W. Hall, Beuford Hall, Paul Newby, John M. Sherwood, Elder James Rudder, and others equally worthy. Mt. Tabor, in Vernon Township, numbers 175 members in good standing. William Standish, Levi Stand-

ish, Nelson Stephenson, Benjamin Stephenson, Peter Chastain, Elder A. Gordon are prominent members of Mt. Tabor. Campbellsburg Church, in Brown Township, has a commodious, neat, and well-furnished house of worship, with a membership of 150. Among the members of this church are such worthy citizens as Nicholas Naugle, Christian Prow, Simeon Pollard, James Hubbard, and others. The men and women of this church would be an honor to any community. Fort Hill, in Washington Township, has a good house of worship, and reports 65 members in fellowship. The leading members of Fort Hill are Josiah Johnson, Edward Johnson, Adam Mitchell, Samuel H. Mitchell, James Brewer, Hiram Mitchell, James Rudder and others. Walnut Grove in the northwest part of the county is a flourishing church, having 106 members.

South Liberty has fifty active members. The chief male members are: Levi D. Martin, David Shepherd, James Shepherd, Ransom Wright, William Coleman, Elder William Frantz, and others. College Hill in Pierce Township has seventy-five members, of whom David Motsinger, Washington Newland, Robert Elrod, Lemon Baker, John Tash and Wesley Hartley are active members. Cross Roads in Franklin Township contains ninety-two communicants. At Fredericksburg a church building was recently erected and a church organized, but the leading members and number have not been ascertained. The date of the organization of the church at Prowsville, the number of members and the names of the active membership have not been ascertained. W. E. Johnson, Secretary of the county meeting, has submitted the following: number of organizations in the county, 22; number of church edifices in the county, 21; number of male members, 900; number of female members, 1,300; total, 2,200; number admitted to full membership during the year, 300; value of church property, \$15,000; amount paid ministers' salaries, \$3,000; other expenses, \$1,100; missionary, charitable and other contributions, \$250; number of pupils attending Sunday-school, 700; Sunday-school teachers, 120; average number of attendants at public service, 125. At Little York there is a church and house of worship, but the number of members and the date of organization have not been ascertained. The membership of the Christian Church in Washington County is a power. Such power creates no small amount of responsibility. Such responsibility demands immense thought and well-directed, intelligent action. A people so powerful should be wonderfully diligent in well-doing.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The only Roman Catholic Church organization in the county is in Salem. The house of worship is in the most eligible situation in the town. The dedication occurred June 2, 1857 by Bishop M. J. Spaulding, of Louisville, Ky. Fathers P. J. Murphy, Neeron, Doyle, Gintz, Ponsor, Kintrip, Dick and Kenneth have served as Priests at various times. Many of the members have moved away.

THE FRIENDS OR QUAKERS.

In 1828, in the West, an unfortunate division occurred in the Friends' denomination. The name "Friend" is taken from what the Blessed Master said to his disciples. Said He, "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." Among themselves their different meetings are known by the names given to their monthly and quarterly meetings. Blue River Monthly, two miles northeast of Salem, was established in 1815. Its principal members were emigrants mostly from North Carolina. After the schism alluded to, one branch bore the name of "Orthodox Friends," and the other branch is popularly called the "Hicksites." A correspondent of the latter branch, speaking about the deplorable division, says "that body is known as the Hicksite Branch, from their holding similar views with Elias Hicks of Long Island, which name they do not own in the sense as his followers; for they follow no man or set of men." The following is taken from an old record: "At a monthly meeting, opened and held at Blue River, the first day of the seventh month, 1815, agreeably to our request and the directions of the following extract: 'The committee appointed to visit the Friends of Blue River reports that they all attended, except two who gave their reasons for non-compliance. The others reported that they were free that request should be granted, with which this meeting unites and confirms a monthly meeting there, to be held on the first seventh day of each month, and to be known by the name of Blue River Monthly Meeting, and appoint Jesse Bond, Andrew Hoover, Daniel Paulding, Ephraim Owen, Henry Yount, John Wagoner and Owen Lindley to attend the opening of said meeting, on the first seventh of next month, and report their care to the next quarterly meeting.'"

Thus were the Friends of Washington County fully harnessed for their Christian and benevolent works. For twelve consecutive years they worshiped and labored in peace and harmony. In their organization as a Christian Church that most worthy man, William Hobbs, was appointed Clerk *pro tem*. To show with what prudence and care the good Friends managed all their church business, it is only necessary to mention that when a permanent Church Clerk was to be appointed, Zechariah Nixon, John Chawner, William Hobbs, William Lindley and Thomas Draper were required to take into consideration and propose a Clerk to the meeting. Again, Thomas Draper, Elisha Hobbs, William Trueblood, Levi Munden, Robert Green, Jacob Morris and John S. Chawner are appointed to make choice of and propose two persons to the next meeting to stand in the place of overseers. But the beauty of their exact systematic arrangements does not stop here. William Hobbs is appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths, and Jesse Stanley is appointed Recorder of Marriage Certificates. A careful study of the church economic policy of the Friends establishes the fact that as a

religious organization the society advocates peace, justice between man and man, active benevolence, industry, economy, opposition to every shade of oppression, and steadfast devotion to honestly directed efforts to educate the young. Every child of a Friend is early taught that honest labor in the humblest calling is honorable.

RELIGIOUS EFFORTS AMONG THE INDIANS.

When the farming community of Washington County had abundant labor in removing the heavy forests from their new farms, the Friends, besides looking carefully to the comfort and well-being of their own woodland homes, allowed their hearts to go out in earnest sympathy for the culture and comfort of the poor Indian. Within a year after the organization of the Blue River Monthly, steps were taken to look after the savage people of prairie and forest. To this end, a meeting was held in Blue River Congregation on the 6th of January, 1816, at which the following business was transacted:

“A committee was appointed to propose the names of suitable Friends to compose a Standing Committee to promote the civilization of the Indian natives, offered the meeting the names of the following Friends, viz: Joseph Steer, William Woods, Horton Howard, Emmor Bailey, Jonathan Taylor, Rowse Taylor, Isaac Darker, Daniel Mickner, Lewis Walker, George Starbuck, Thomas Garretson, Enos Grave, John Dingee, William Heald, Samuel Woolman, Isaac Harvey, Caleb Harvey, David Brown, James Degg, John Townsend, George Sugarts, Walter Canada, Joseph Tomlinson and Richard Barrett, which is approved by the meeting, and they are appointed to the service, either by co-operating with committees of other yearly meetings, or separately in such manner as may be proper, and calculated for the amelioration of the condition of the Indians.”

The appointment of so large a committee of energetic, intelligent men, at that early day, clearly shows that the pioneer Friends had large hearts for proper benevolent operations. At the same meeting a committee “to consider the establishment of an Institution for the Instruction of our Youth,” was appointed. At this date, their meeting-house was in process of construction.

DIVISION OF THE QUAKER ORGANIZATION.

Thus harmoniously this large congregation of good people moved forward in every commendable work, until the poisonous apple of deadly discord was ruthlessly hurled into the very heart of that peace-loving community. The accursed apple moved with cyclonic velocity. Where peace, harmony and love dwelt, envy and bitter hate came. In 1827 the secular newspapers were filled with the story of the raging conflict, and really contributed much fuel to the consuming fire. For the time, in the hearts of many worthy, peace-loving men and women, cruel madness

seemed to reign. Thus was the grand old Blue River Monthly Meeting torn asunder. The one body became two—the Hicksites and the Orthodox. The former being the more numerous, seized upon the church house and property, and still hold the same. A member of the Hicksite Body writing to a friend, says that the Hicksites “held their first monthly meeting after the division in the first month of 1828.” The statement is erroneous. The actual separation did not occur till some time after that date. In the latter part of March, 1828, a very able Orthodox minister from New England held service, both parties being present, and made a most vigorous exertion to prevent the coming schism. The same writer says: “They continued on at the old house, under the old name, their number then, adults and minors, being about 290.”

THE HIGHLAND CREEK MEETING.

In 1841 a meeting of the same order was established five miles northwest of Salem, under the name of Highland Creek Meeting. Some of the members composing this meeting were: Abraham and Fereby Bundy, Levi and Anna Knight, Thomas and Gulielma Morris, Samuel Coffin, Nathan and Mary D. Trueblood, James and Ann Trueblood, Charles and Elizabeth S. Brooks, Nathan and Polly Howell, Joshua, Sr. and Zilpha Trueblood, Thomas and Lemira Nixon, William and Ruth Lewelling, and Darius Peden. Blue River Monthly Meeting of this branch of Friends is now held at the last named place, and the Quarterly Meeting once in the year. The present number enrolled belonging to Highland particular meeting, is about ninety. Connected with this branch is a flourishing Sabbath-school which was commenced in 1867. The people connected with this branch are mostly good, enterprising citizens. As far as is known, at the present no antipathy, the one toward the other, exists. Kindness and peace prevail. Some idea further may be gathered from the old records, how these church troubles were handled fifty-six years since. At an Orthodox meeting held May 3, 1828, among other things transacted, the following occurred: “The committee appointed to visit the Monthly Meetings produced the following report: ‘We, the Committee appointed to visit the Monthly Meetings, have gone into the labor so far as to visit Driftwood, Blue River and Lick Creek, and have labored therein as ability was afforded, and seeing the sorrowful situation Blue River Monthly Meeting is in, on account of the prevalence of the spirit of strife and division among many of the members thereof, the Committee was brought under deep exercise, and after solemnly viewing their case, are united in sentiment, that said meeting is not capable of transacting the business of a Monthly Meeting to the honor of truth, and think to propose to the Quarterly Meeting the propriety of laying said meeting down.’” The report in behalf of the Committee was signed by

Thomas Hadley and Amy Lindley. The Quarterly Meeting approved the report, and thus at this date, the Orthodox Blue River Quarterly Meeting was sadly, mournfully laid down. The next step on the part of the Quarterly Meeting was to attach Blue River Monthly Meeting to Lick Creek Monthly Meeting. Lick is in Orange County. This state of things could not be permanent. The Washington County Friends would entertain a longing for a home church sound in the faith. But the trouble had not yet come to an end. On the 24th of January, 1829, the Orthodox Blue River Quarterly Meeting proposed holding its sessions in the Old Meeting-house. The following record tells the result: "The meeting having convened, time and place, in order to transact the business of a Quarterly Meeting, consistent with the design of our institutions, but finding the doors of our Meeting-house fastened and guarded by those who have separated themselves from our Society, and who have been regularly disowned, therefore we unite in adjourning to meet at 1 o'clock, at Nathan Trueblood's Mill House, about one mile and a half from the Church-house." At this Quarterly Meeting, Blue River Friends were granted the privilege of resuming their monthly meetings. Their meetings were ordered to be held at the meeting-house, if practicable, and if not, at the house of William Hobbs. Holding meetings at the meeting-house proved not practicable, and consequently for a time, regular meetings of the Orthodox Society of the Friends of the Blue River region were held at the residence of William Hobbs. At as early date thereafter as possible, a commodious meeting-house was erected. The location is about three miles north-east of Salem. At this point, ever since, these good Friends, in peace, in harmony have worshiped and prospered.

MOUNT PLEASANT MEETING-HOUSE.

Prior to the unhappy schism, and as early as 1820, a community of Friends erected a meeting-house in Vernon Township, at the source of Twin Creek. In this house regular worship was conducted many years. The noted members were: Andrew Knight and family, and the families of James Meredith, Jehu Cox, Jesse Stanley, John Meredith, Mark Maudlin, Libni Coffin, Jacob Mendenhall, Zebdiel Macey and Benjamin Overman. The men of these families were the active members of the church, and were reputed excellent citizens. Their meeting-house was called Mount Pleasant. Now the house is among the things that were, and the society was long since disbanded.

THE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1876 James M. Hodges, a very intelligent Regular Baptist, prepared a paper for the *Centennial Salem Democrat*, in which is sketched carefully, and almost minutely, the operations of the Regular Baptists in Washington County. In this article much will be taken from that

paper. Mr. Hodges' work, in narrative, is susceptible of very little improvement. He commences with Sharon, the first Baptist church established in Washington County. Its organization took place September 7, 1810. The membership was composed mostly of immigrants from North Carolina and Kentucky. This church had no house of worship until July, 1814. Mr. Hodges says: "At that date a rude house of hewn logs, with very poor fixtures, was built. The church record shows seventy members enrolled. The first regular pastor was Elder John Wilson. In 1817 James McCoy was called to preach, and in 1819 was ordained to the full functions of the ministry, and soon thereafter he was called to the pastoral care of the church, which relation continued until the dissolution of the church in November, 1830. Elders Moses Sellers and Isaac Worrall united by experience with this old body. Afterward, before they were ordained to the ministry, they removed their membership to Baptist churches in other counties, but after their ordination they preached much in Washington County. Jesse Spurgeon, John Coffey, David Fouts and Enoch Parr were 'Clerks of Sharon.' Washington Township claims this ancient church family."

The organization of Hebron Church with only thirteen members, occurred August 21, 1819. In 1876 there were but fourteen communicants. In other days the number, in all probability, exceeded one hundred. The Pastors, James McCoy, John Wilson and Archibald Johnson. Jesse Spurgeon, Alexander Watts, Isaac Hornady, Enoch Parr, John Morgan and James Russell all served in the office of Clerk. The location of Sharon is in Franklin Township seven miles southeast of Salem. About ten miles east of Salem Zoar Church is situated. Its organization took place in 1830. At one time, it is said, this church numbered seventy-five members. Elder John Wilson was pastor.

January 17, 1829, with only fourteen members, the now flourishing Church of Salem was organized. At present none of the original members reside at Salem. In 1876 Mrs. De Pauw, mother of W. C. De Pauw, and Mrs. John F. Keys, then in her ninety-second year, were the only two of the original fourteen still in Salem. Mrs. De Pauw has since deceased. James McCoy, J. D. Crabbs, William McCoy, John Craft, Wright Sanders, Malcolm Wood, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Davis, Mr. Giles have been connected with the church.

Mr. Hodges says that "Blue River Church was organized November 23, 1845, with twelve members. In 1876 the membership had reached eighty." Elders Moses Sellers, John Bell, A. Allen, I. Coker, and John R. McCoy all served as Pastors. The Clerks of the Church have been: J. M. Hodges, N. E. Rodman, William Farabee, and B. N. Rodman. The location of this church is seven miles southeast of Salem.

The same authority says that "Lost River Church was organized in Orange County. In 1855 it built a house in Claysville, in this county.

The church is in flourishing condition, and its membership reaches 140. The Pastors have been: Elders J. D. Crabbs, J. Blackwell, Greenslade and Wright Sanders." A. Walls, C. W. Blackwell and James M. Baker have filled the office of Clerk.

Again says Mr. Hodges: "Enon Church, organized in August, 1865, with twelve members; in 1876, numbered fifty. Elders, J. B. Porter, J. M. Wade, J. W. Foster, William McCoy, M. Wood, and others. Clerks, W. F. Dunlap, G. W. Shields, E. L. Caress, and others. This church is about five miles northwest of Salem."

In Jefferson Township Rush Creek Church is located. At its organization in May, 1840, it had thirty-six members. It has had for its ministers, Elders W. Cornwell, E. Jeter and Harvey. J. P. Williams and D. Bush have served in the office of Clerk.

A very old organization is the Clifty Regular Baptist Church, at Mount Carmel, Brown Township. The number of members reported in 1815 was large. There are no means at command to determine who have ministered to this time-honored organization. Elder Thomas N. Robertson was an early member and began his ministerial labors in this church. Elder H. Corwell is given as one of the last. A communication at hand states that Reuben Starks was pastor in 1817. It also gives the names of the following surviving members, whose average is seventy-nine and two-seventh years. Mrs. Nancy Cornwell, eighty years; Mrs. Frances Shoults, eighty-five years; Mrs. Phoebe Spangler, eighty-two years; Mrs. Melissa Burkes, seventy-nine years; Mrs. Betsey Childres, seventy-nine years; Mrs. Mary McClintick, sixty-three years; Mr. Barton Childres, eighty years.

Elim Church, near Pekin, in Polk Township, organized about 1820, was once a flourishing, prosperous church. Elder John Wilson was pastor for many years.

New Hope Church, near Little York in Gibson Township, was organized in 1870, with fifteen or twenty members; rose to about forty in less than six years. Elders William McCoy and John Bell have served as pastors.

At Livonia, Madison Township, is the Livonia Baptist Church. It was organized July 16, 1866, with twenty-five members. Its pastors have been Elders John M. Stalker, L. W. Bicknell, J. K. Howard. The last given is still pastor. This church has a good Sabbath-school. The same is true of the church at Salem.

January 27, 1844, a Baptist Church was organized at New Philadelphia, Franklin Township, numbering eighteen members at the beginning. The church has been prosperous. From the commencement of the church up to the present date, September, 1884, Elder William McCoy has been the Pastor. J. Anderson, R. Baker and B. Jones have been Clerks. The church maintains throughout the year a good Sabbath-school.

At least as far back as 1822, Union Church, in the southwestern part of the county, was in active operation. At that date Elder Abram Stark was Pastor and Elder Rice, Clerk. In his Centennial article Mr. Hodges writes: "The last church meeting, recorded July, 1864, Elder Harrison Cornwell was Pastor, and Reuben Stout Clerk. It appears from information that a new church was organized March 30, 1872, with sixteen members." The new organization took the name Lost River.

In 1845 Delaney's Creek Church came into existence with a membership of fifteen. The pastor for a series of years was Elder Archibald Johnson and Micah Morris, Clerk.

Elder Mr. Ellis was pastor of Unity Church, Hardinsburg, Posey Township. There are no available means of attaining the date of its organization. It has public service once each month.

The organization of Mill Creek Church is supposed to have occurred as early as 1816, and with a membership of fifteen persons. The number of members has been as high as 132. Elders Rice McCoy, J. D. Crabbs and William McCoy have filled the office of pastor. William Mitchell, John Mitchell, Joseph Mitchell, John M. Mitchell and Hyter Martin have served this church as Clerks.

"New Liberty Church," says Mr. Hodges, "is located in the northeastern part of the county (Gibson Township), about twelve or fifteen miles from Salem; is a growing, prosperous church."

In the period of seventy-four years the Baptist Church, from a single church of twelve members, has become a large, influential body.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

What is the Livonia Church was the first Presbyterian Church organized in the county. This occurred at the residence of Alexander McKinney, in Madison Township, one mile south of Livonia, in February, 1816. The Rev. Samuel Shannon, of Kentucky, officiated. At the organization, the church consisted of thirteen members. Hugh Holmes, James McKinney, John Vancleave, and Alexander McKinney were elected Ruling Elders. Bethel was then the name of the church. Afterwards the name was changed to Livonia. The first meeting-house was constructed of hewn logs. The house was erected about the time that Livonia was laid out. A little more than a year afterward, in April, 1818, the Presbytery installed Rev. William W. Martin pastor. In this relation, or as stated supply, he ministered to this church more than twenty-four years. During a number of years he divided his ministerial labors equally between the congregations of Salem and Livonia. His educational influence will be realized far down in the future. His instrumentality made the young men and women of Livonia a thinking, reading people.

An unfortunate division of the church growing out of the split of the

General Assembly took place in 1838, and the Second Presbyterian was organized in Livonia. To the Second Church, Rev. Benjamin M. Nyce, and others, ministered. With the re-union, the division was healed. Rev. I. I. St. John, in his Centennial article, giving an account of the Presbyterian Churches of the county, writes: "On the 1st of August, 1851, the church invited Samuel E. Barr, a licentiate of Madison Presbytery, to labor with them; and on the 21st of May, 1852, he was ordained and installed pastor by the Presbytery of New Albany. Excepting six months which he spent as Chaplain of the Sixty-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, he continued pastor till October, 1864." Since his time Revs. J. H. Aughey, J. Peering, R. C. McKinney, J. McRea, James M. McCree, and others, have supplied the church.

The Presbyterian Church at Salem was organized August 15, 1817, by Rev. Samuel Shannon, with the following members: William Robertson, Ann Robertson, James Young, Elizabeth Young, Alexander Huston, Margaret Huston, Benoni Armstrong, Elizabeth Armstrong, Thomas Evans, Alexander Little, Rachel Little, Ann Brawford, Samuel Milroy, Martha Milroy, Elizabeth Milroy, Esther Thompson, Betsey Thompson, Catharine Mitchell, Robert Tilford, Sally Tilford, Mrs. Wilson, William Rodman, Ruth Rodman, Mary Kelso, Polly Scott, Margaret Gilcrease and James Wiley.

Men of Washington County, scan those twenty-eight names of noble men and women who, sixty-seven years since, in Washington County's first temple of justice, in the presence of men, angels and the Omnipotent Jehovah, pledged themselves to train their children for the service of God and their common country. Inquire after their offspring. Who are they? What have they done? What are they doing to-day? The complex queries carefully solved would pay the careful, thoughtful calculator well. Yes, enter Wisconsin's Senate Chamber. Listen to the terse, sharp, cutting sentences falling from the lips of that eloquent debater. Ask whence he came, and the response will be, his ancestors are two of the beloved twenty-eight. Go to Shiloh's gore-drenched soil, and ask who is the leader—the fearless commander leading his brigade to the rescue of disheartened thousands? The response points to two others of the same venerable twenty-eight. Answers to a thousand inquiries would fail to tell the half that the descendants of that twenty-eight have done, are doing and will continue to do. They, in all good conscience, trained their children in the way in which they should go, and the offspring of these solid men and women have been plodding along in the good way ever since. What is true of the twenty-eight, is equally true of the descendants of the true men and women of all the other denominations in the county.

At the organization of the Salem Presbyterian Church, James Young Alexander Huston, William Robinson and Benoni Armstrong were chosen

Ruling Elders. These, with the minister as Moderator, constituted the first session of the church. On the 23d of June, 1821, Benjamin Hamilton, Andrew Weir and Robert Tilford were ordained Ruling Elders, and on the 12th of September, 1829, Samuel King was added to the session. On the 25th of September, 1830, Jacob Banta and David G. Campbell were elected to the Ruling Eldership, and subsequently solemnly set apart to the office. On the same day Burr Bradley was chosen and set apart to the same. Among the subsequent Elders were James G. May, James P. Banta, R. R. Hickman, Gayer Knight, Robert T. McCoskey, John R. Bare, and Thomas M. Tucker.

The church has had the following ministers: Revs. W. W. Martin, Benjamin C. Cressey, Solomon Kittridge, S. Salesbury, Joseph G. Wilson, Alexander McPherson, B. Cole, N. L. Steele, Charles Marshall, S. M. Warren, Benjamin Franklin, W. H. Rodgers, E. Black, T. A. Steele, I. I. St. John, James M. McRee, and the present pastor, Rev. Theodore W. McCoy.

The first house of worship was erected on High Street, in the extreme north of the town. The building was a large frame.

In 1839 a commodious brick building was erected, and which is still the house of worship. This building was not completed till January, 1842, when it was formally dedicated, Rev. James Johnson, then of Madison, assisting the pastor, Rev. Alexander McPherson. The entire cost of the building and original furnishing was about \$5,000. The present membership is eighty-six.

Up to the 19th of May, 1821, the Salem Presbyterian Church was known as Union Church. At this date William Robinson, Ann Robinson, Alexander Little, Rachel Little, Ann Branford, Samuel Milroy, Martha Milroy, James Milroy, Elizabeth Milroy, Esther Thompson, Betsey Thompson, Catharine Mitchell, Robert Tilford, Sally Tilford and Mrs. Wilson were dismissed, and, thereupon, were organized into a Presbyterian Church, called Franklin. This church was located on a part of the farm of Gen. Samuel Milroy, in Franklin Township, a short distance northeast of Canton. A house of worship was built, and for a number of years the church was quite prosperous. It was the foundation of what is now the Presbyterian of New Philadelphia. At the Franklin Church a burial ground was laid out, and is still maintained as a city for the dead. The time of the removal of the Franklin Church to New Philadelphia, was some time prior to 1840. The New Philadelphia Church has two good houses of worship—one in town, and the other at Beech Grove. In 1876 the session consisted of John De Witt and John Robinson. The former is now dead. Rev. I. I. St. John is now ministering to the church.

The organization of Bethlehem Church took place April 10, 1824. Rev. I. I. St. John, says of this church that "the first person licensed in

Indiana was ordained and installed over the united churches of Blue River and Bethlehem, in June, 1825." Blue River Church never had a house of worship. Its meetings were held at Mrs. Armstrong's residence, in Posey Township, near Fredericksburg. It was disbanded many years ago. Bethlehem Church is in Jackson Township, near Martinsburg. Rev. Isaac Reid was its first Pastor. One of its first Ruling Elders was John Martin. He, as will appear in another chapter, was one of the early teachers of Washington County. He taught, and practiced what he taught. His teaching is telling on his excellent grandsons, the Sherwoods, who are now among the best teachers in Washington County. Another active, prominent Elder in this church was John Loughmiller, whose excellent example lives in worthy descendants. If blood does not tell, good teaching does. For many years Bethlehem Church was very prosperous, but a number of active members having gone elsewhere in 1843 it united with the Greenville Church, and still bears that name. However, in the past seven years a new house has been erected on the Bethlehem grounds, and occasional services held.

The Monroe Church, now the Walnut Ridge Church, was organized as early as 1833, by the Rev. Benjamin C. Crissey. He continued to preach to the people until his death, in 1834. Benjamin Hamilton, Sr., James Graham, James Burcham, Mrs. Rachel Burcham, Mrs. Norval Peugh, Jacob Banta, Hugh B. Neally, Frank Peugh and wife, John Burcham, and Zella his wife, James F. Burcham and Isabella his wife, Mrs. Rice, David Rice, Annie Rice, Isaac McClosky, Benjamin Hamilton, Isaiah F. Lusk, Robert H. Lusk, Mary Evans Lusk, Mrs. Elizabeth Lusk, Minard S. Reid, Hattie Reid, Addie Reid, James Graham, Jr., James L. Burcham, David Brown, Zella J. Lusk, Hannah Belle Lusk, Paul F. Burch, Mrs. Brown, Robert Lusk and his wife, Hattie Brown, Mary Jane Pollock, Edmonia Larue Sutton, Mary Hague, John Graham, Sylvester Graham, Mary Graham, Sarah Graham, Mary Tucker and others are the names enrolled as members of the Walnut Ridge Church. Some have gone the way all human beings must travel. Others are still active, living, working men and women in the church. This church derives much of its persistent working ability from the mental industry and high moral tone that existed in the old Covenanter Church. Many of the members are immediate descendants of the Covenanters. Sabbath-school is kept up in the most inclement weather, and at prayer-meeting there is no such thing as failure. John Burcham is now the only Ruling Elder remaining in the church since Dr. T. M. Tucker's removal. Rev. George Earnest is the faithful, active Pastor.

The Eldership of this church at one time consisted of Hugh B. Nealy, Jacob Banta, James Graham, Benjamin Hamilton, and Isaac McClosky, all sterling men.

THE COVENANTERS.

The Church of the Covenant, or the Covenanter Church, has a grand history. However, at present, there are but nine survivors. As an educating instrumentality and moral trainer it has been a power in Washington County. From its bosom came such men as John I. Morison, Dr. Samuel Reid, Dr. Duff, the Farris brothers, and such women as the two Mrs. Burcham sisters, they that were Zella and Hattie Reid, and others truly talented and noble. Rev. Robert Lusk, for many years pastor of the church, was a giant in church labor and in the noble work of training children. Mrs. Lusk, in her old age, on every Sabbath morning, still gathers her grandchildren and others and spends a time in teaching them.

A good idea of the inducements that led to the establishment of the Covenanter Church on the Walnut Ridge, in Jefferson Township, may be gathered from the following communication from the widow of Rev. Robert Lusk:

“The Covenanters of South Carolina, being very much dissatisfied with negro slavery and its accompanying evils, and being desirous of freeing themselves from the influence and responsibilities growing out of the pernicious institution, began in companies and societies to immigrate to the free States. In 1814 or 1815 my father with his family came to some friends at Charlestown, Clark Co., Ind. We remained at this place two years. In the latter part of 1817 we came to the Walnut Ridge. Soon after, one Covenanter family after another followed till we had a society of several families. Every Sabbath we had our prayer meeting, and we maintained monthly week day meetings. Thus we sojourned in the wilderness without the preached gospel. Sometimes, perhaps once a year, a minister would come along and minister to the little flock for a single Sabbath. I remember among these occasional ministrations the services of Revs. Kell, the McMillan brothers, and Wiley. There may have been others. Thus the time passed till 1823, when Mr. Lusk, who had been sent out as a Missionary, came and tarried with us two weeks, preaching several times during the stay, and dispensing the sacrament of the Lord's supper on the Sabbath. The society in the meantime had been increased by the arrival of the two Tippen families. The society succeeded in building a meeting-house—not a great one by any means. Samuel Brown and William G. Reid were the Elders who distributed the elements at the first sacrament. Some of our South Carolina friends settled at Bono, Lawrence County, and formed a society of several families. These were the two Farris families, and the Ferguson, McIntire and Martin families. There were some of our adherents at New Philadelphia. My father died in 1819, and session meetings for choosing and ordaining Elders were held at my mother's house. At our first communion there were eighty communicants. In 1824 Mr. Lusk was installed pastor.”

As stated elsewhere, the influence of these conscientious, intelligent people, although their church now by removals and deaths is almost extinct, will be felt many years to come.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Lutherans at one time were prominent in Washington Township. As early as 1816 Dr. Pfremer preached frequently at the residence of Joseph Reyman, the father of John and Lewis Reyman. Another Lutheran minister, whose name was Rhineerson, preached occasionally. Both these ministers preached frequently at the residence of Henry Wyman, near Martinsburg. As early as 1823 a Lutheran Church was organized near Harristown, and a meeting-house was erected about that date. Connected with the church were several prominent families. The membership consisted of Col. Henry Ratts and family, John Paynter and family, Nicholas Young and family, Peter and Jacob Nangle and their families, Mr. Goss and family, Messrs. Zink and their families, George Holstein and family, Mr. Daily and family, Mrs. Ward, Mr. Ploughman and family, and George Scifers and his family. Prior to 1838 the location of the church was changed to Salem, where service was maintained several years, and then the church was disbanded. The name of the church was Zion. The ministers were: Revs. Zink, Moretts, Reiser, Gaerhart and Eusebius Henkle. Several of these ministers were very highly educated Germans.

THE UNITED BRETHREN.

The United Brethren order has never been very numerous in the county. In Gibson Township has been a church organization for the past twenty-six years, but the church has no meeting-house. At Harristown frequent service is held. The influential members of this church, both at Harristown and in Gibson Township, belong to the Garriott families. Rev. A. A. Garriott, living near Harristown, preaches often. On his farm the Brethren have a meeting-house. At Martinsburg, in Jackson Township, there is a meeting-house erected by the Brethren, perhaps in 1848. Some of the ministers for the several churches in the county have been: Revs. Riley, Breede, Cole, H. Findley, C. Price, White, Clark and Armen. Their rules prohibit members from uniting with secret orders.

THE METHODISTS.

The influential denomination bearing the name of Methodist Episcopal Church is emphatically a mighty power, religiously speaking, in the old county of Washington. Soon after settlements began Methodist preachers found their way to log-cabins and began to proclaim "Christ and Him crucified" to the early immigrants. The loss of records and the decease of so many pioneers take away the written and traditional stories of trials and labors met by those who first taught, preached and prayed.

Without these the thrilling story of Methodist work in Washington County cannot be completely told. The economy and policy of the Methodist Church in its various operations render it impossible to measure its history by township metes and bounds. A society may be partly in one township and partly in another. A circuit may include several townships and parts of several counties. Hence, simply "township" will fail in exact justice to Methodist work. A careful look at the men of pulpit and pew may, in some measure, remedy the main difficulty. The church at Salem was established, it may be, as early as 1818. Adjoining Edward Cooley's farm, or perhaps on a portion of his farm, at quite an early day, a meeting-house was built and a burial yard laid off. In the grove attached to the meeting-house was a camp-ground, where camp-meetings were held prior and subsequent to 1824. This meeting-house was on the Jeffersonville road, and less than two miles south of Salem. Old settlers say that an annual Conference held its sessions at Cooley's Meeting-house prior to 1823. Thus it appears that Cooley's Meeting house was once a very important point in early Methodist operations in south Indiana. The point was an important one in the Old Salem Circuit. As a church it is now among the things that were. The old city of the dead, apart from the rubbish, is the only thing that remains.

In Salem the Methodist people have erected two church edifices. The first building was erected in 1828, on east Poplar Street. The second building is a commodious, neat, and well-furnished edifice. On the 10th of September, 1854, Dr. William M. Daily officiated at the dedication ceremonies. The new church is situated at the corner of Market and High Streets. The Rev. F. C. Iglehart, in his Centennial article for the Salem *Democrat*, presents the following: "William Shanks. John Strange, Richard Hargrave and others served the church as ministers up to 1835, when the present church record began. There were present at the Quarterly Conference, December 19, 1835, Calvin Ruter, Presiding Elder; John Kearns, Preacher. Official members: Local preachers, R. Millsap and Haines Bartlett; Stewards, Charles Downs, Martin Royse and Alexander Attkisson and Martin Royse. Class Leaders, Exhorters, James Bosley, David George and Pleasant Royse; Class Leaders, Reuben Craycraft, Leroy Hogan, Isaac Thomas, Thomas Green, Ford Degarnett and Isaac Parker. Since that time the Presiding Elders have been as follows: C. W. Ruter, E. G. Wood, William V. Daniels, Augustus Eddy, E. R. Ames, John Kearns, John Kiger, William C. Smith, C. B. Davidson, D. McIntire, J. J. Hight, William M. Hester and J. N. Thompson. The preachers in charge since 1835 have been as follows: John Kearns, E. Patrick, George K. Hester, William V. Daniels, Emmons Rutledge, Charles Bonner, Greenbury Beeks, Peter R. Guthrie, Thomas M. Eddy, Cyrus Nutt, James Hill, Elijah Whitten, Giles C. Smith, R. S. Robinson, Ezra L. Kemp, James E. Linderman, William L. Shnode,

Silas Rawson, James Preston, William M. Hester, William V. Daniels, L. M. Hancock, J. J. Stallard, John H. Ketcham, C. Cross, H. R. Naylor, J. W. Julian, J. B. Likely, William P. Armstrong, J. H. Lester, L. E. Carson, W. H. Grim and Ferd. C. Iglehart. The records appear almost uniformly in the hand-writing of Alexander Attkisson, Secretary, till it suddenly changes, and there is this entry made: 'In consequence of the death of our worthy and beloved brother A. Attkisson, there is a vacancy in the Board of Stewards. On motion Brother J. L. Menaugh was appointed to fill said vacancy.' W. C. De Pauw was converted in the Methodist Church here, and for several years was a prominent worker in it till his removal to New Albany."

A glance at the foregoing names explains something of the power and influence of the Methodist Church in Washington County. Edward R. Ames became a renowned Bishop in his own denomination. He was truly an orator—a man of power in the pulpit. To tell what these ministers of the Cross have accomplished would demand volumes rather than pages. Among the class leaders one humble name should not be passed in silence. He was eminently a good man, an industrious man. He took much care to lead his children in the paths of industry, truth, and righteousness. Among all his neighbors and brethren he had gained that which is rather to be chosen than great riches. Isaac Parker is the name of that class-leader. He was a negro. Those who see the name dream not of the color, but Isaac lived and died a noble Christian.

Alexander Attkisson was a layman in the church, but a man of much worth. In the House of God, when able, he was always in the right place. When an Aaron or Moses needed hand and arm steadying he was ready and willing to help. Another layman mentioned must not be passed in silence. Isaac Thomas was a trusty, faithful friend and brother. He loved every friend of his Divine Master. Those who ministered to the Salem Society since 1876 are: J. W. Ward, J. W. Asbury, A. R. Julian, and the present pastor, T. D. Welker.

On Dutch Creek, in Jackson Township, the Methodist people, a few years since, erected a very beautiful rural church building. At what is now called Mount Pleasant, on the farm of John Peugh, as early as 1824, were noted camp-meeting grounds, and for a number of consecutive years great camp-meeting gatherings occurred.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

Rev. T. D. Welker has furnished the following statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington County, Ind., for the ecclesiastical year ending September 1, 1884:

TOWNSHIPS.	Sunday - school scholars	Church members	No. of Churches	Value of church property	Support of ministry	Benevolent collections
Washington Township.....	350	450	3	\$10,500	\$1,100	\$105
Posey Township.....	600	536	7	8,200	425	38
Franklin Township.....	210	400	6	6,500	500	80
Brown Township.....	150	260	3	2,400	250	31
Monroe Township.....	100	105	2	2,100	150	10
Gibson Township.....	55	175	2	700	100	26
Polk Township.....	50	80	2	1,000	100	10

From six townships no statistics are at present obtainable. In Madison Township, at Livonia, the Methodist people have a meeting-house. Also at Campbellsburg and Cavetown there are comfortable meeting-houses. At Rush Creek Valley there is a society of Methodist people. The pastors for 1884 are as follows: Salem, T. D. Welker; Campbellsburg, J. T. Edwards; Hardinsburg, J. W. Butler; New Philadelphia, M. C. McKown; Fredericksburg, W. P. Barnhill. In the seven townships reported the number of Sabbath-school scholars amounts to 1,515; church members number 2,006; number of churches, 25; value of church property, \$31,400; the sum paid for the support of the ministry; is \$2,625; benevolent collections, \$300. From what has been presented may be readily inferred the great claims of the society upon the people of the church. They are strong, and much strength creates a demand for very much work.

CHAPTER IX.

BY PROF. JAMES G. MAY.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY—OLD METHODS OF TEACHING—PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF EARLY INSTRUCTORS—THE SALEM GRAMMAR SCHOOL—THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—THE FRIENDS' SCHOOL—A PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE—THE BLUE RIVER ACADEMY—THE SALEM GRADED SCHOOL—LITERARY SOCIETIES—THE STUDENTS' REBELLION—SCHOOLS OF THE TOWNSHIPS—PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL ENTERPRISES.

IN this mowing machine, twine binding, telegraph, railroad age, many early settlers of Washington County, living and dead, receive a very small share of credit for the actual intelligence possessed. None are more underrated than are the schoolmasters of a half a century since. Beardless teachers of to-day sneer at the Socratic pedagogues of 1840. All this is not wise. History must do justice to the noble farmers among whom labored the humble pedagogues of other days. Many of the early schoolmasters deserve a better name than simply "Knights of

the Birch." Some of the very early teachers of Washington County were in classical scholarship the equals of the best masters that ever won degrees from Harvard, Oxford, Edinburgh, or Dublin. Even a verdant scientific of 1884 should sneer at Cochran, the profound astronomer of 1822. Cochran was poor. He had been very rich. The Embargo Act of 1807 became the instrumentality that dissipated his wealth, reduced him to poverty and made him become a Washington County schoolmaster. He lost his earthly riches, but his masterly scholarship remained. An old intelligent farmer declared that James Cochran was a master-workman in the teachers' calling. Long ago that good old man taught in Washington Township, near Canton.

Very many of the early settlers of this township were intelligent, industrious, religious men. Several had been well instructed in classic lore. With the larger portion, leaving out the bread and butter issue, the solid education of their children was first in their minds. They knew well that thorough Greek and solid mathematics obtained in a rough log-cabin, with a puncheon floor, was as pure Greek, as exact mathematics, as if the same had been reached in a marble palace. Some of the early teachers of Washington Township were Duncan Darrock, John Smiley, Mr. Banks, James Cochran, David Cook, Ebenezer Patrick, James Denny, James Nelson, Joseph Green, Mr. Worth, Jesse Rowland and William McAfee. Among the teachers of a date somewhat later, or after 1823, were Richard L. Dickson, John Evans, Jonathan Prosser, John I. Morrison, James G. May, Isaiah Dill, Thomas Portlock, George May, Jr., Peachy McWilliams, James A. Watson, Alexander Attkisson, Mr. Merriweather, Jesse Hungate, John I. Paynter, Edmund Albertson and very many others, some of whose names may be mentioned hereafter.

AN OLD METHOD OF CORRECTION.

In discipline some of these teachers resorted to singular methods of punishment. Mr. Banks was strikingly original in this respect. At one time there were in his school a very bad, white boy named Dan Richardson, and a peaceable, quiet, well-disposed colored boy named Dempsey Nixon. These boys were well matched in size, age and strength. Richardson made it a regular business to let abundant gushes of his consummate meanness fall upon Nixon. Repeated punishments and keen rebukes on the part of the teacher were wholly unavailing. After the patience of Banks, in efforts to restrain Richardson, was wholly exhausted, he supplied himself with three superb, tough switches, and calling the boys out on the floor and placing a rod in the hand of each and retaining one in his own hand, he peremptorily ordered a grand switch-battle to open out and threatened to apply the rod held in his own hand to the back of the boy who should first flag. Vehemently and vigorously each boy plied his antagonist. At last Richardson cried "enough." He was con-

quered, and ever afterward allowed his dusky schoolmate to rest in peace.

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER.

John Smiley is reported to have been a well educated Irishman, a diligent, successful teacher of the long ago. James Denny was pronounced a superior teacher, always doing good teaching work. For a considerable time he was County Surveyor. Jesse Rowland, besides teaching, did considerable work in the preaching line. Surviving pupils say of McAfee that he was a capital teacher. Richard L. Dickson was an Irishman, a good scholar, always in stylish garb, a fine penman, a gay beau, fond of society, and left the country between two days. Jonathan Prosser was a man of considerable education, but did not remain in the teaching work long. He became a physician and was reputed successful in that line of useful labor. Thomas Portlock, an early teacher of Washington Township, deserves special mention as a complete representative of non-progression. In early life his dress was a model of advanced style. He was a model lady's man. In 1828 his teaching was confined to the ancient Dilworth a-b ab order; he was neat in penmanship. In 1868 his teaching was in every respect exactly as it was forty years back. In all the intervening years he made no progress in scholarship. When asked by one of his early associates in the rural teaching life, why he had made so little advancement in schoolmaster knowledge, he replied that he had been eminently a pilgrim in the trade—that he had taught in a greater number of counties in Indiana and Kentucky than any other teacher living. McWilliams had a greater reputation as an equestrian than as schoolmaster. Sportsmen said that he “strode a horse with Alexandrian skill.” James A. Watson was a graduate of Hanover College; he was a workman, and if he taught but a single month he was certain to make his mark—not the mark of birch, but of intellectual progress. He died early. Alexander Attkisson, the schoolmaster, the Sheriff, the County Recorder, sought to do well whatever he undertook. Isaiah Dill's career as a teacher was very brief. For the birch he substituted the yard-stick. No one with more affability could boast of calicos, silks and satins. Still he was a Washington Township pedagogue. George May, Jr., exchanged Webster for Blackstone, Chitty and Kent. John Smiley took much delight in bestowing Indian names upon his male pupils. The venerable Levi J. Thompson, in his boyhood days, was called Joe Kilbuck; Smiley saw in the boy Levi something of the Indian chief. The laborers in the early teaching work of Washington Township had at least one woman sharing their toils. James M. Caress, in his article for the *Centennial Democrat*, says that Mrs. Prichard taught on what was then known as the Henseley farm in 1817. The house in which she taught had loop-holes for the purpose of shooting at Indians. John Smiley taught on the Dawalt farm in 1816.

Mr. Caress claims that the first school in the township was taught by John Barns, in a cabin near the residence of the late George Barnett. The qualifications of Barns as a teacher are not given. Ebenezer Patrick taught some in Salem, but he was much more noted in other situations than in the teaching work. In his own language, the A B C profession had no charms for him.

THE SALEM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Many who taught in Washington County made no effort to build up schools of note. Others labored with elevated results in view. In this line John I. Morrison took the lead. In early youth in Pennsylvania he tried his hand at teaching. In December, 1824, in Washington County, Ind., he was at the mind-training work which led so many Hoosier boys onward and upward in the pathway of subsequent usefulness and honor. The Walnut Ridge witnessed his first efforts, but his stay there was brief. The intelligent men and women of Salem were hungering and thirsting for the bread of knowledge and the fountain of intelligence in their very midst. "They wished an intellectual and moral feast for their children. A small, single-story brick house, now the residence of Rev. George W. Telle, had been erected, and to which had been given the then somewhat high sounding title of Salem Grammar School. On the first Monday of April, 1825, under the supervision of an intelligent Board of Trustees, young Morrison began his Salem teaching work. With his hands and heart strengthened by the patronage and encouraging words of such men as Parke, Bradley, McPheeters, Malott, Booth, Newby, Henderson, Lyon, Coffin and many others, he soon rendered Salem Grammar School a power in the land. Enterprising young men and women desirous of obtaining a solid education came flocking to Salem. The world does move. The grammar school was a complete success, but Salem wanted more. Washington County was not satisfied. One success demands a triple triumph. The provisions of the old constitution had enabled Washington County to accumulate a fund sufficient to erect a commodious seminary building. Steps were taken to carry out the constitutional intention. A county seminary must be put in operation. Morrison was a young man of keen forecast. He had been teaching Latin, Greek, geometry and trigonometry, but he regarded his classical and scientific attainments not quite up to the standard of a fit Superintendent of a county seminary; consequently, he surrendered the grammar school and hastened off to college that he might be in ample readiness for seminary work. His points were well taken. When the building was completed, at the call of the Trustees, he opened the school in October, 1828. Soon he made the school a power, and the fame thereof spread far and wide. Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri sent sons and daughters to be educated at Washington County Seminary. The reputation of this school won for Salem the name "Athens of the West."

THE SALEM FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The commanding success of Washington County Seminary induced Mr. Morrison to embark in another very important educational enterprise. He planned, built and put into operation the Salem Female Collegiate Institute. Under his active, skillful leadership a school of wide-spread notoriety, and not only of notoriety, but of eminent usefulness, grew up. Many of the present mothers of the land received a solid, thorough education under the immediate instruction and supervision of Mr. Morrison. To understand well the powerful educational influence and life in that line actively driven forward at one time in Salem, it is well to draw again upon Mr. Caress' article. He wrote as follows: "Morrison conducted the institute in connection with the seminary for young men and boys. One may judge of the amount of work he did, and of the interest taken, and the good accomplished, when such a one learns that there were about 100 females and as many males attending his schools all at the same time. In the County Seminary James G. May assisted Mr. Morrison 600 days."

OTHER PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS.

James G. May's teaching work in Washington County, Ind., commenced in the same month of the same year in which the work of Mr. Morrison began. In a cabin in Brown Township, on Twin Creek the former began the important work of training Hoosier boys and girls. His next work was at Cooley's Meeting-house and Armstrong's Schoolhouse. The school and patrons at both these houses were the same. This school was sustained for 448 days. Some of the pupils taught in that rural school became law-makers and Governors. From March 1, 1858, to February 3, 1872, James G. May sustained a continuous private school in the County Seminary Building. At the same time he had pupils in attendance from Iowa, Nebraska, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. The war forced away all the Southern pupils except those from Louisville and New Orleans. In the past seven years he has sustained schools at Campbellsburg, Fredericksburg and on the Walnut Ridge Jesse Hungate taught the first several terms in Vernon Township, and then in Washington Township. He was as quiet and earnest in his teaching work as he is now solid and careful in his business operations. Mr. Meriweather was the successor of Mr. Morrison in the Salem Grammar School. He was a man of reputed scholarship, but did not succeed in adding any reputation to the school placed under his care.

THE FRIENDS' SCHOOL.

For many years the Friends, about two and a half miles northeast of Salem, have been distinguished for their well-directed efforts in the cause of education. Mr. Caress in his Centennial paper says: "The first shadow of a school in the neighborhood of the Friends was taught in their meet-

ing-house, near the residence of the late Dr. Seth Hobbs." This beginning of school work in their midst occurred about 1816. In 1817 a log-schoolhouse was built near John Trueblood's residence.

In 1822 a house of hewed logs was erected near the tannery now owned by A. J. Parker. Necessarily, wherever schoolhouses are built, schools follow. Then followed the construction of a commodious brick house. This the enterprising Friends designed for a good academic school. In this house Edmund Albertson, afterward an able physician and distinguished minister in the Friends Society, did such work in the teaching line as gave no little reputation to the school. The Friends were systematic in their visitations to this school. A gentleman who visited it in the spring of 1834 paid in a newspaper article a very high compliment to teachers and parents. The government was admirable, the teaching thorough, and the encouragement and support given to the teachers was the crowning jewel.

A TYPICAL PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE.

A modern description of a pioneer schoolhouse is absolutely amusing. Here follows one: "It was a rude log hut, with puncheon floor and wooden door-hinges, and all the accoutrements of a pioneer cabin. For windows it had a log chopped out and greased paper pasted over the opening. The seats were made by splitting a sapling, and putting pegs, or what they called legs, in these. It was warmed by means of green timber in a large fire-place, almost as wide as one end of these." These writers seem unable to grasp the abiding truth that it was the teacher and not the cabin that made the good school—that it is the teacher and not the castle that makes the college. In one of these rude log huts James Cochran taught Xenophan's Greek and Cicero's Latin as thoroughly as the same was done at Cambridge or Oxford. People who think that grand teaching cannot be done without marble palaces and beautiful lawns, forget that there never will be a "royal road to geometry."

THE BLUE RIVER ACADEMY.

The Friends appreciated this vivid truth, as the roll of successive teachers in the old brick academy clearly indicates. They were Abigail Albertson, Thomas Loan, Barnabas C. Hobbs, Timothy Wilson, Benjamin Albertson, Aquilla Timberlake, Luther B. Gordon, Semira Trueblood, Emaline Trueblood, Cyrus Bond, Morris Pritchard and Abram Trueblood. These names do not occur in the order of individual service. Let the reader look over the names and inquire after these men and women. When his eye falls on the name of Barnabas C. Hobbs he will be ready to exclaim: "Place that man in the most uninviting log-cabin, and give him boys and girls, young men and women to teach, and his school will be made a first-class college." In a haw-patch he would

teach every thing, and teach it well. Other names are given as teachers in the brick. Among these are Styles and Newby. The spirit of progress among the Friends demanded a new and more commodious building. This demand resulted in bringing forth the neat, well-arranged, commodious structure, called the Blue River Academy. This building was ready for occupancy in 1861. Very soon a flourishing academic school leaped into full life. It soon became something better. It was a well-graded school. In its embrace many little folks found an intellectual home and choice. Under the new order of things principals became professors. The new school was inaugurated under the supervision of Prof. Thomas Armstrong. The roll of professors includes Prof. Pritchard, Prof. Hunt, Prof. W. P. Pinkham, Prof. S. J. Wright and Prof. Albert H. Votaw. Miss Angie Hough filled the Principalship with much ability, but by some means she was not dubbed Professor. Afterwards came in Prof. Estes. Other teachers were Dorcas Armstrong, Fred Albertson, Ed. Trueblood, Franklin Moore, Hanna Robertson, Alice Armstrong and Ruth Armstrong. Under the management of Prof. Pinkham the school gained a wide-spread reputation for usefulness. Very much might be said concerning the vast good Blue River Academy has dispensed.

THE SALEM GRADED SCHOOL.

Returning to educational operations in Salem, it should be stated that the Town Board of Trustees, through the agency of three School Trustees, erected a commodious school building for the purpose of organizing a graded school. On the 1st of February, 1872, the building was partially finished, and the Trustees invited James G. May to transfer his school from the seminary building, take charge of the contemplated school in the new building, and "put the entire machinery in good running order." Accordingly, on the 5th of February, 1872, the task was undertaken. The assistant teachers at the beginning were Miss Pauline Henderson, Miss R. E. Schwarts, Jasper S. N. Stewart and Frank J. Hobson. The grade then embraced primary, intermediate, grammar and high school departments. The curriculum of the high school department reached the junior year of Indiana University. During the first two years several pupils were prepared to enter the Freshman and Sophomore classes at Bloomington and Hanover. In the latter part of March, 1872, James M. Caress became an assistant in the high school department. In September, 1872, Miss Adda Casper succeeded Mr. Hobson, and some time afterward Miss Hattie Jones filled the place of Miss Schwarts, the latter having chosen to become the wife of A. A. Cravens. The Superintendent in his report to the Board pronounced each assistant a diligent, skilful, faithful teacher.

The Board of Trustees* has been as follows: In 1875-76, H. D. Hen-

* The following statistics of the High School were prepared by a member of the historical company from the annual catalogues issued by the Superintendent.

derson, David Duckwall and D. M. McMahan; in 1876-77, D. M. Alspaugh succeeded Duckwall; in 1877-78, James G. Clark succeeded McMahan; in 1878-79, George Paynter and William M. Clark succeeded Henderson and J. G. Clark; in 1879-80, Andrew J. McIntosh succeeded Alspaugh; in 1880-81 the Trustees of the previous year held over; in 1881-82, John L. Williams succeeded Paynter; in 1882-83, John R. Bare succeeded McIntosh; in 1883-84, Azariah Lanning succeeded Clark.

The teachers during the school year, 1875-76, were: William Russell, High School; Mrs. Bina Russell and A. P. Hinshaw, Grammar; Miss Zua C. Hoyt, Intermediate; Misses Anna Unthank, Lydia Chamberlain and Pauline Henderson, Primary. The teachers of 1876-77 were: William Russell, High School; Braddie Bradshaw, Grammar; Sarah Allgood and Bina Russell, Intermediate; Anna Unthank, Lydia Chamberlain and Pauline Henderson, Primary. The teachers of 1877-78 were: James A. Wood, Superintendent and Principal of High School; S. B. Moore and J. M. Caress, Assistants; Mary N. McCrae, Grammar; Eliza Gordon, Intermediate; Lizzie Cooper, Lydia Chamberlain and Pauline Henderson, Primary. The teachers of 1878-79 were: James A. Wood, Superintendent and Principal of High School; David H. Owens, Assistant; Lou Huston, Grammar; Mary Schwartz, Intermediate; Cora Caspar, Lydia Chamberlain and Pauline Henderson, Primary. The teachers of 1879-80 were: James A. Wood, Superintendent and Principal of High School; Frank P. Smith, Assistant; Phila Long, Grammar; Mary Schwartz, Intermediate; Lizzie Craycraft, Lydia Chamberlain and Pauline Henderson, Primary. The teachers of 1880-81 were: James A. Wood, Superintendent and Principal of High School; Frank P. Smith, Assistant; Phila Long, Grammar; Mary Schwartz, Intermediate; Lizzie Craycraft, Lydia Chamberlain and Pauline Henderson, Primary. The teachers of 1881-82 were: James A. Wood, Superintendent and Principal of High School; J. M. Philputt, Grammar; Cora Caspar, First Intermediate; Sallie O. Burton, Second Intermediate; Lizzie Craycraft, Lydia Chamberlain and Pauline Henderson, Primary. The teachers of 1882-83 were: James A. Wood, Superintendent and Principal of High School; I. M. Bridgman, Assistant; Clara Crim and R. P. Mather, Grammar; Sallie O. Burton and Cora Caspar, Intermediate; Lizzie Craycraft, Lydia Chamberlain and Pauline Henderson, Primary. The teachers of 1883-84 were: James A. Wood, Superintendent and Principal of High School; Miss Calla Harrison, Assistant; R. P. Mather, Grammar; Sallie O. Burton and Cora Caspar, Intermediate; Lizzie Craycraft, Mary R. Smead, Pauline Henderson and Nannie Taylor, Primary.

In 1875-76 the school enumeration was 514; number enrolled 408; average daily attendance, 241.6. In 1876-77 the enumeration was 512, enrollment 391, average daily attendance 235.6. In 1877-78 the enu-

meration was 553, enrollment 440, average daily attendance 282.1. In 1878-79 the enumeration was 588, enrollment 404, average daily attendance first two terms 303.4, last term 217.7. In 1880-81 the enumeration was 637, enrollment 416, average daily attendance missing. In 1881-82 the enumeration was 565, enrollment 423, average daily attendance 302.3. In 1882-83 the enumeration was 577, enrollment 407, average daily attendance 292.2. In 1883-84 the enumeration was 587, enrollment 431, average daily attendance 324.3. The High School of Salem is second to none in the State. Teachers are carefully chosen and required to do thorough work. The school has steadily grown in efficiency, magnitude and popularity. A noticeable and commendable feature is the departure from the burdensome classics to the bright and sparkling sciences of the day. This is in keeping with the educational advancement of the present, and a substantial measure of the excellent work done by the High School. Prof. Russell succeeded Prof. May as Superintendent in 1874, and was himself succeeded by James A. Wood, the present incumbent, in 1877. Miss Pauline Henderson has taught in the primary department since 1872, a marked recognition of her skill, faithfulness, patient endeavor and popularity in her profession. Under Prof. Russell there were no graduating classes; under Prof. Wood there have been seven, a total of forty-four graduates, except those of 1884. The classics were wholly dropped under Prof. Russell, but Latin is in the course under Prof. Wood. The junior and senior years include advanced algebra, geometry, Virgil, physics, chemistry, rhetoric, geology, outline of history, astronomy, mental philosophy, political economy and English literature. The school is well supplied with apparatus.

THE STUDENTS' REBELLION.

On the Old Corydon road, about three miles south of Salem, stood an old schoolhouse which, in 1838, became famous on account of a students' rebellion. The teacher was driven from his little empire, and "hard" boys occupied his throne. The Trustees of the school were overwhelmed with astonishment. In the fall of 1839 they sought a teacher of powerful muscle and indomitable will. This man of physical force was duly inaugurated. Promptly, the rebels were on hand, engaged in a brief skirmish, but soon "ingloriously fled." Ever after that, peace and harmony reigned in that school.

A short distance north of Salem, on the Brownstown road, a private enterprise in the educational range, called Bunker Hill School, was in lively operation for several years. In 1840 this school was at the zenith of its glory. Connected with this school was Bunker Hill Literary Society, in its day, a very spirited organization. Some of the young men and boys connected with that society afterwards ranked well in the ministerial, legal and medical professions.

Between the years of 1836 and 1860, another important private educational enterprise maintained a lively, useful existence, and afforded the opportunity to many boys and girls to obtain a good English education. The school bore the imposing title of Highland Seminary. Much solid teaching was done in the Seminary. The school was located on Highland Creek, in the vicinity of what bears now the euphonious title of Brushville. Some of the teachers who reigned over this literary empire were Cornelius Edick, a sprightly Irishman named Bryant, and the Sisters Harold. Highland Seminary had its vigorous Literary Society. In this brick-and-mortar school-age, very few will render proper credit for the full amount of intelligence diffused by such private educational enterprises.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Connected with Washington County Seminary and Salem Female Institute, were four very important literary societies—two male and two female. The oldest and most noted of these societies was the Zelopaideusean. It was organized January 16, 1829, and was in active operation till some time in 1847. Some of its active members were John I. Morrison, Samuel Reid, Elijah Newland, Thomas V. Thornton, Thompson Thornton, Thomas Marks, James G. May, George May, Jr., Minard Sturgus, Zebulon B. Sturgus, John Sturgus, Harvey D. Henderson, Thomas D. Weir, John P. Scott, William Lee, James A. Cravens, John L. Menaugh, A. M. Crooks, George B. Bradley, James A. Watson, and many others who in after years gained worthy reputation in various ways. A peculiarity about this society was that every issue which in any way effects society might be freely debated. The most exciting questions were, in a gentlemanly way, warmly contested. The Philomathean Society gained considerable notoriety, and survived many years. It was mainly composed of very young men and boys. Senator Booth, of California, was its star orator. The female societies, though full of vivacity, were of much shorter duration.

MONROE TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

Many of the very early settlers of Monroe Township were the devoted friends of education. As soon as the children were safe from the scalping knife of the lurking savage, a home of instruction was found for them in the rude, now much sneered at, pioneer, puncheon-floor, log-cabin. The now venerable Joseph Denny was brought by his father to Monroe Township in 1809 or 1810. Not long after the arrival, the settlers were compelled to guard against Indian incursions by gathering into a hastily constructed fort. This rude edifice of safety stood about one hundred yards south of what is now Plattsburg. As soon as Indian depredations were at an end, the pioneer school cabin was erected. Mr. Denny, in speaking of his old school days, brightened up. The rough, old cabin was no hindrance to his progress in the good things the old schoolmasters

taught. He reports that the first school was taught on the farm on which Norvall Peugh now resides. His roll of teachers includes John Sutton, Jesse Rowland, James Blythe, William McAfee, Benjamin Hamilton and a Mr. Dake, whose first name he could not call to mind. Mr. Dake taught the first "silent" school that Mr. Denny ever witnessed. These ancient teachers wrought earnestly and sought to advance the children. In discipline James Blythe was very severe. A great-grandson of John Sutton has been teaching on the Walnut Ridge for several years.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

Portions of Jefferson Township, from the earliest settlement, have been noted for thoroughness in what are now called the common school branches. Of the many coming from the Walnut Ridge, who came to Salem to pursue higher studies, every one came well prepared in the lower branches, and of the pupils so coming there never was a single failure. In early days, on the Ridge, there was a large Covenanter settlement. To educate their children well was a matter of conscience with them. Their systematic catechetical exercises established in each household a species of home-school. Such people will have schools, whether or not, the State may pay the bill. As already stated, John I. Morrison began his illustrious, Indiana teaching work in this Covenanter neighborhood. What amount of teaching the Rev. Robert Lusk, the Covenanter minister of early days, did, cannot be stated with any degree of certainty, but he was such a positive friend of education that he would either teach himself, or have the work done by some one else. Among the long ago teachers of Jefferson Township were Robert Loudon, Robert Tippen, Isaiah Tippen and Harvey Thomas. Mr. Loudon was an Irish Covenanter and made teaching the main business of his life. It is said that his penmanship was really beautiful. Of early schools in other parts of the township nothing can be safely stated.

BROWN TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

In Brown Township efforts to sustain schools were made in a very early day. Many of the first settlers were from New York and New England. Most of these people had enjoyed the advantages of a good common school education. Hence, they demanded schools whenever and wherever they could find a cabin in which to place their children and crowd in a teacher. In that "elder" day Yorkers and New Englanders were all "dubbed" Yankees, and settlers from other points, Tuckahoes. The Yankees would have schools, and their first was in the "Hop" settlement. Somebody thinks that Parson Jenkins was the teacher. The matter is somewhat in doubt. Another early school was taught by Robert L. Fleming near what is now called Cavetown. He is reported teaching a number of terms. He was a young man of fine personal appear-

ance. In this township of later years, Campbellsburg is the noted center of educational operations. Education received appropriate attention in the early history of the town. In 1855 a joint stock company was organized, which resulted in the erection of a hall 20x40 feet. The hall was designed for holding school, church, political meetings, debating societies, etc. The first teacher employed was Miss Mary Overman. In 1860 a frame building, 20x30 feet, was built at the expense of the township, and R. C. Woods was the first teacher engaged. In 1869 this house was burned. In 1872 the Township Trustee built the present house at a cost of \$1,500. The building is fitted for three departments. Heretofore Campbellsburg has been a point of considerable note in educational matters. At one time Prof. William H. Crutsinger aroused great interest and built up a large school. He had quite a number of boarding pupils. From October 1, 1877, to June 1, 1879, James G. May sustained a classical school, in which a number of young men were prepared for college, and for teaching. At present Frank Martin is Principal, Frank Driskell holds the Intermediate Department, and Minnie Robinson is in charge of the Primary.

MADISON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

In Madison Township, long ago, Livonia was noted for its educational facilities. These old facilities made the people of Livonia very intelligent. Livonia's classical school of fifty years ago made the people of to-day emphatically a reading people. In 1818 Rev. William W. Martin became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Livonia. On his settlement there the educational conditions of the community were not up to his standard. Consequently he promptly undertook the work of establishing a good classical school. Speedily his laudable efforts were crowned with success. A commodious house of hewn logs was erected. Many young men and women from this and other counties entered his school. The pupils, not satisfied with the less imposing name academy, following the example of the pupils of a lang-syne Pennsylvania school, called Mr. Martin's school, "The Log College." In the days of yore, such was the educational condition in Madison Township.

VERNON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

In Vernon Township schools were maintained as early as 1824. At the source of Twin Creek, the Friends had erected a meeting-house and named it Mount Pleasant. In this house both winter and summer terms of school were taught. The summer terms were generally taught by females. The male teachers were Jacob Mendenhall, Jesse Stanley and John Nixon. Anna Coffin was one of the female teachers. Mount Pleasant had its literary society. For a time this society was full of life. Often the boys sought to be eloquent. They talked in thrilling speech,

of Demosthenes and Cicero, Pitt and Emmet, Rittenhouse and Otis. The active members of the society were Levi Knight, George Knight, Samuel Coffin, Edom Cox, John Bush, John Nixon, James G. May, Jesse Stanley, James Maudlin and Nathan Maudlin. The work of the society began in 1825. In the Hungate settlement, east of Livonia, schools were supported at quite an early day. Jonathan Prosser, to whose schoolmaster-life attention has already been directed, wrought in teaching efforts when men now old were little boys. Jesse Martin did teaching work long to be remembered, and the veteran minister, William McCoy, filled the office of Hoosier schoolmaster. There, too, Jesse Hungate, at the early age of sixteen, played the part of a grave pedagogue.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

In very early years, Howard Township was crowned with log-cabin, puncheon-floor schoolhouses. There were the Rhinehart-Ratts Schoolhouse, the Beck-hill Schoolhouse, the Voyles Schoolhouse, and many other houses where Webster's blessed old spelling book and the limber birch had an abiding place. Some of the teachers were: Dempsey Wright, David Beck, James Watts, Joseph Marshall, Richard Davis, Asa Davidson, Luther Pitman, Simon P. Gresham, Ellis Bunch, William Hatfield, George Etzler, Philip Sutherland and others. It is good to hear venerable men and women who in childhood enjoyed the instruction of these pioneer schoolmasters, speak of them as noble men in their teaching trade. One said of Richard Davis, he was a good man and an excellent teacher. Another, who is now gliding down the western slope of life, remarked of Dempsey Wright that his pupils all loved him, he was so kind to them and strove so earnestly to advance them in useful knowledge. According to the traditions of the old men and women now living, Howard Township may justly boast of early educational zeal.

POSEY TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

Posey bears the name of a noted Territorial Governor, and accordingly the pioneers of the township should rank in early devotion to educational interests. It has been claimed that the first school taught in Washington County was held in a deserted cabin not a great distance from Fredericksburg. The Posey Township roll of teachers is long, and, as already stated, teaching work had an early date. Among the people the old "peregrines" of the schoolmaster trade often sought employment. Of this class a few made their "mark." The symbols of an elegant penman will remain for a century to come. Now and then, a neat pen drawing hidden away between the leaves of an old family Bible may be found. Enrolled among the instructors of Posey Township are: George Trabue, Simon P. Gresham, Thomas Andrews, Maggie Sweney, Rebecca Bringle, Nim Hudson, Levi Pennington, Joseph Cromer, James

W. Adams, John B. Cromer, B. F. Overton and wife, Benjamin Cravens, William Cheever, J. Crawford Weir, Sac Lafollett, J. B. Cheever, Miss Funk, Henry Gregory, Sanford Schlagley, James G. May, Mr. Sieg, John A. Beck, Robert Davis, Mr. Buchanan, E. B. Caress, A. A. Cravens, Samuel H. Mitchell and Robert B. Mitchell. The foregoing list, by no means, completes the roll. It is said that George Trabue taught the first in the vicinity of Hardinsburg, about a mile south of town in a double log house, one end of which was used for a church by the Methodist people. A writer of early history says: "Shortly after there was another school taught in an old log cabin, which now stands on the farm of William Mitchell." The first school in Hardinsburg was taught in 1840. by William Cheever, in an old log house. The following year, J. B. Cheever opened a school in the house in which the Hoffmans now live. In subsequent years schools were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the Cravens Schoolhouse. In 1850 or in 1851 the people, at their own expense, erected their present school building. In this house active efforts, on the part of several teachers, have been made to do successful teaching work. For the time, these efforts were very promising. Excellent results attended the labors of E. B. Caress, Samuel H. Mitchell, Robert Mitchell and others. Closing examinations proved that much good teaching had preceded. At Fredericksburg quite a number of important terms have occurred. Many pupils have made commendable advancement in what are appropriately termed high school branches. During the winters of 1880 and 1881 a series of literary and scientific lectures was delivered by different professional men. The signs then were that Fredericksburg would sustain a permanent school of a high order. Such are the people of that community that a persevering teacher of the right stamp could build up and sustain a model high school.

PIERCE TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The roll of ancient teachers for Pierce Township is not lengthy. The names are: Edward Langdon, William Sill, Solomon Shreeve, Thomas Dias and Peachy McWilliams. Some of these names appear in more than one township. All in their day were pronounced good, industrious workmen. The pupils of Dias, Langdon and Sill call them excellent workmen. In no part of Pierce has any effort been made to establish an academy or high school. Still, as students of other schools Pierce has given the world some good scholars and enterprising men.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

In order, Jackson, the name that three score and ten years ago "sounded loud and harsh as thunder," comes next. In this township the number of names employed in the ancient teaching work is not imposing. John Martin, Sr., stands first. Then come his sons, Stephen and

Enoch Martin, also James Bishop, Martin Crim, William P. Dickson, Dandridge Overton, B. F. Overton, Jesse Crim, R. W. May. In late years Albert Denny did considerable teaching in Martinsburg. Long ago, Dandridge Overton is credited with having taught many terms of school. The extent of his scholarship is not reported. John Martin, Sr., was a remarkably solid man. Whatever he undertook in the way of instruction, he strove to do well. Jesse Crim is reported to have taught much, and it is further said of him that he sought to prove himself a workman worthy of wages. In Jackson Township little effort has ever been made to establish an academic school.

POLK TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

In Polk Township the first teacher remembered was a Mr. Cooper. How well or how long he taught no trustworthy report can be obtained. He came, he taught, and he went. The next name in order is John Elliott. As a teacher he did not write his name on the scroll of fame, but he made so much impression on one mind as to induce the possessor of that mind to pronounce him a good teacher and a good man. Larkin Packwood's name is enrolled in silence. He taught, not as Socrates, Plato or Pythagoras. In memory he won neither the staff, the cup nor the "*ipse dixit*." Dempsey Trowbridge stood up as one of the good men in society. He was always willing to try. He wished his pupils to try. How well Daniel Sullivan did in the schoolmaster line is not reported. It is simply told that he taught. Edward Langdon appeared in another township. The informant pronounced him a capital teacher.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

Among the early settlers of Franklin Township there was a strong religious element that demanded a careful catechetical child-training. This element must have schools. Consequently, the schoolmasters were in demand. Any shelter for the children would answer for schoolhouse accommodation. The thing wanted was solid, practical teaching. The following list includes the names of the early teachers: Elijah Swaim, John Coffey, Alvan Poor, Sr., John Scott, Thomas G. Dias, Monroe Applegate, Dempsey Trowbridge, Alvan Poor, Jr., Moffat Wilson, Mr. Woods, Mr. McCarty, Ambrose Fitzpatrick. Conversations with the old men and women who were pupils of these early teachers show how much influence the energetic teacher exercises over the coming life of his pupils. Two names in the list belong to men of intemperate habits. One of these men was a well-educated Irishman—a man of signal ability—one whose excellent scholarship would place him in the first rank in any community, but his slavish devotion to the intoxicating bowl rendered his efforts at teaching in Franklin Township almost utterly useless. An old lady seems unable to speak highly enough of the teaching work of

Moffatt. She says that "his pupils all loved him, and that he was so kind and attentive to the little ones." The pupils of Alvan Poor, senior and junior, bestow them excellent names. The same is true of several other names. Surely, "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Intermingling with the old men and women of this day tells how valuable the teaching of fifty years since was. Many of the children taught then are intelligent, reading old men and women now. Perhaps no effort was ever made in Franklin Township to establish an academy or high school, but in that far back day almost every family in the township was the recipient of a weekly newspaper. The neighborhood school created the taste for reading. Some of the early teachers were men of quite limited education; others were superior classical scholars.

GIBSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

Gibson Township, for almost half a century, has borne the imposing cognomen "State of Gibson." How the name was earned is somewhat amusing. During the memorable canvass of 1840, two young Salem lawyers had a joint debate at what is now Kossuth. A noted local politician of Gibson, during the debate, undertook to hold up the hands of his man. A reporter of one of the Salem papers, calling himself Capt. Josiah Spanks, in his report named the debate a great battle, pronouncing one of the young lawyers a Seventy-five Pounder, and the Gibson Township politician, Chief Gunner from the State of Gibson. Ever since the publication of the despatch of Capt. Josiah Spanks, that township has been called the "State of Gibson." In educational matters, "The State of Gibson" is not behind other townships. In the past twenty-six years Gibson has been noted for the number of bright, intelligent young men who have sought and obtained a good education. A careful inquiry after the early teachers of Gibson Township reveals the following names: Thomas Lester, Leonard Harbold, Cornelius Mitchell, Henry McDaniel, Thomas G. Dias, James W. Scifers, Chester P. Davis, Joseph Still and Jefferson Stout. Perhaps a still more diligent search might add other names. Again appears the name of Thomas G. Dias. It is not necessary to repeat the names of the townships in which he taught. Wherever he wrought he was pronounced a good workman. A goodly number of the names were called good teachers. As a strong evidence of good, early teaching work in Gibson it is only necessary to refer again to the large number of young who have sought higher attainments in the educational life. The old teachers urged them onward and upward. When the names of Thomas Lester and Cornelius Mitchell are mentioned in the presence of older residents of Gibson, the assertion is certain to follow: "They were good teachers." More than once, in later days, laudable efforts have been made to sustain a good high school at Little York. Rev. S. P. Chambers, who afterwards held a

position in one of the New Albany high schools, made an earnest struggle in that direction. Others made the trial. If these attempts did fail, still the trial had a salutary influence on the people of Gibson. A desire for higher culture has been inspired, and many persons go elsewhere to obtain what can not be had at home. In later years a commendable spirit, has more than once shown itself among the common school teachers of Gibson. Several times have they banded themselves together under the resolution to make the schools of that township equal, if not superior, to the schools of any other township in the county.

PRESENT PRIVATE SCHOOL ENTERPRISES.

At present in Washington County there are few private educational enterprises. Eikosi Academy, at Salem, is the only one of note. Prof. W. W. May, A. M., commenced operations in January, 1878. The design involves a purpose of high order in academic education, Latin and Greek reaching through the sophomore year in the State University, French, algebra, geometry, surveying, rhetoric, United States history, grammar, geography, physiology, general history and English literature. Nineteen have graduated in the regular course. The school is in a prosperous condition. Beside the preparation of students for college, great care is taken to prepare young men and women for thorough teaching work in the common schools. Connected with the academy is a very lively old-fashioned debating club.





PART VI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, a descendant of one of the old pioneer families of this county, of which he is a native, was born March 17, 1839. His father, Calkey Albertson, was born in the Old North State April 21, 1809, and there married Martha Cosand, who was a native of the same State as her husband, her birth occurring April 4, 1810. They came to Washington County when it was yet new, passed through many of the inconveniences and hardships of backwoods life, and Mr. Albertson died in Howard County, this State, a man of many friends and few enemies. Mrs. Albertson is yet living, and resides with her son in this county. Benjamin Albertson has passed his entire life as a resident of his native county. February 28, 1872, he led to the matrimonial altar Miss Louisa Tucker, daughter of James and Sarah (Huston) Tucker, and by her is the father of five children, who are named Zella, Rebecca, Edmund, Oliver P. and Joseph W. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Albertson is a member of the Society of Friends, is a Republican in politics, and the owner of a nice farm of 135 acres.

JOSEPH M. ALLEN (deceased), father of Heber Allen, editor of the *Salem Press*, was a native of Salem, and was born October 4, 1831, being the oldest of a family of nine children born to Thomas W. and Annie (Brinkley) Allen, who were natives of Maryland and Kentucky. Our subject remained at home until he had attained the age of sixteen years. He then went to live with B. F. Huston, who was a carpenter and joiner, for the purpose of learning that trade. About the year 1849 he engaged in mercantile life, starting the first store handling groceries exclusively, in Salem, continuing in that business until the year 1856; he then entered into the firm of Campbell, Allen & Co., in the cotton and woolen mills here, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion they devoted their entire attention to the manufacture of woolen goods, which he continued up to the time of his death. December 22, 1852, his marriage with Sarah J. Huston took place, to which union four children were born, of which these three are now living: Thomas F., who married Lucy N. Daly, and who is at present living in Salem, this State; Charles A., whose wife was Lizzie Naugle, who is a resident of Salem; Heber H., editor of the *Salem Press*, whose wife is Julia McRee. The subject of this sketch, Joseph Allen, had attained a very good education for his day, in early life.

He was a very energetic business man. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity at Salem, belonging to both the Blue Lodge and Chapter. He also belonged to the Presbyterian Church, being chorister in that church. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and took quite an active part in the advocacy of that party's principles. May 25, 1865, he died. Date of birth of children: T. Frank, June 13, 1854; Charles A., November 28, 1856; Heber H., July 8, 1861. Mrs. Allen, widow of subject, is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. At the date of his death he was part owner of the woolen mill now owned by Mr. Sinclair. He was highly respected by the community, being a man of high integrity.

ROBERT W. ALLEN, grocer, was born in Salem, Ind., December 29, 1845, and is the youngest in a family of nine children born to Thomas W. and Annie (Brinkley) Allen, the former born in Maryland in 1804 and the latter in Kentucky. Both the Allens and Brinkleys were among the pioneers of this county. Thomas W. Allen came to Salem in 1822, and worked at cotton spinning for a time. He then took charge of the cotton spinning factories here, and continued in charge until 1856. He then engaged in farming until his death, in May, 1866. His widow died in 1877. Robert W. Allen remained with his parents until sixteen years old, and when but little past that age he enlisted, in 1862, in Company E, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In 1863 his father took him from the army against his will, but he could not resist aiding his country when it was in danger, and accordingly he re-enlisted, being assigned to Company A, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment. He continued in the service until the close of the war. He then returned to his native county, and soon afterward established his present business. Mr. Allen is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic, K. of P. and G. A. R. fraternities, and the Presbyterian Church. In 1870 he married Miss Cementine Trotter, who died December 15, 1881, leaving three children: Ralph W., Claude and Fred. For his present wife Mr. Allen married Sarah E., daughter of Robert R. and Elizabeth (Fulmer) Shanks, August 14, 1884.

DAVID M. ALSPAUGH, of the legal firm of Alspaugh & Lawler, was born September 11, 1842, in Crawford County, Ind., and is one of three living children in a family of eight born to Solomon and Emaline (Curry) Alspaugh. Both parents were natives of Orange County, Ind., and of German-Irish descent. David M. was raised a farmer's boy, and by hard study passed a creditable examination, and was licensed to teach when seventeen years old. After teaching one term he responded to his country's call, and August 5, 1861, enlisted a private in Company E, First Indiana Cavalry, Twenty-eighth Regiment. For three years he was in active service and besides numerous skirmishes was in the battles of Fredricktown, Round Hill, Helena, Little Rock and Pine Bluff, at the latter place receiving a severe gun-shot wound in the left knee. September 12, 1864, he was discharged, and having helped recruit Company F, for the One Hundred and Forty-fourth, in January 1865, he was commissioned First Lieutenant by Gov. Morton, and as such served in the Shenandoah Valley until he was honorably discharged with his company at the close of the war. On returning he attended the seminary at Paoli eighteen months, then for one year read law with Simpson & Mavity. Graduating from the law department of the State University, he located at Salem early in 1868, where he is recognized as one of the county's best attorneys. He is a stalwart Republican, a Mason, and in 1884 was

a delegate to the Chicago Convention that nominated Blaine and Logan. Miss Joanna Brown became his wife July 22, 1869, and these children were born to them: Homer C., Robert R., Ora, Emma (deceased), an infant that died unnamed, Florence, David Paul and Thomas.

DAVID ALVIS (deceased), a pioneer of Washington County, was born in about the year 1788 in the Old Dominion, which was also the native State of his parents, Jesse and Mary (Mallory) Alvis. Jesse Alvis was an old Revolutionary war soldier, and in about 1806 moved to Shelby County, Kentucky, where David Alvis, in 1812, married Ellen McKinley, and from whence he emigrated with his family, in February, 1816, to what is now Washington County, Ind., settling near Pekin on the South Fork of Blue River. In after years David returned to Kentucky and brought with him on his return his aged parents, who ever afterwards made Indiana their home. The Alvis family saw much of the hardships and inconveniences of pioneer life, and in some way have been identified with the prosperity of the county from its organization to the present. Mrs. Ellen Alvis died in 1863, followed by her husband in 1868, both members of long standing in the regular Baptist Church, and both passing away on the old farm they first entered from the Government in 1816. Perhaps the most widely known of their children is W. M. Alvis, who was born in Pierce Township, September 6, 1823, and has always made Washington County his home. Much of his life has been passed in teaching school, and for eight years he has served as Treasurer of the county, being elected to that office four different times. Miss C. D. Lapping became his wife in 1850, and J. Albert and J. D. were their children, the latter being the only survivor. The mother dying in 1856, Mr. Alvis married Miss A. M. Motsinger in 1858, and two children, A. C. and Charlie M., have been born to them.

DR. J. R. BARE was born February 16, 1821, in Clark County, Ind., and is the fourth child born to Jacob and Mary (Ray) Bare, who were natives of Augusta County, Va., where they were also married, and from whence they moved to the birthplace of our subject in 1819. Jacob Bare was a Captain in the war of 1812, a farmer by occupation, and both he and wife died in the Hoosier State, members of the Presbyterian Church. In youth Dr. Bare secured a good common school education and also a knowledge of Latin by attending a private school. When twenty years old he began reading medicine at New Philadelphia, this county, with Dr. Todd, and in 1844 began practicing. He graduated from the Louisville Medical University in about 1852, and for ten years after that successfully practiced at New Philadelphia. In 1862 he went out as Assistant Surgeon of the Sixty-sixth Indiana Regiment, and in 1863 was promoted Surgeon, a position he filled until 1865, when he resigned. Returning to New Philadelphia he resumed his profession, but in 1869 came to Salem, where he has since been actively engaged in prosecuting his profession. He was one of the organizers of the County Medical Society, belongs to the State Medical Society, the Presbyterian Church and the G. A. R. In 1844, Mary, daughter of James and Margaret (Mundon) Overman became his wife, and seven children have been born to them, only one, Mrs. Margaret McClelen, yet living. The mother was born in this county in 1819, and died in 1864. Anna M. Shields, who was born in 1846, a daughter of H. B. and J. K. Shields, became his wife in 1866, and two of their three children are yet living, and are named Nellie W. and Charles H.

BEEZON BAYNES, a native of Yorkshire, England, was born April 21, 1818, a son of James and Elizabeth (Prestman) Baynes, who emigrated from England to the United States in 1822, and settled near Philadelphia. He resided with his parents until manhood, and in 1840 wedded Miss L. Humphreys, who was born in Delaware County, Penn., June 2, 1816, daughter of W. and L. (Hill) Humphreys, who were of Welsh descent, the former having served as Quartermaster in the war of 1812. In 1855, Beezon Baynes and family removed to Washington County, Ind., and settled on the farm where Mr. Baynes yet resides, and where by patience and industry he has secured a valuable farm containing 500 acres of well improved land. He is one of the progressive and enterprising men of the county; is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Society of Friends. They are parents of ten children, as follows: James, William H., Mary (Mrs. Elwood Trueblood), Elizabeth P. (Mrs. J. Trueblood), John, Martha B., Thomas P., Lewis J., L. H. and Isaac P.

JONAS B. BERKEY, one of the old and successful merchants of Salem, is a native of Summerset County, Penn., his birth occurring January 20, 1808. He is one in a family of thirteen children born to Christian and Fanny (Brensier) Berkey, who were of German descent and natives of the Keystone State, from whence they emigrated to Clark County, Indiana Territory, in May, 1808. They removed to Washington County the fall of 1813, and entered land three miles south of Salem, where they resided until 1820, when they moved to Jackson County, where Christian Berkey died in 1840, and his widow in 1841. Jonas B. Berkey was raised on a farm where he remained until twenty-two years old, securing but a limited education. In 1831 he embarked in merchandising at Vallonia, where he continued until 1845, when he came to Salem, and has since been identified as one of the leading merchants of the place, as well as one of its most honorable and respected citizens. April 19, 1828, Evaline Henderlider became his wife, and to their union ten children have been born, only the following being yet alive: Susan (Mrs. W. M. Clark), Fredrick N., Elizabeth (Mrs. Dr. George L. Lee), Delilah (Mrs. John Cochran) and Jonas W. In politics Mr. Berkey is a Democrat, and for many years he and wife have been prominent members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM BREWER is a son of John and Elizabeth Brewer, who were born in Pennsylvania in 1789, and North Carolina in about 1790, respectively. Benjamin Brewer, father of John, was an old Revolutionary war soldier, and in 1807 moved to Kentucky, and from there, in 1809 or 1810, to what is now Washington County, Ind., entering the land upon which Salem is now situated. John Brewer was a soldier of the war of 1812; a farmer by occupation, and a highly esteemed citizen of this county, where he died May 29, 1863. William Brewer was born December 25, 1815, in Washington County, Ind., and, like his father and grandfather before him, has followed farming through life. He is among the best known men of the county—is a Republican; the owner of 358 acres of good land; and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1839 his marriage with Fanny Mobley, daughter of Walter G. and Elizabeth (Burton) Mobley, was solemnized, and to their union this family has been born: Francis O., who served his country faithfully in the late war as a volunteer in the Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died in the hospital December 13, 1862;

Annie E., who died at the age of twenty-three, and William A., who died June 15, 1884. The latter married Miss Lydia E. Glover, of Orange County, and by her was the father of two children: Nannie M. and Jessie, who reside with Mr. Brewer.

JAMES BREWER, a native of the county in which he yet resides, was born October 28, 1822, a son of John and Elizabeth Brewer. He was raised a farmer, and farming in his native county has been his occupation through life. March 5, 1846, he married Elizabeth C. Wright, who was born in Washington County, Ind., January 14, 1828, daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Bower) Wright. To this union the following family of children have been born: John M., born March 1, 1847; William F., September 29, 1848; George W., June 15, 1851, died September 18, 1852; James E., September 18, 1853; Amanda E., April 12, 1856; Annie E., August 29, 1858; Martha F., September 9, 1860, died May 17, 1875, and Minnie M., December 25, 1869. Mr. Brewer began life for himself poor, and realizing that he was the architect of his own future has worked hard and economized, so that at one time he owned a tract of land containing 800 acres. At present he has an excellent farm of 240 acres. In politics he is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

CHARLES BROOKS and his parents, John and Elizabeth (Humphreys) Brooks, were natives of Pennsylvania, his birth occurring December 2, 1806. Owing to the death of his father in 1808, his opportunities for educational advancement were very meager, and when old enough he assisted his mother until he attained his majority. His experience in that time told him that his chief hope for success in life was honesty and industry, and with this axiom to go by, he began as a hired hand at \$84 per year, which he continued seven years. With the proceeds derived from his labors he purchased land in Berks County of his native State, where he resided until 1844, when he moved to Washington County, Ind., where he has since resided, and where he owns valuable property. October 10, 1835, Elizabeth Simpson, born June 3, 1807, became his wife, and by her he is the father of five children: John, James, Mrs. E. H. Trueblood, Mary T. and Isaac. The two first named served their country faithfully three years in the late war. The mother died August 22, 1879. Mr. Brooks is a member of the society of Friends, and has lived a strictly temperate life, having never taken a chew of tobacco or drank a glass of liquor, and never experienced a sick day until after his sixtieth year.

WILLIAM BUNDY, son of A. and P. (Albertson) Bundy, and grandson of Abraham Bundy, who married a Miss Small, was born November 12, 1824, in Washington County, Ind., whither his parents moved the same year Indiana was admitted into the sisterhood of States, and where his parents and grandparents afterwards died. He was reared from birth to manhood in his native county, attended the pioneer schools of his day, assisted his father in grubbing, clearing, planting and sowing, and has never known any other home but here. He has followed the cooper's trade, operated a saw-mill, threshing-machine, and is now engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning 287 acres of nicely improved land. April 16, 1846, he married Sarah J. Cauble, who was born August 20, 1826, a daughter of Adam and Mary (Hubbard) Cauble, and fourteen children have been born to them, as follows: Francis E., born August 12, 1847; John Q., November 5, 1848; Eliza J., January 9, 1850; Thomas J., January 15, 1852, died in infancy; Mary E., April 1, 1853; Walter M.,

December 6, 1854; Addison M., September 26, 1856; Phebe A., April 17, 1858; Abraham L., July 6, 1860, died in 1881; William G., February 17, 1862; Fulton A., June 20, 1864; Andrew O., June 17, 1866; Nora E. and Everett W., twins, October 24, 1868.

JOHN H. CALLAWAY, retired farmer, is a son of Micajah Callaway, whose name is familiar to school children as a celebrated Indian fighter and frontiersman, who was a close companion of Daniel Boone in Kentucky, and appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. John H. was born in Bourbon County, Ky., February 22, 1806, his mother's maiden name being Frankie Hawkins. When about four years old he came with his father to what is now Washington County, Ind., which he has always considered his home. He was reared in the backwoods to hard work and industry, and such has been his life's occupation, gaining thereby the old Callaway homestead and other lands, amounting in all to over 500 acres. For the past few years he has retired from active work, and resides with two nephews who manage his large farm. Mr. Callaway is one of the well known men of the county, is enterprising, thorough going and a Democrat.

NOBLE CALLAWAY, son of Micajah and Frankie (Hawkins) Callaway, appropriate remarks of whom are made elsewhere herein, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., March 15, 1809, and when one year old came with his parents to this county, which has since been his home. Like the majority of pioneer boys, he had to work hard, early and late, and received such advantages as only that primitive time afforded. Accepting farming as his vocation through life, he has steadily followed it, and by his untiring exertions has secured a good home and a farm of 263 acres. In this he has been loyally aided by his wife, who was formerly Miss Martha K., daughter of Benjamin and Jemima (Starr) Nicholson. Mr. and Mrs. Callaway are among Washington County's best people, and are the parents of this family: James, Joseph, Jemima (deceased), Thornton, Frankie, Lewis, H. G., Alice (deceased) and Patrick. Mrs. Callaway was born March 30, 1818.

CAUBLE FAMILY. Among those old pioneers who braved the perils and privations of frontier life in Washington County, and who felled the forests and laid the foundation for the inestimable blessings which the present generation now enjoy, was Adam Cauble. This old pioneer came from the far East to Washington Township, Washington Co., Ind., when it was yet in its infancy. He was born in North Carolina, March 14, 1798; married Mary (sometimes called "Polly") Hubbard, who was born in the Old Dominion December 1, 1803, and both he and his wife lived to advanced ages and were looked upon as among the best citizens Washington County ever knew. Fifteen children were born to their union, and are as follows: George W., born June 28, 1823; James M., April 29, 1825; Sarah J., August 20, 1826; Alexander, December 5, 1827; Adam W., January 17, 1829; John, October 3, 1831; Charles, October 8, 1832; Eliza, November 17, 1833; Andrew J., January 7, 1835; Barbara, March 14, 1837; Peter, November 6, 1838; Herman M., August 26, 1839; William R., December 30, 1841, died October 4, 1842; Benjamin, May 28, 1843, and Mary C., January 11, 1848, and died in about 1878. Of the above Andrew J., Alexander, Peter and Herman M. took an active part in the suppression of the Rebellion, the former suffering five months in Libby Prison. George W. Cauble was married May 22, 1851, to Maria, daughter of George and Jane Bar-

nett, who was born in Washington County, Ind., February 6, 1832. One son, George W., born June 20, 1857, is the result of their union. George W., Sr., is a Democrat, and he and wife belong to the Christian Church. Alexander Cauble was raised a farmer, was moderately educated, and for a number of years worked at carpentering. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, served through numerous hard campaigns and hotly contested engagements, and was honorably discharged, June 18, 1865. Since the war he has farmed, and is now the owner of 118 acres of good land. In politics he is a Republican. January 5, 1854, he married Susanna T. Morris, who was born in this county, September 20, 1832, a daughter of Thomas Morris. These children have been born to them: Addison G., born October 2, 1854; Martha E., July 14, 1857; Margaret E., February 23, 1860; Mary E., May 7, 1862; Annie B., April 21, 1866; Alexander G., January 24, 1869, and Emery E., December 1, 1872. Adam W. Cauble was raised on the old home farm, and farming has always been his occupation. With him industry has brought its legitimate fruit, success, and he owns 285 acres of land. In 1855 he married Sarah E. King, who was born in Washington County, Ind., March 6, 1837, and by her is the father of this family: Elwood G., born December 15, 1856; Walter J., October 15, 1858; Harvey W., January 27, 1862; Harriet A., May 4, 1864; Addis E., September 23, 1866; Benton M., July 3, 1869; Helen S., July 25, 1872; Claudius W., February 2, 1875; Ellis D., August 8, 1877; Jesse and Jason twins, May 30, 1880. Charles Cauble is a member of the Christian Church, a farmer by occupation, and a self made man. He began life's battle a poor boy, and by hard work has secured a valuable farm of 150 acres. Miss Nancy Gee, who was born in this county, October 10, 1837, a daughter of Isaiah and Mary A. (Collier) Gee, became his wife January 28, 1858, and nine children have been born to them, named: Sophia E., born June 18, 1859; Dora E., July 18, 1861; Malora J., December 3, 1862; Emma E., August 12, 1864; George F., July 17, 1866, died August 6, 1878; Maria A., July 10, 1868; Cora A., October 9, 1870; Mary I., October 23, 1872, and L. E., October 12, 1880. Besides being descended from one of the oldest families of the county, the present generation of Caubles have retained the reputation for honesty and intelligence justly earned by their forefathers.

WILLIAM M. CLARKE, a native of Salem, was born January 6, 1825, being one of eight children born to Col. John E. and Catharine (Hardman) Clarke, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, the former, a native of Richmond, Va., and of Welsh descent, his grandfather having been a native of Wales. Both came with their respective parents to Kentucky, when quite young. There they were married, and two children were born. In 1813 Mr. Clarke came to Salem and entered land, and the following spring brought his family and built a double log-house on the creek opposite to where the old jail stands. During that year he opened a brick-yard near where the depot now is, on the opposite side of the creek. He was a brick-mason, and built the first brick chimney in the county. He built the old court house and the present one, and nearly all the older brick buildings of the town. He owned a farm near Salem, on which he lived a short time. He was a member of the Reformer's, or, as now called, the Christian Church. He died, March 1, 1853, having been identified with the interests of Salem from its organization. His wife died of

cholera, in 1849. William M. Clarke received his education under John I. Morrison. At the age of twenty he entered the store of J. B. Berkey, with whom he was associated for twenty-one years. In 1858 he was taken into partnership, the title of the firm being Berkey, Clarke & Co. In 1866 the partnership was dissolved, since which Mr. Clarke has occupied himself in managing his farm. He was married, October 29, 1850, to Susan, a daughter of J. B. Berkey. They have had six children: John B. and Jonas E. now engaged in the grocery business of Salem; Frederick M. and C. Sherman, clerks at the Alexander Hotel, Louisville, Ky.; Nellie E., now Mrs. Alonzo Ferguson, of Jeffersonville, Ind., and William F., who died in infancy. Mr. Clarke is a member of the I. O. O. F., is a Republican, and one of the prominent men of the town.

HON. A. B. COLLINS, attorney, was born in New Albany, Ind., September 10, 1835. His father, James Collins, was born in Virginia in the year 1802, and went to Kentucky when a small child, residing in Madison County until twelve years old, when he settled at Louisville with his father's family, where he was educated. When twenty-four years old he studied law under the supervision of Judge Scott, in Charleston, Ind., and in 1830 was admitted to the bar. He married Angelina M. Loraine the same year, (three of their seven children are yet living) and located for the practice of his profession at Paoli, which was his home several years. He finally moved to New Albany, where he ranked as one of the ablest attorneys for more than thirty years. In 1844 he was an elector on the Whig ticket and was twice elected to the Indiana House of Representatives. He was a man of stern integrity and uncompromising honesty, and died October 15, 1869, at Pekin. A. B. Collins was reared and educated in private schools of his native town and for two years was a student at Asbury University. He read law with his father and after being admitted to the Floyd County bar practiced his profession from 1858 to 1865, but then moved to Pekin, this county, and followed merchandising and farming until 1871, when he moved to Salem, where he has since resided actively engaged in legal pursuits. In May, 1875, Miss Maria Lockwood became his wife, this lady being a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Collins is one of Salem's best attorneys and as a Democrat in politics has twice represented this county in the State Legislature.

WILLIAM COOPER (deceased) was born May 9, 1822, in Salem, Ind., whither his father, John Cooper, had emigrated from North Carolina in about 1814. John Cooper here met and married Mary Morris, and three children blessed their union. The parents died in 1859 and 1882 respectively. William Cooper was reared amidst pioneer scenes of Washington County, receiving his education in the primitive schools and making it his home throughout life. He assisted his father at the wheelwright's trade and on the farm in early youth, then engaged in school teaching. He also learned and worked at carpentering, but did not follow that any great length of time. For years and years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Salem, and by his unchangeable integrity and purity of character won many and lasting friends. In politics he was first a Whig, but after 1855 was a Republican. In 1860 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and from that time until his death served almost continually in that capacity. In November, 1845, he married Sarah J., daughter of John E. and Catharine Clark, who settled in this

county in about 1814, and to them four children were born, named Mary C. (Mrs. E. T. Trueblood), John W. a jeweler of Salem, Lizzie A. and Charles C. The latter married Mary E. Hopkins, by whom he is the father of one son, Fred H., and is now merchandising in Salem. William Cooper and wife were members of the Baptist Church, and their respective deaths occurred in August, 1880, and December, 1876.

L. G. DAVIS, miller at Harristown, was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1844, and is a son of Henry and Lydia (Tash) Davis, both of whom are also natives of this county, the former dying May 9, 1845, and the latter yet living. Our subject's paternal grandparents were natives of North Carolina, from whence they emigrated to Washington County, Ind., in 1816. L. G. Davis was raised on a farm, and securing a good practical education began teaching when eighteen years old, and this he continued winters, farming summers, for a number of years. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1864 was elected Township Trustee, a position he creditably filled. In 1870 he was elected County Recorder, and after serving one term of four years was re-elected, serving in all eight years. In 1879 he began the operation of a grist and saw-mill and dealing in lumber, and this he has since continued with profit. He is one of the foremost men of the county, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and June 13, 1876, was united in marriage with Mary E., daughter of George Paynter, of Salem, Ind.

DAVID DENNIS, merchant at Hitchcock, and also Postmaster and railroad and express agent, was born in Washington County, Ind., March 28, 1845, son of Archibald and Jane (Louden) Dennis, who were natives respectively of New York and North Carolina. His early years were passed on his father's farm, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, for the restoration of the Union. He served his country faithfully, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged. Returning to his native county he attended school, then taught, and in order to further fit himself for business, attended Commercial College at New Albany, from which he graduated. He then engaged in clerking at Hitchcock, for Warren Trueblood, and after his death, for Mrs. Trueblood until her death. In partnership he purchased the store, and two years later obtained entire ownership, since when he has been carrying on a lucrative trade in general merchandise. Mr. Dennis is a Republican, and one of the thorough-going business men of Washington County.

C. H. DENNY, born in this county, December 9, 1818, a son of Samuel and Dorothy D. (Groff) Denny, is a grandson of Robert Denny, who immigrated from Ireland to Virginia in 1765, and there married a Miss Thomas. In 1789 Robert and wife moved to Mercer County, Ky., where Mrs. Denny died in about 1800, the mother of five children born in Kentucky, and four in Virginia. When land was first put upon the market in Indiana, Robert came to what is now Washington County; served in the war of 1812, and died April 17, 1826. Samuel Denny was born in Virginia, August 14, 1786; married Miss Groff, April 5, 1810, who was born in Kentucky, September 8, 1790, and in 1812 came to Indiana Territory. In 1813 they removed to what is now Section 35, Washington Township, Washington County, and settled on the farm now owned by Joel S. Denny. They were honest and industrious people, and their respective deaths occurred September 27, 1844, and October 21, 1860, both members of the Christian Church. Mr. Denny was a member of

the following named children: David, Elisha, Samuel, Joseph, John, Polly, William, Sarah and James. The children born to his union with Miss Groff are: Thomas J., Reuben R., Rachel T., Margaret P., Elizabeth G., Christopher H., Polly A., Parmelia W., Joel S., John M. and Lewis W. Christopher H. Denny is a member of the Christian Church, a successful farmer, owning 425 acres of land, and has been twice married, first to Phebe Wright, February 25, 1841, who was born in this county August 16, 1822, daughter of John and Nancy Wright. This lady died January 21, 1859, the mother of seven children: Ransom W., Jonas B., Jordan J., Edward A., John S., Dawson and Jacob M. The first named was a soldier of the late war in Company G, Eighteenth Regiment. Mr. Denny married, October 16, 1859, Mary, daughter of Macomb and Margaret (Smith) Leach, by whom he is the father of Dorothy M. and Laura F. Mrs. Denny was born in this county January 8, 1835.

JOEL S. DENNY, born on the farm where he now lives, April 21, 1825, is a son of Samuel and Dorothy Denny, who came to Washington County, Ind., when the State was yet a Territory, and in 1813 entered land from the Government. His early life was passed in helping his father on the farm and attending the schools held in the old-fashioned log houses with stick and mud chimney, greased paper for window-lights, puncheons for seats, and the great wide fire-place, so prevalent in those days. He grew to manhood in this manner, and February 2, 1858, was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth A. Thompson, who was born in this county, August 20, 1830, a daughter of Cary and Mary (Parr) Thompson. Seven children have crowned their union, as follows: Margaret B., born November 19, 1858, died March 17, 1880; Emma J., February 1, 1860; Ruth A., December 7, 1861; Samuel H., May 19, 1864, died August 16, 1874; Loudella, January 15, 1866; Mary E., October 11, 1867, and Dorothy, February 21, 1869, died September 7, 1873. Mr. Denny is one of Washington County's most progressive citizens: is a Republican; is the owner of 470 acres of good land, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE FULTZ is a native of Virginia, and was born in 1825, a son of John and Sarah Fultz. In 1826 he came with his parents to Salem, Ind., where his father worked at the mill rights' trade for a number of years, and also operated the "De Pauw mills," which he had built. Mrs. Fultz died in 1836, and Mr. Fultz about 1856. George Fultz has been engaged in various occupations through life, and at present is attending his farm of 215 acres, east of Salem. He followed steam-boating and distilling for a time; run the first dray in Salem, and for about thirteen years conducted the *Salem Democrat* with ability and success. He also operated a wagon and carriage manufactory and livery stable. For a number of years he served as Deputy County Sheriff, and so acceptably did he fill the position that he was twice elected as principal to that office. Since his retirement from public life he has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Fultz is one of the enterprising and energetic men of the county; is a stanch Democrat in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Wright, daughter of Levi Wright, of Washington County.

BENJAMIN A. HARNED is a son of John S. and Ruth (Green) Harned, grandson of William Harned, and great grandson of Josiah Harned, the latter being a Revolutionary war soldier, and dying in Virginia. William Harned immigrated to what is now Orange County, Ind.,

in 1814, where he followed farming until his death. John S. Harned was born in Loudon County, Va., in 1796, and when twenty-one years of age emigrated to Canton, Washington Co., Ind., where he taught school, and later engaged in merchandising. He was a member of the Society of Friends; was an honored and esteemed citizen, and died June 22, 1880. His wife was also a Quaker in religious belief, and died several years previous to the death of her husband. Benjamin A. Harned was born September 20, 1829, and has always followed agricultural pursuits in his native county. He is a Republican, and in 1853 married Elizabeth Clark, by whom he is the father of three children: Laura (now Mrs. Dr. Jones), Mary (Mrs. J. C. Cregg) and Annie. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. S. H. HARROD was born in Scott County, Ind., August 20, 1827, son of William and Elizabeth (New) Harrod, the former a native of Kentucky, and his wife of North Carolina. They were early settlers of Scott County, Ind., where they lived until their deaths, he dying at the age of fifty-five, and his wife at the age of eighty-nine. The Doctor's early life was passed on his father's farm. He attended the State University, and then engaged in school-teaching, and studied medicine at odd times. His first preceptor was Dr. B. F. Russell, of Paris, Ind. He also studied with his brother, Dr. J. R. Harrod, of Scott County, Ind. In the session of 1849-50 he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He then began the practice of medicine at Little Rock, Washington County, where he practiced for about four years. In 1856 he came to Canton and bought property with a view to permanent location. In the same year he returned to the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in the spring of 1857. He then established himself in practice at Canton, where he has since pursued his medical profession with great success. He is a member of the State and Washington County Medical Societies and the Christian Church. October 22, 1854, he married Margaret R. Thompson, a native of Washington County, and a daughter of Levi J. and Patsey (Arbuckle) Thompson. There were seven children by this marriage, four of whom are living: Flora N., Lincoln S., Itasca L. and Warder. The Doctor has paid much attention to the study of the natural sciences, especially geology, in which he has become quite proficient. He has a very valuable collection of geological specimens. He is the author of the sketch of the geology of this county found elsewhere.

HAUGER & McMURRAN, one of Salem's principal business firms, is individually composed of William J. Hauger and William F. McMurrán. The former of these was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1843, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fultz) Hauger. He learned the wagon-maker's trade when a young man and made that his occupation for some time. In 1862 he enlisted in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, served two years and ten months, was in numerous hard campaigns and hotly-contested battles, and was honorably discharged. For four years, after his return, he worked at his trade, then engaged in merchandising, at which he is yet engaged in connection with tanning. He is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. orders, and is yet living in a state of single blessedness (?).

WILLIAM F. McMURRAN, junior member of the firm, was born in Vigo County, Ind., in 1830, his father's name also being William. He learned the tanner's trade, and by many year's work at that occupation,

has become an adept in the business. When treason threatened the overthrow of our Government in 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, receiving a severe wound at the latter place, which resulted in his discharge. He came to Salem, Ind., and in 1869 formed his present partnership with Mr. Hauger. He is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R., and Presbyterian Church. Clarinda, Cora, Maude and Carrie, are the names of the children born to his union with Miss Sarah J. Hauger, in 1863.

H. D. HENDERSON, physician and druggist, was born in Washington County, September 6, 1819. His father, John G. Henderson, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1793, and was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, and when a lad moved with his parents to Georgetown, Ky., and about 1813 came to Washington County, where he followed his vocation. In 1816 he returned to Kentucky and married Hannah Dinwiddie, of a prominent old Virginia family, and a descendant of Gov. Dinwiddie, of that State. She was born in Virginia in 1796, and was the mother of four children, and died in Washington County in 1833. Mr. Henderson was again married in 1836 to Martha Young, who bore him four children and died in 1877. Mr. Henderson was a highly respected citizen, a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died December 30, 1858. The Doctor's early life was passed in the schools at Salem. At the age of fifteen years he went to Indianapolis, where he engaged on the Indianapolis *Journal* for one year, after which he served three years as Assistant Engineer of Public Works, putting in his spare time studying medicine. In 1842 he graduated at Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He then returned to his native county and began the practice of medicine, in which he successfully continued until 1860, when, owing to poor health, he retired from active practice, and since has been engaged in the drug business. He is a member of the State Medical Society, also the I. O. O. F. and the Encampment; has represented each at the Grand Lodge; has served as member of the Town Board; also President of the School Board. In 1855 he married Miss Gabriella M., daughter of Eli W. and Melinda P. (Lumley) Malott. By this marriage they have six children: John M., Harvey M., Hannah M., James P., Daisy G. and George. During the late war the Doctor was an uncompromising Union man, and did most valuable service in raising men, quieting disloyalty, and assisting the Federal cause.

JAMES B. HICKS, a pioneer of Salem, was born in Barren County, Ky., August 25, 1812, a son of John and Eleanor Hicks. His father dying when he was yet a child, his mother removed to this county shortly after the State was admitted into the Union, and here he was raised and has always considered it his home. By trade he is a plasterer and bricklayer, and has followed that through life. Since 1829 he has continuously resided in Salem, and in that year his marriage with Elizabeth Kemp was celebrated. In politics he is a Republican, but previous to 1856 was a Whig, and for the past fifteen years has been Postmaster of Salem. He belongs to the Masonic brotherhood, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The names of their children are as follows: Benjamin F., a Postal Clerk in the Government's employ for the past sixteen years; Francis A., a traveling salesman for a wholesale Cincinnati dry goods house; Adaline, now Mrs. Capt. James T. Howell, of Oregon, Mo.; Thomas V., for the past sixteen years

in charge of the Salem Postoffice: Ella; James P., who married Minnie Miller, and is now a partner in a wholesale house at St. Joe, Mo.; William A., deceased; Edwin, deceased, and Nora.

JAMES M. HODGES, one of the oldest born citizens of Washington County, Ind., yet living here, was born August 23, 1813. John Hodges, his grandfather, was born in Lincoln, England, March 20, 1749; came to America and assisted the Colonies in their struggle for independence, afterwards settling in North Carolina, where he taught school and married Margaret Lacey, who was born in the Old North State, March 25, 1755. He died August 11, 1816, and his widow came to Indiana, and died October 28, 1836. Arthur Parr, maternal grandfather of our subject, was born July 15, 1758; served three years in the Revolutionary war; married Mary Morgan, who was born in 1766, and in 1809 came to Indiana Territory, where he died in about 1834, and his widow four years later. Thomas Hodges, father of James M., was born in North Carolina, December 29, 1786, and May 23, 1809, married Elizabeth Parr, who was born July 17, 1789. In 1810 he and wife came to what is now Washington County, Ind. He served as guard on the frontier during the war of 1812; was a member of the first Baptist Church organized in the county, as was also his wife, and he died February 29, 1864, preceded by his wife, September 28, 1856. James M. was raised a farmer, secured his education from the subscription schools of his day, and when twenty-two years old began doing for himself. In 1835 he married Nancy, daughter of James and Margaret (McDonald) Worrall. This lady was born November, 29, 1814, and died June 29, 1860. Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catharine (Etzler) Paynter, became his second wife, and one daughter—Nannie, now Mrs. J. A. Kemp—has blessed their union. The mother was born December 13, 1817, in Virginia. For three years Mr. Hodges has served as County Commissioner, and since 1837 has belonged to the Baptist Church.

JAMES HOLLOWELL, a native Hoosier, and a well-to-do farmer, was born in Orange County, January 31, 1821. His paternal grandfather, Robert Hollowell, was a native of North Carolina, where he married Elizabeth Cox, and in 1810 came with his family to what is now Orange County, Ind., and later moved to Washington County, where his wife died in 1842 and he in 1866. Nathan Hollowell, father of James, was born in North Carolina in 1799; came to Orange County, this State, with his parents, where he married Nancy Everett, who was born in the same State as himself in 1795, and in 1815 settled in Washington County. Nathan Hollowell died in Howard County, Ind., in 1865, his widow surviving him only four years. James Hollowell, in 1841, married Celia Thomas, who was a native of Illinois, and who died September 20, 1858, leaving three children: Huldah J., Amos and James S. Mrs. Mary A. Lindley, widow of Jonathan Lindley, and daughter of William P. and Anna (White) Trueblood, became his second wife, February 8, 1860, this lady having been born in this county May 17, 1824. Four children have been born to this marriage, as follows: Elwood L., Edmund, John J. and Mary N. Mr. and Mrs. Hollowell are among the well known and highly respected people of the county.

JESSE J. HUNGATE, a native of Mercer County, Ky., was born December 22, 1817. Jehu Hungate, his father, was born March 31, 1791, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. February 1, 1816, he married Annie DePauw, a sister of Gen. John De Pauw, appropriate men-

tion of whom is made elsewhere in this volume, and in 1819, together with his family, emigrated to Washington County, Ind., and engaged in clearing and farming. He became an active and influential member of the community, and in 1852 was appointed by Gov. Wright to the Associate Judgeship of Washington County. His first wife dying in 1842, Mr. Hungate selected Fanny Coffin for his second wife, and this lady yet survives him. He died November 21, 1855, a member of long standing in the Missionary Baptist Church. The family born to Jehu and Annie (Du Pauw) Hungate is as follows: Jackson P., born November 6, 1816, died in 1872; Jesse J.; John D. P., August 6, 1819; Cynthia A., September 23, 1821; Polly A., March 28, 1824; Charles B., September 21, 1825, died in 1855; Jehu H., May 15, 1827, died in 1847; Elizabeth R., March 16, 1829, died in 1870; James D. P., July 28, 1831; Thomas C., January 24, 1833; William G., April 13, 1835, died in 1835; and Keziah C., June 2, 1837, died in 1859. Jesse J. Hungate was raised on the home farm, came to Salem in 1853, and for twelve years carried on merchandising. He is now looking after his property, consisting of 638 acres of land, the "Hungate House" and an excellent livery outfit. In politics he is a Republican, and for many years has been a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM G. JAMISON, Auditor of Washington County, is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Gilchrist) Jamison, and is a native of the county in which he now resides. Joseph Jamison was born in Kentucky, January 29, 1811, a son of Garrett Jamison, who removed with his family to the Hoosier State in 1817, and where he and wife both died. Joseph and wife were the parents of William G. and Polly Ann (now Mrs. M. L. Ribelin), and they are yet living on the farm entered by Joseph's father. William G. Jamison was raised on the old homestead, but unlike his father in one respect, he secured a good practical education. He farmed and taught school for a number of years, and in 1860 was united in marriage with Margery Davis, by whom he became the father of five children named: Samuel J., now a cell house guard at the State Prison; John W., a merchant at Rich Hill, Mo.; Jerry M.; Melvedea and Winfield, deceased. The mother died September 17, 1880, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On Christmas, 1882, Mr. Jamison married his present wife, who was Mary E. Smith. Until his election as County Auditor in 1878, he resided in Monroe Township, and for fourteen years served as Trustee. After one term as Auditor, he was re-elected and is now serving his second term. As a Democrat in politics he has been outspoken and unswerving in the principles advocated by his party, and his official record as well as his private life is without a blemish. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., the Masonic and the K. of P. fraternities.

WILEY JONES is a native of Washington County, Ind., born September 26, 1820. Cadwalader Jones, his father, was a noted pioneer in the history of this county, as can be learned by turning to the history of the early settlement of the county. He was a native of North Carolina, and married Clara Johnson, a lady of the same nativity as himself. Wiley Jones is one of the few remaining of the county's oldest citizens who were born here. He commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is a Republican and the owner of 150 acres of fine land. March 31, 1842, he took for a help-mate through life Sarah Callaway, the daughter of those old pioneers Micajah and Frankie (Hawkins) Callaway, and by her is the father of a family of children whose names are here subjoined: Hardin, Harriet, Chloe, Reason and John H.

G. H. KLERNER, a furniture manufacturer, is a native of Germany, his birth occurring August 6, 1844. John H. Klerner, his father, immigrated with his family to the United States in 1856, and in 1870 was established at New Albany, Ind., in partnership with our subject in the manufacture of furniture. In 1878 G. H. Klerner came to Salem, and under the firm name of G. H. Klerner & Co., established a branch manufactory, which from the beginning has prospered under the practical and energetic management of Mr. Klerner. He keeps an average of twelve men busily engaged in his work-shops, and has an established trade over various portions of the State. Since being a resident of Salem he has endeavored to take an equal part with his neighbors in the support of all laudable public enterprises. He is a Republican and a member of the A. O. U. W., K. of P. and K. of H. societies. December 24, 1865, he married Emma C. Belser, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 10, 1846. Six children have been born to their marriage as follows: Laura O., born August 23, 1866; William H., September 7, 1868; Emma L., July 20, 1870; George J., September 2, 1873; Edward R., November 22, 1878, died November 10, 1879; and Lillian, May 26, 1881.

GAYER KNIGHT, miller, was born July 2, 1813, in Guilford County, N. C., and is a son of Andrew and Ruth (Starbuck) Knight. Andrew was a Virginian by birth, but when yet small moved with his parents to North Carolina where he married. In 1816 he and family immigrated to Washington County, Ind., and settled eight miles west of Salem, where he died in 1857. Gayer Knight passed his youth amidst the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and was raised on his parents' farm. When nineteen years old he engaged his services as fireman in the woolen and cotton spinning-mills at Salem, a position he retained twenty-eight months; then began the machinist's trade with Thomas and Elias Tassej. Being of an economical disposition he saved his earnings carefully, so that in 1852 with \$2,000 he purchased a half-interest in his present business. Twelve years later he purchased the other half, since when he has carried on quite an extended trade. In politics Mr. Knight is a Republican, and for over thirty years he and wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1832 his marriage with Mary, daughter of George and Nancy Crawford, was solemnized, and four children have been born to them: Eliza (deceased), Amanda A., George (deceased) and William H. (deceased). They also have one adopted child whose name was Oliver Smith—now Oliver Smith Knight.

DR. A. LANNING, dentist, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, November 4, 1837, a son of R. A. and M. J. (Bunnell) Lanning, who were also natives of Ohio and of Irish-German descent. About 1848 the family moved to Monroe County, Ind., where R. A. died in about 1853. His widow yet survives him and resides in Lawrence County. A. Lanning resided with his parents through youth, assisting his father at the millwright's trade and attending district school. When sixteen he began life's battle on his own responsibility, and from that time until manhood assisted his widowed mother in the care of the family. August 16, 1860, he married Miss E. M. Killian, who is yet his companion, the mother of two children, deceased, and a member of the Christian Church. In August, 1862, Dr. Lanning became a private in Company F, Ninety-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was made Second Sergeant. He served in the battle of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, and at the engage-

ment at Greentown was captured June 11, 1864. For three months he suffered the horrors of Andersonville, then was prepared for exchange, but owing to his capture being previous to the time of the ones articulated for he was rejected. Being satisfied with his experience already obtained at Andersonville, he determined to risk an escape. This was successful, and on the same train that bore Union exchanged prisoners he too went North. After a brief furlough he rejoined his regiment in time to take an active part in the battle of Nashville, where December 15 he was shot in the left knee joint by grape shot, and the same evening had his limb amputated at the field hospital. He was honorably discharged in October, 1865. Coming to Salem he began working at dentistry, and has here built up a successful and lucrative practice. He is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R. and Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. JOHN C. LAWLER, attorney at law, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was born January 13, 1843, a son of John C. and Susan (Cahil) Lawler, both of whom are now dead. At twelve years of age he was left fatherless, and in 1855 his widowed mother with the family came to Washington County, Ind., engaging in farming and tanning, and here July 29, 1863, Mrs. Lawler died. Previous to the death of his father, the subject of this sketch had good schooling advantages, but since then he has never attended school one day. June 3, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and serving through the battles of Rich Mountain, Greenbrier, Alleghany, Cold Harbor, and various skirmishes around Suffolk, Va., and elsewhere, he was honorably discharged July 1, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. The winter of 1864-65, he was employed on the bridge railway department near Nashville, and in 1866 resumed the tanning business in Monroe Township, this county. He continued that and farming until April, 1871, when he moved to Salem where he has since been actively engaged in legal pursuits. In April, 1867, he was elected Trustee of Monroe Township, and in October of the year following was elected Representative to the Lower House of the State Legislature. Owing to the difficulty of that session over the Fifteenth Amendment he resigned his seat, but was re-elected at the special election. Christmas day, 1866, he married Miss Eliza A. Robertson, by whom he is the father of six children, named Jessie (deceased), Hallie, Minnie, Edna (deceased) John A. and Ella. Mr. Lawler is a Democrat and an Odd Fellow, and Mrs. Lawler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM LINDLEY, (deceased), was born March 28, 1797, in North Carolina, and was a son of Samuel and Mary (Braxtan) Lindley, who were also natives of the Old North State, from whence they emigrated to what is now Washington County, Ind., in 1811. He was raised a farmer, such being his occupation through life, and September 27, 1821, married Nancy, daughter of Joseph and Mary Moore. This lady, was born March 21, 1804, and died June 1, 1852, without issue. For his second wife, Mr. Lindley married Martha H. Hollowell, January 11, 1853, and the following named children were the results of their union: Mary H., born November 2, 1853, and now Mrs. Thomas Loudon; Nancy M., April 22, 1856, died October 20, 1865; Elnora T., July 8, 1859; William B., October 7, 1861, and married Miss Katie A. McCorkle, and Charles N., September 10, 1865. Mrs. Lindley is the daughter of

Nathan and Mary (Trueblood) Hollowell, who were among the early pioneers of this county, the former having been an old school teacher. William Lindley was a man of deep religious convictions; his life was a record of good deeds, and his friendship far extended to all. He died April 30, 1876, beloved by all who knew him, a member of the Society of Friends.

DAWSON LYON, retired, is of English ancestry, and was born in Madison, Ind., February 3, 1816, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Davis) Lyon, both natives of Pennsylvania. They married in their native State, and moved to Madison, Ind., in about 1811. In 1815 Jonathan came to Salem, and bought a number of town-lots, and in 1816 moved his family to Salem, where he at once embarked in the mercantile business. In 1824 he was elected County Clerk, having previously represented his county in the Legislature. He was one of the successful business men of his day and died esteemed by all, in 1855; his wife having preceded him in 1832. Our subject came to Washington County with his parents when but two months old, and has always been a resident of the county. At the age of sixteen years he began for himself by clerking, and at twenty years of age engaged in the mercantile business at Salem, where he did a prosperous business until 1878. Mr. Lyon was also connected with the First National Bank of Salem during its existence. For the past few years, Mr. Lyon has retired from active life, having acquired a considerable fortune. April 13, 1843, he married Martha Newby, daughter of Micah and Mary D. (Coffin) Newby, they were natives of North Carolina, and came to Washington County in 1815. Mrs. Lyon was born in Washington County, Ind., July 19, 1823. To Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have been born the following children: Henry, a merchant at Decatur, Ills.; Ella, wife of James Baynes, now of Alexandria, Dakota, and Lizzie, wife of H. D. Henderson, a prominent druggist of Salem. Henry served in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry during the war. Mr. Lyon is a staunch Republican.

COL. ROGER MARTIN (deceased), a native of County Kerry, Ireland, was born June 2, 1805. His parents, Alexander and Orpha Martin, were both natives of the Emerald Isle, where they lived and died. When a small lad, Roger was left motherless, and home with a step-mother becoming unpleasant he ran away at fourteen years of age, and shipping before the mast came to the United States. At Baltimore he served an apprenticeship at shoe-making, then began for himself at Lynchburg, Va., where, in 1832, he married Martha E. Cornell. In 1833 they traversed the entire distance from Virginia to Salem, Ind., in a wagon, and made the latter place their home until death. Mr. Martin served as road master of the old N. A. & S. Railroad, until the opening of the Rebellion. He was a stalwart supporter of Lincoln's administration, and for his outspoken views against disloyalty incurred the hatred of the latter class. He assisted in recruiting the Fifty-third, Sixty-sixth, Eighty-first, and another regiment of Indiana infantry for the war, and on the organization of the Fifty-third, was made Major of the regiment, and as such went into active service. He resigned to help recruit the Sixty-sixth, of which he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, afterward Colonel, serving as such until the close of the war. After the war he served the L. N. A. & C. Railroad Company, as purchasing agent, until his death, January 10, 1873. He was first a Whig in politics, then a Republican, and belonged to the I. O. O. F., and Presbyterian

Church. Of the twelve children born to him and wife, only four are now living. Alexander Martin, the oldest child, was a Captain in the Thirty-eight Regiment; was mortally wounded at Murfreesboro, and died at New Albany.

PROF. JAMES G. MAY, born at Lincoln County, Ky., April 21, 1805, is the eldest of nine children, two brothers and two sisters yet living, born to Jacob and Eleanor (McDonald) May. The May family history is briefly this: in the year 1700 a crowd of students of colleges and universities of a portion of Germany, heated by the drinking of crambambuli, a German drink, uttered treasonable sentences against the crowned heads and potentates of their native country, and threatened to deprive them of their kingly power. George May, great-grandfather of James G., the subject of this sketch, together with his brother John, and thirteen others, escaped arrest, and in sailor's disguise took passage for America, landing at Philadelphia in 1701. John May's descendants settled in North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia, afterward spreading to Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. George May was the father of seven sons and two daughters, and Jacob, grandfather of James G., was the oldest. George died at Philadelphia. Jacob settled in Maryland, near Baltimore, and there Jacob, James G.'s father, was born. Jacob, the second, settled in Kentucky in 1783, at the age of ten years, with his parents. He came to Indiana in 1825, and died at Martinsburg, in Washington County in 1852. William McDonald, grandfather of James G. May, was born in Philadelphia, and his parents were natives of Scotland. He served seven years in the Revolutionary war, married a Miss Bell in North Carolina, she being a near relative of John Bell, who was a candidate for the Presidency in 1860. James G. May never remembered when he learned his letters. At six years of age he read sufficiently well to peruse the Bible, unaided. From the time he was four years old he has always been a student, and he contracted his fondness for study at the home of his childhood, where studying was always the order of the hour. When fourteen years old he entered Morrison's Academy and there acquired an extensive knowledge of the sciences. Not possessing the means necessary to take a collegiate course, he began teaching at sixteen years in his father's family, and working on the farm, at the same time pursuing privately the course his academy classmate was taking at Center College, at Danville. In ten years he mastered the course, without one day's attendance at college, and in 1823 taught his first term of subscription school. In November, 1824, he came to Indiana, and that winter taught school in Brown Township, Washington County. In 1825, he began reading law privately. The greater part of his life has been passed teaching school, 6,308 days in Washington County, 1,080 days in Decatur County, Ind., 1,935 days in the Harrison County Seminary, 1,170 days in New Albany as Superintendent and general instructor, 308 days scattering, making a total of 10,801 days passed in the school-room. It is not necessary to add that Prof. May has made school teaching a success. In 1838 he was admitted to practice law at Rushville, Ind., and for five years, with but little else, he was located at Salem, successfully engaged in legal pursuits. From December, 1832, to November, 1834, he was editor of the *Western Annotator*, at Salem. He was a Jacksonian in politics up to 1833 when his views changed on the question of banking, and in 1834 he wrote the first article recommending William Henry Harrison for the Presidency. In 1856 he became a Republican which

he has remained to the present time, and during the bitter struggle between the North and the South he was ever found a warm supporter of the Union, of Lincoln's administration, and often was threatened all manner of violence for his outspoken and radical stand in favor of the Union. March 5, 1829, he married Nancy, daughter of Benoni and Elizabeth (McCoskey) Armstrong, and seven children were born to their union: William W., Sarah E. (deceased), Maria L. (deceased), Mary C. W., Ben A., Gertrude, and James D. (deceased.) Those living are all married. Prof. May and wife are members of long standing in the Presbyterian Church.

MOCH & MAY, the leading clothiers of Salem, purchased the general clothing establishment of Levi Drom, and February 15, 1884, established themselves in business at this place. With creditable enterprise they established a branch store on the north side of the square and are now operating two rooms with a full line of men, youth's and boy's clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, trunks, valises, etc., all valued at about \$14,000. The firm is composed of Sam Moch and Charles May, both of whom were reared in and near Cincinnati, where from early youth they were connected with large clothing establishments. They there learned every detail of the business—how to judge good and bad stock, how to buy, sell and ship—and purchasing their stock directly from the manufacturers instead of jobbers, are enabled to sell as low as any dealer anywhere. As business men of Salem they have been honest, courteous and obliging, and these indispensable requisites have enabled them to already build up an extensive trade which is constantly increasing. Their clothing-house is the best in town.

W. A. McCLANAHAN, a native of Clark County, Ind.; was born March 11, 1835, being the second of seven children, in the family of Samuel and Annis (Ashabrunner) McClanahan, the former a native of Virginia and of Scotch descent, the latter of North Carolina and of German extraction. When young they came with their parents to Indiana and settled in Clark County, where they married and lived until our subject was a few months old. They then came to Washington County and settled in Franklin Township upon a farm. After a residence there they removed to Washington Township. Here Mrs. McClanahan died in 1877. The next year he was again married and is now living at Fredericksburg. W. A. McClanahan received a practical education. After obtaining his majority he worked at teaming in Salem for a year. The next year he worked in Coffin's tannery, after which he rented and worked a farm for two years. Since that time he has been engaged in teaming the greater part of the time and has made a success of his business. He was married August 3, 1856, to Martha Bowling, a native of Washington County and a daughter of John and Doreus Bowling. They have had seven children, only two of whom—Joseph E. and Abbie—are living. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat, and a highly respected citizen of Salem.

A. J. McINTOSH is a native of the county in which he now resides, his birth taking place October 8, 1841, and is a son of John and Sarah (Barnett) McIntosh. When but a small lad he began for himself as a newsboy on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, and for five years continued in this capacity. He was then employed as brakeman, then baggage-master, and by the faithful performance of his duty won

the confidence and esteem of his employers, who promoted him to conductor of a passenger train, a position he retained seven years. November 18, 1868, he wedded Miss Ella S. De Pauw, daughter of Washington and Sarah (Malott) De Pauw, of New Albany, and quitting the road embarked in mercantile pursuits at Salem in 1869. He has ever since been engaged in merchandising at this place. As a Democrat he was elected Sheriff for his native county in 1882, and two years later was renominated to the same position by his party, without opposition. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities, and he and wife are the parents of five children, named Charles D., Sadie E., Eva, Nellie G. and Wilbur C.

ROBERT MITCHELL (deceased) was born in Kentucky, August 21, 1803, and when seventeen years old came with his parents to Washington County, Ind. Thomas Mitchell, his father, was born March 19, 1776, and married Elizabeth Harmon, who was born August 12, 1780. Their respective deaths occurred in this county December 7, 1825, and in 1847. Robert Mitchell was one of those true men whose life is above reproach, whose character was without a stain, and a man whose career could be followed by the present generation with credit. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Christian Church. August 14, 1828, he married Elizabeth Hole, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 25, 1806, the daughter of David and Mary (Beadle) Hole. David Hole was born April 5, 1757, and died March 3, 1839. He was a Revolutionary war soldier and came to this county in 1820. Mrs. Hole was born July 7, 1767, and died April 12, 1829. To the marriage of Robert Mitchell and wife was born this family: Daniel, born January 1, 1831, killed by lightning June 11, 1879; Thomas, April 17, 1833; Mary C., October 18, 1835; Sarah, March 18, 1838; Stephen H., August 28, 1840; Minerva, September 24, 1842, died June 21, 1847; Melissa E., February 21, 1845, died June 28, 1847, and Robert H., born September 25, 1847. Robert Mitchell died April 2, 1880, an honored and respected citizen.

C. W. MOBLEY was born in Clarke County, Ky., February 25, 1821. His father, Walter G., was a native of Maryland, born March 10, 1786, was a carpenter by trade, went to Kentucky when a young man, where he met and married Elizabeth Burton, a native of Fayette County, Ky., born in 1796. In 1829 they moved to Washington County, Ind., and engaged in farming until their deaths, the former dying March 16, 1876, his wife in 1880. Our subject's early life was passed on his father's farm and attending the schools of that day. He later learned the carpenter's trade and peddled clocks and tinware, continuing until 1855, with the exception of one year, when he was conductor on the L., N. A. & C. R. R. In 1855 he entered the firm of Platt, Martin & Gordon of Salem as clerk. After four years' service he bought out the firm. In 1863 he succeeded his former employer, D. B. Platt, in the manufacturing of wagons and carriages. In 1865 he established a foundry and machine-shop. In 1861 he married Mary Telle, a native of Philadelphia, Penn. There are two children by this marriage—Fannie and Charles W. Mr. Mobley's life has been one of great activity and industry and of irreproachable integrity. He is a Republican. Mrs. Mobley was born July 30, 1834.

BENJAMIN F. NICHOLSON, born in Washington County, Ind., November 10, 1824, is a son of Benjamin Nicholson, who was one of the

prominent pioneers of this county, having come here in 1812, and fortifying at Young's Fort until the Indian troubles were over. Benjamin Sr. purchased land in what is now Section 33 of this township, where he cleared and farmed until his death. Benjamin F. has always made farming his occupation, and by energy and good management has secured 200 acres of as good land as there is in the county. He was Second Sergeant of his company in the Mexican war and was a participant in the battle of Buena Vista. As a Democrat in politics he has been called upon to officiate in various positions of honor and trust, among which are the offices of Township Trustee, County Appraiser, County Commissioner and County Sheriff, serving two elective terms in the latter position. In 1848 he married Mary Johnson, who was born in this county February 27, 1831, daughter of Archibald and Mary (Rose) Johnson. Seven children have been born to them, and are named, John W., David D., Sally A. (Mrs. J. H. Hitchcock), Archibald J., Emaline (Mrs. James Grimes), Martha E. (Mrs. S. Standish), and Maria, now Mrs. W. J. Cauble.

BEVERLY T. PACE was born in Barren County, Ky., June 25, 1845. His parents, Joseph W. and Harriet L. (Whitlow) Pace, were both natives of Kentucky. Their respective parents were natives of Virginia and North Carolina, and among the pioneer settlers of the Blue Grass State, and were people of the highest respectability. Subject's parents always resided upon a farm and to them were born a family of five sons and three daughters. The mother died in 1863. The father is yet living and resides in Texas. Beverly T. Pace was reared upon the farm. October 28, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Capt. P. S. Rush, Thirtieth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry (Union), commanded by Col. E. H. Hobson, and served three years, participating in the battles of Perryville, Knoxville, the campaign in and around Atlanta and numerous lesser engagements. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., January 12, 1865. March 30, 1865, he enlisted for one year in Company I, Eighth United States Veteran Volunteers, commanded by Gen. W. S. Hancock, and served until March 29, 1866. The month following his last discharge he came to Salem, Ind., where he embarked in the jewelry business, in which he has since continued. He married Miss Sarah A. Depp, a native of Glasgow, Ky., her birth occurring July 8, 1843. From this marriage three children were born: Hattie and Mary, living, and Cleofas D., dead. Mr. Pace's marriage was solemnized March 26, 1867. He is a staunch Republican, a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F., and of the Baptist Church. Subject's father, who on the breaking out of the war resided in Metcalfe County, Ky., was with one exception the only man who voted in that county for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and during the entire war was a staunch Union man.

DR. CHRISTIAN L. PAYNTER was born in Washington County, Ind., February 19, 1824, and is the fifth born in the family of John and Catharine (Etzler) Paynter, the former born in Maryland in 1785, and the latter in Virginia in 1793. They immigrated to Indiana in 1822 and settled on a farm three miles south of Salem, where C. L. Paynter was raised. John Paynter was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, and died in July, 1868. His widow died in 1879, and both were members of the Lutheran Church. Dr. Paynter secured a fair education in youth, taught school to some extent, and on the breaking out of hostilities between the United States and Mexico he became a member of Company D, Second

Indiana Regiment. He served through Buena Vista, and on the expiration of his term of enlistment returned to his native county and soon afterward began the study of medicine with Dr. A. M. Jones, at Corydon. In 1853 he graduated from the Louisville Medical University, and for many years has occupied a prominent position among the physicians of Salem and neighborhood. He is a member of the Washington County and State Medical Societies, also of the Masonic fraternity and Methodist Episcopal Church. For the past twenty years he has served as County Physician. February 5, 1856, he wedded Sarah J. Smith, of Hardin County, Ky., and daughter of John H. and Hannah (Paynter) Smith. William H., Mary L. and Horace M. are the names of their children.

CHARLES PEDEN, a native of Clark County, Ind., and son of Darius and Jane Peden, who were natives of Pennsylvania and among the early settlers of southern Indiana, was born November 20, 1832. When Charles was four years old, Darius Peden and family removed to Washington County and settled on the head-waters of Rush Creek, where he established a saw and grist-mill, which he operated until his death in about 1865. Since his first advent in Washington County, Charles Peden has always made it his home, and by industry he has secured a good farm of 159 acres. September 28, 1856, he wedded Rebecca Davis, who was born in this county September 5, 1837, daughter of Elias and Sarah (Pitts) Davis, who were among the old and highly respected people of this county. There have been four children born to this marriage whose names and births are: Lemuel D., February 14, 1863; Addie D., January 1, 1865; Allan T., August 1, 1867, and Carson W., July 17, 1870. Mr. Peden is Democratic in his political views, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB RATTS was born October 1, 1827, in Washington County, Ind., and is a son of Rinehart and Susannah (Yarborough) Ratts, the former being born in North Carolina, May 9, 1800, and the latter, March 16, 1800. His grandparents, Henry and Barbara (Wingler) Ratts, came with their family to this county in 1823, and participated in many of the hardships of frontier life. They died in 1832 and 1849, respectively, both members of the Lutheran Church. Rinehart Ratts farmed in this county until his death, in 1876, followed by his widow in 1884. Jacob Ratts was raised on his father's farm, receiving a common school education. In 1848 he married Mary A., daughter of Ransom and Barbara (Wright) Johnson, and by her is the father of four living children—Jacob L., Nancy J., Sarah E. and Susan A. The mother is a native of this county, her birth occurring in 1830, and her death in 1879. Mr. Ratts is a prosperous merchant of Salem—a Republican, an Elder in the Christian Church, and a member of the G. A. R. He was a soldier of the late war, serving his country faithfully in Company E, Fifth Indiana Cavalry.

HON. JOHN REYMAN was born in Virginia, May 10, 1801; is the third child born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Hershaw) Reyman, who were natives of Pennsylvania; the former born October 18, 1766; his wife, March 22, 1771. They were married in Virginia about the year 1790. In 1803 they moved to Kentucky, and in 1811 removed to Washington County, Ind., and settled on a farm one and a half miles north of Salem. They were highly respected; were very much devoted to each other; both were taken sick at the same time; both died August 26, 1835, and now rest in one grave in the cemetery of Salem. Our subject has

been a resident of the county since 1811, and was raised on his father's farm. Later he was engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills, and in flat-boating to New Orleans. At the age of twenty-eight years he located three miles east of Salem, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture. In 1870 he retired from active life, having acquired a fine fortune. He is a man of exceptionally good business qualities, quick perception, ready common sense, and possesses a high regard for what is manly and just. He represented the people of his county in the Legislature in 1827-28. He has been three times married. In 1829 he married Hannah Lindley, a native of North Carolina, born 1806; by this marriage the following children were born: Martha J., Jacob (deceased), Thomas, Amanda, William L. and Ilif (deceased). Mrs. Reyman's death occurred in 1842. He took for his second wife Rebecca Lindley, sister of his first wife. By this union there is one child living—Joseph M. After the death of this lady he wedded Huldah Stanley, who died April 18, 1881. Mr. Reyman has been a life long Whig or Republican.

GEORGE P. RIESTER was born January 31, 1851, in Dubois County, Ind., and is a son of George Riester, who immigrated from Germany to the United States and settled in the county where our subject was born when it was yet new and but sparsely settled. He followed farming and merchandising there until his death, in 1857. When very young, George P. was cast upon his own resources, and at sixteen years of age began the blacksmith trade. At its completion he opened a shop in Lawrence County, where he continued six years, then removed to Salem, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of wagons, buggies, and doing a general blacksmithing business. Mr. Riester is a first-class mechanic, and enjoys a large patronage. In 1876 he married Miss Maggie Smith, of Lawrence County, Ind., and daughter of Andrew Smith. Their children are four in number, and are named, William, Frank, Tracy and Edna. Mr. Riester is a Democrat, and an industrious and respected citizen.

COL. S. D. SAYLES was born in Brown Township, this county, December 26, 1828, and was there raised and educated. He is a son of Eliab and Persis (Jenks) Sayles, who were natives of Utica, N. Y., and St. Johnsbury, Vt., respectively, and who settled at the birthplace of our subject in about 1826, making it their homes the remainder of their days, the former dying in 1862 and the latter in 1880. S. D. Sayles learned the edge-tool maker's trade of his father, who pursued that vocation in the East, and also extensively in this county. When twenty-one he took his father's place at the forge, in his native township, where he remained until 1856, when he came to Salem, purchased the Forsey factory, and until the breaking out of the war manufactured edge tools and farm machinery. He was the first man from Washington County to volunteer in his country's cause, and helped recruit Company G, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected Captain. By reason of disability he was mustered out of service February 22, 1863, but shortly thereafter again went to the front as Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, and was in command of the regiment until his final discharge in 1864. Col. Sayles was in the battles of Greenbrier, Malvern Hills, second Winchester—where he was twice wounded—Big Black River, Blue Springs, and various lesser engagements. After the war for one year he was in Missouri, then returned to Salem and engaged in the lumber business, which he has since continued

with success. He is an influential Republican in politics, is a member of the G. A. R., and was married in 1850 to Eleanor Greene, by whom he became the father of five children, all dead but Mattie E., now Mrs. Dr. H. C. Hobbs, of Salem.

ROBERT R. SHANKS, a descendant of one of Washington County's earliest settlers, was born March 21, 1828, in this county, and is a son of William and Hannah (Cravens) Shanks. William Shanks was an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by preaching over a wide tract of territory in an early day became widely known over this and adjoining counties. He also was selected to represent Washington County in both branches of the State Legislature, and filled these positions with fidelity and ability. Robert R. passed his youth and early manhood on his parents' farm, securing such education as was obtainable at that early day. October 24, 1851, he wedded Elizabeth Fulmer, a native of this county, and daughter of Henry and Sarah (Brewer) Fulmer, and four children have been born to their marriage, named James L., Sarah E., William H. and Martha E., now Mrs. William Etzler. Mr. Shanks is one of Salem's well known and highly respected citizens, and as a Democrat in politics has served in several positions of honor and trust, among them being Trustee of Pierce Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEWIS N. SMITH was born in Washington County, Ind., March 25, 1832; was raised to manhood on his father's farm, secured a good practical education, and for ten years taught school winters and farmed summers. Miss Nancy J. Worrall, daughter of Isaac and Sally (Caress) Worrall, who were among the pioneers of this county, became his wife October 6, 1853, and by her he is the father of this family: Franklin P., who is Superintendent of the Public Schools of Bedford; Spencer W., a graduate of the Louisville Medical College, and a practicing physician at Leesville, this State; Laura B. and Lewis N. Mrs. Smith was born in Clark County, Ind., January 30, 1835. Mr. Smith is one of the prosperous farmers of the county, owning 275 acres of well improved land. He is a Democrat, serving as such as County Commissioner six years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Richard Smith, his father, was born in Virginia, December 7, 1793, and September 24, 1822, married Hannah Etzler, who was born September 24, 1803. He served in the war of 1812, immigrated to Washington County, Ind., in 1823, and settled on a farm three miles southeast of Salem, where he died June 28, 1833, a member of long standing in the Baptist Church. His widow yet survives him, and resides with the subject of this sketch.

FRANKLIN STANDISH. Silas and Mary (Barnes) Standish, grandparents of the subject of this memoir, were natives of Connecticut, their respective births occurring the same year, 1791. They removed from New York State to Clark County, Ind., in 1819, and from there to Washington County nine years later, where Mr. Standish died in 1869 and his widow in 1875. William Standish, father of Franklin, was born in York State, March 13, 1818, and since the age of ten years has been a resident of this county. In 1837 Annie Maudlin, who was born June 21, 1816, became his wife and by her he was the father of these children: Silas (deceased), Benjamin, Miles, a soldier of the late war and starved to death in Andersonville Prison, Lewis and John I. The mother dying, Mr. Standish took for his second wife, Margaret J. Buchanan, who was born in this county, January 19, 1820, daughter of E. and A. (Colglazier)

Buchanan. Franklin, Mary A. and Sandford H. are the children born to this union. Franklin Standish was born in 1853, and although yet a young man, is one of the most successful stock-dealers of this county. In 1873 he married Miss O. E. Wright, who was born in 1854, a daughter of Josiah and Melissa (Crabb) Wright. Two sons—Miles and Dawson—have been born to them. The parents belong to the Christian Church, and Mr. Standish is a Republican.

WARDER W. STEVENS, born in Hardin County, Ky., September 30, 1845, is a son of Henderson and Catharine (Hayden) Stevens. When a small lad his parents moved to Harrison County, Ind., where he was reared upon a farm. After attending the district schools in youth he entered the State University at Bloomington, which graduated him from the Law Department in 1867. Locating at Salem to practice his profession, he was appointed in 1870 to fill an unexpired term as County Auditor. In 1871 and 1872 he served as State's Attorney, and also in 1871 formed a partnership with A. A. Cravens in the purchase of the Salem *Democrat*. For three years he was associated with Mr. Cravens, then purchased his interest and for a number of years conducted the best newspaper in Salem. In 1879 he purchased his present farm of 150 acres, and the same year wedded Miss Alice Cosper, daughter of Lewis and Sarah (Collier) Cosper. In politics he is an unswerving Democrat. He is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter in Masonry, and he and his wife are the parents of one son—Ray.

HENRY STREAKER, County Treasurer, is a native of Holland, his birth taking place October 18, 1828, and is a son of Benjamin and Eliza (Payne) Streaker. At ten years of age he immigrated to America, and for a number of years resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned and worked at shoemaking. In 1852 he came to Salem, Ind., and opening a shop began, in a small way, the extensive business of which he is now proprietor. His success has been brought about by hard work, economy, honesty and enterprise, and through this method he has established not only a profitable trade all over Washington County, but has become one of the most substantial merchants of Salem. Mr. Streaker is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic orders, and as a Democrat in politics was elected to the office of County Treasurer in 1882, and renominated for same position in 1884. He was married November 6, 1854, to Miss Sarah J. Lee, who was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1836, a daughter of Michael and Mary (Goodridge) Lee. This lady died June 22, 1883, and the following named of her children yet survive her: Mary, Lizzie, Annie, Sarah, Lee H. and Lena.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, County Clerk, was born in Washington County, Indiana, December 6, 1842, the youngest son of Samuel and Mary (Turpin) Taylor. Until twenty-one years of age he remained at home assisting his parents on the farm and also attending district school. When eighteen years old he taught his first term of public school and when twenty he attended Salem High School two terms. He engaged in clerking at that age and was afterward book-keeper in the woolen mills one year. In 1867 he was appointed Deputy Treasurer of the county, serving as such eighteen months, then moving to Campbellsburg, engaged in mercantile pursuits. Succeeding this for two years he taught public school, and in 1872 moved to Memphis, Indiana, teaching in the graded schools of that place until 1874. In March of that year he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, and in 1878 was elected as principal of

that office for four years. He has since been re-elected and is now serving his second term. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat. May 5 1864. Miss Mary E. McCoskey became his wife, and four children have blessed them, and are named Lulu, Lillie B., Nellie D. and Helen M. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

* JOHN H. TRUEBLOOD, Postmaster at Canton, was born in this county September 11, 1815, and is the eldest of ten children born to James and Patsey Trueblood, both natives of North Carolina, where they married. Oct. 13, 1814. James Trueblood was born February 27, 1795, and received a much more than ordinary education. He and wife moved to Washington County, Ind., in 1815, where by a long life of usefulness they gained the respect and esteem of all who knew them. Firm in his opinions against human slavery, he lived to see his greatest wish consummated, and died May 8, 1884, a member of the Friends Church. His wife, also a member of that religious denomination, died April 22, 1884. John H. Trueblood lived with his parents until his majority, and subsequently for a number of years, clerked, operated a market wagon, merchandised at Harristown where he also was Postmaster and railway agent, and for three years was engaged in the grocery trade at New Albany and kept the Commercial Hotel. Succeeding this he returned to Canton where for the past twenty-five years he has been Postmaster. Mr. Trueblood has been four times married: first in 1839, to Sarah Green; next in 1851, to Nancy Thompson; the third time to Elizabeth Thompson, and the last time in 1862, to Elizabeth Allager. Three children were born to his first marriage, only Benjamin F. now living, none to his second, three by his third, all dead, and six by his present wife, the following yet living: Luella E., Sarah E., Minnie E., Bertha M. and Josephine E.

JOSEPH TRUEBLOOD, a native of the county of which he is now a resident, is a son of Nathan and Patience (Newby) Trueblood, who were natives of North Carolina, the former born October 31, 1781 and the latter in 1784. These parents were married in their native State and in 1815 immigrated Westward where land was cheaper and better. They settled in Washington County, Indiana Territory, where Mr. Trueblood died January 22, 1870, preceded by Mrs. Trueblood February 1, 1863. Joseph Trueblood, as did his father before him, has followed agricultural pursuits through life. He was born September 8, 1817, and February 10, 1842, led to the matrimonial altar Miss Semira B. Lindley, who was born in this county January 14, 1820. Mrs. Trueblood is a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Braxtan) Lindley, who were born in North Carolina December 28, 1771, and March 15, 1777, respectively. They immigrated to this county in 1811 when there were as many Indians as white people, and here Mr. Lindley died, February 11, 1853, and his wife, April 11, 1846. Mr. Trueblood is the owner of a fine farm, is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Friends Church, and parents of this family: Lucius B., Edmund A., Mary L. (Mrs. A. P. Hinshaw), and Elizabeth (deceased).

SAMUEL TRUEBLOOD was born in Washington County, Ind., December 19, 1821. Caleb Trueblood, his father, was born May 2, 1790, in the Old North State, married Miss Mary Pyle, who was born May 21, 1797, a daughter of John and Ruth Pyle, and in about 1810 immigrated to this county, where they took an active part in pioneer pursuits, and where he died June 3, 1857, and his wife July 25, 1845. Caleb Trueblood, Sr., grandfather of Samuel, was born April 14, 1732,

in North Carolina, a son of Amos Trueblood, who emigrated from England to this country in 1700. Samuel Trueblood has been a constant resident of this county from the time of his birth, and for many years has been a minister of the Society of Friends. June 12, 1845, he married Priscilla Wilson, who was born in this county May 17, 1824. Mrs. Trueblood is a daughter of Henry and Deborah (Coffin) Wilson, whose respective births occurred in North Carolina, April 8, 1791, and November 25, 1794. They came to Washington County, Ind., about 1816, where Mr. Wilson died July 12, 1863, preceded by his wife July 18, 1855. To the marriage of Samuel Trueblood and wife the following named children have been born: Emily, born July 22, 1846; Melinda, January 22, 1849; Linus M., February 18, 1854; Henry W., July 14, 1855; Deborah A., December 18, 1856, died February 17, 1875; Lamira, November 12, 1858; Alida C., July 21, 1861, and Mary Ada, June 13, 1868.

WILLIAM F. TRUEBLOOD, a native of the county in which he yet resides, was born November 22, 1822, a son of Abel and Mary (Simons) Trueblood, who were natives of North Carolina, from whence they immigrated to Washington County, Ind., in 1816, where Mr. Trueblood died in 1840 at the age of sixty nine years, his widow following him several years later. They were among Washington County's best people and followers of the Quakers' religious belief. William F. Trueblood was raised on the old home farm, in youth attending the district schools. He advocates the principles of the Republican party; has served his township with credit as Trustee, and is the owner of a farm containing 174 acres. March 13, 1851, he married Miss Sarah Parker, and by her is the father of four children, named, Maria, Matilda, now Mrs. E. Stout, Addie and Horace M. Mrs. Trueblood is a native of the Hoosier State; born September 1, 1830, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Peele) Parker. Both Mr. Trueblood and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

DR. THOMAS M. TUCKER, born in Washington County, Ind., August 25, 1828, is a son of James and Sarah (Houston) Tucker, who were natives respectively of Georgia and Kentucky, and who settled near New Philadelphia, in this county, in 1824, where the former died in 1866, and his widow in 1881. They were well known and highly respected people, and members of the Presbyterian Church. Thomas M. worked on his father's farm, and attended district school until nineteen years old, then attended Washington County Seminary at Salem for a time, and later Hanover College, which graduated him in 1855. For six months he was in charge of the Livonia Seminary, succeeding which he studied medicine with Dr. Fishback, and attended medical lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, from which he received his degree as "M. D." in 1860. For four years he practiced his profession at New Philadelphia, then moved to Salem, where he continued three years longer. From that time until 1883 he carried on an extensive practice in the northern part of the county with headquarters at Kossuth, then returned to Salem, where he has since resided, engaged in active business pursuits. In 1857 he was united in marriage with Miss S. Burke, who died after two years of wedded life. Mary Burcham became his second wife in 1862, and six children have been born to them: James B., William W., Mary L., Sarah E., Martha I. and Elizabeth B.

HON. S. B. VOYLES, a native of Salem, Ind., was born July 13, 1843, and was here educated and reared to manhood. When treason threatened to overthrow the Union, he volunteered his services for its preservation and August 16, 1861, became a private in Company G, Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He actively participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Cotton Plant, Thompson's Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Big Black River, the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the siege of Jackson, and after the reduction of the latter city was returned to Vicksburg. From here they were sent to New Orleans and from thence ordered to repair to Matagorda Island, Tex., and capture Fort Esperanza. After that mission was successfully performed, Mr. Voyles remained on detached duty until being mustered out in August, 1864, by reason of term of service expiring. Returning home he attended school for a time, then read law in Franklin County, Mo., with Judge J. W. Owens. In 1868 he began practicing his profession, and has here built up a large and lucrative practice. As a Democrat he has served two elective terms ending October 22, 1877, as Prosecutor for the Third Judicial Circuit, and in 1876 was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held at St. Louis. He has also served as a member of the Indiana State Democratic Central Committee, and in 1880 was elected to the State Senate. Willard, Clara, Tommy and Katie are the children born to his union with Miss Maud Huston, which was solemnized November 13, 1873. Mr. Voyles is a son of William and Barbara (Wilson) Voyles, both born here and the latter yet living, and grandson of Roland and Elizabeth (Lingle) Voyles, who were natives of North Carolina and immigrated to Washington County, Ind., in 1812. William Voyles, great-grandfather of S. B., and father of Roland, was a native of Wales, and came to America in about 1740, with the French Huguenots, who were compelled to leave their native land by reason of their religious belief. He here served in the Revolutionary war.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, was born March 8, 1826. John Williams, his father, was born in Ohio and was twice married, his first wife, the mother of Thomas, being Mary McGindley, a Pennsylvanian by birth; and the latter Rebecca Sheldon. By each wife he was the father of six children, only one by the first and two by the last now living. Thomas Williams was raised on a farm in his native State, where he received a common education and where he learned blacksmithing. June 14, 1847, he became a private in Company D, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry for the Mexican war, and serving with Gen. Lane through many marches and battles of Atlixco and Tlaxcalo, was discharged in July, 1848. In 1850 Nancy Pool became his wife, and May 1, 1854, he was left a widower with one son—Rufus L., since deceased. Christmas, 1854, he married Nancy A. Houston, and shortly thereafter moved to Texas and engaged in wool and stock-growing. February 22, 1862, his second wife died, and September 14, 1865, Cynthia L. Houston, his second wife's sister and present wife, became Mrs. Williams. The fall of 1865 he was appointed Postmaster at Canton, Tex., and a short time previous was commissioned by the Governor, Clerk of Van Zant County. By virtue of the latter office he became a member of the Board that administered the oath of amnesty to disloyal citizens. In November, 1866, he removed North and until March, 1873, resided in Spencer County, this State, and Minnesota. Since then he has resided at Salem, keeping hotel, and is the present proprietor of

the Hungate House. Allie, Emma, Lucretia (deceased) and Annie (deceased), were the children born to his second marriage, and Kate J. to his present union. Until 1854 Mr. Williams was a Democrat in politics, then a Know Nothing and since 1856 a Republican. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., a dimit member of the I. O. O. F., and he and family belong to the Regular Baptist Church.

JOHN L. WILLIAMS, a successful hardware merchant of Salem, was born in Washington County, Ind., October 1, 1834, and is a grandson of William Williams, and son of William R. and Hannah Williams. The family of which our subject is a representative, is among the oldest of Washington County, their former home being in North Carolina. John L. was raised to manhood on his father's farm, and aside from the district schools attended the High School at Salem and the State University at Bloomington. For some time he was engaged in school-teaching, at one time serving as Principal of the Orange County Seminary at Paoli. In 1864 he was elected Surveyor of Washington County, re-elected in 1868, and in 1870 was elected to the Auditorship of this county. After serving four years in the latter capacity he was again elected, occupying that office until 1878. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic brotherhood and also the Christian Church. To his marriage with Katie, daughter of Sanders and Fanny (Brown) Hughes, four children have been born as follows: Mary, Annie, Charles and Maud. The mother is a native of this county, her birth occurring in 1835.

DR. JAMES B. WILSON (deceased), was born in Greene County, near Dayton, Ohio, April 26, 1818, and when only two years old removed with his father, John Wilson, to New Philadelphia, Washington Co., Ind., where he was reared to manhood. Having obtained a fair education by close application, he decided to enter the medical profession, and accordingly was a student of Dr. Todd, of New Philadelphia, afterward entering and graduating from the Louisville Medical College. In 1845 he married Miss Sarah Lockwood, and for a short time thereafter practiced his profession at Bryantsville. In 1848 he located in Salem: was elected County Clerk and served four years; was re-elected, and before the expiration of his second term was elected County Auditor, serving in the latter capacity four years. In 1869, together with his family, he immigrated to California, but his old home being more attractive than the new one, he returned to Salem and resumed the practice of medicine, at which he was engaged until his death, Wednesday, November 28, 1878. Dr. Wilson was a man among men, honored for his upright character, for his ability and integrity as a public official, and for his private worth and social qualities. In politics he was a Democrat, and he and wife were parents of eight children, three of whom are dead. Mrs. Wilson is yet living, and resides in Salem.

DR. R. J. WILSON, a native of New Philadelphia, Ind., and the eldest son of Dr. James B. Wilson, a sketch of whom precedes this, was born October 12, 1846, and when two years old his parents removed to Salem, where he was reared and educated. When yet a boy he read medicine under the tuition of his father, and in 1872 graduated from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. Immediately locating in Campbellsburg, Ind., for the practice of his profession, he remained there about one year, then moved to Kossuth, on the Walnut Ridge, where he remained actively engaged in medical pursuits until the fall of 1882, when he came to Salem, where he has since resided. The spring of 1883

he purchased the *Salem Democrat*, which he has continued to publish and edit in a highly acceptable manner. His marriage with Miss Jane Collier, daughter of William and Sallie (Grubb) Collier, was solemnized March 27, 1873, and the four children born to their union are named Maud, Carl Von C., Sallie and Ellen.

DALE W. WILSON was born in Washington County, Ind., June 20, 1837. John Wilson, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania, and married Sarah Mitchell, who was also a native of that State. They moved to Kentucky in an early day, where William Wilson, father of Dale W., was born in about 1809. They afterward removed to Ohio, and from there to Washington County, Ind., in about 1819, where William Wilson grew to manhood, and where he married Nancy McCoskey. Dale W. Wilson lived on a farm until 1855, when he went to Canton, in this county, and learned blacksmithing. He continued working at his trade in Canton until 1880, when he moved to Salem, opened a shop, and has since resided here, conducting quite an extensive business. In 1862 he wedded Semira, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Lindley) Green, and by her is the father of these three children: Wheeler, Idella and Sally. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat, and a member of the F. & A. M.

ADAM H. and PHILBERT M. WRIGHT, are the grandsons of that old pioneer, Philbert Wright, who immigrated from North Carolina in about 1809 and came to what is now Washington Township, Washington Co., Ind., where he passed the remainder of his days. Eli and Elizabeth (Bower) Wright, parents of those whose names form the subject for this sketch, were among the old and time-honored citizens of the county. They fully participated in all the hardships and inconveniences of pioneer life and died June 14, 1833, and 1847, respectively. Adam H. Wright was born October 12, 1823, on the farm where he now resides, and which his grandfather entered from the Government. His father having built the first or one of the first mills in the township, he assisted in its operation during his early years, but for many years subsequently has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He belongs to the Christian Church, is a Democrat, and owns a first-class farm of 475 acres. August 31, 1848, he married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Sally (Lockhart) Collier, by whom he is the father of three children: Eli M., born July 7, 1849; William B., October 18, 1855, and Mary C., May 26, 1860. Mrs. Wright was born in this county December 20, 1826. James Collier, her father, was born in Kentucky, January 24, 1798; married March 12, 1818, Sally Lockhart, who was born in Virginia, February 13, 1802. Their respective deaths occurred November 15, 1873, and September 9, 1876. Philbert M. Wright, fifth child born to Eli and Elizabeth (Bowen) Wright, was born September 17, 1832. He has made farming his principal occupation through life, and by industry and economy has earned his present excellent farm of 320 acres. May 28, 1863, he married Miss Elizabeth Wiseman, who was born in this county August 21, 1831, daughter of Jacob and Polly (Ratts) Wiseman. Two children have crowned their union, named Grant F., born July 3, 1868, and Cora, September 22, 1872. In politics Mr. Wright is a Democrat.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

JEREMIAH C. CARESS, of Brown Township, is a native of Washington County, Ind., and was born October 10, 1838. His parents were Peter and Rachael (Worrall) Caress, who raised a family of eleven children, and of which Jeremiah was the third. The father was a native of Kentucky and the mother of Indiana, the former's birth occurring in January, 1812, and the latter's April 30, 1819, and their deaths November 16, 1851, and October 12, 1874. Our subject received a common school education and remained at home on the farm with his parents until they died. Throughout life he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits with success, as his farm of 250 acres indicates. He devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, and in politics is a staunch Democrat. He usually is active in the public affairs of the county, and in his township has been three times elected Justice of the Peace, which office he is now holding.

HARRISON CORNWELL, a native of Virginia, was born March 10, 1802. He came to this State from Kentucky about the year 1823, and settled in Orange County, where his marriage to Nancy Cornwell took place December 22, 1826, by which union nine children were born, of which these four are now living: William T., Norban A., John L. and Harrison Franklin. In the year 1848 they moved to this county and settled on the farm now occupied by his widow. He died October 22, 1873. Norban also lives at the old homestead, looking after the estate and taking care of his aged mother. His marriage with Ellen V. Liston, of Illinois, was solemnized August 17, 1862, and to their union twelve children have been born, of which these ten are now living: Charles A., Florence E., Adolphus J., Norban H., Simon P., Theron E., Lawrence E., Estella E., Arterburn B. and Mary E.; all with the exception of Charles at home with their parents. His occupation has been principally farming in connection with which he has taught school, and was engaged in the mercantile business at Mount Carmel, and he has been quite successful in those pursuits. In politics he is a Democrat.

MANUEL B. DRISKELL, a native of Brown Township, where he now lives, was born March 16, 1840, the seventh child in a family of eleven children born to Robert and Catherine (Beck) Driskell, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee. The father came to this State in company with his parents in the year 1810, and they were the first persons to erect a log-cabin in what is now Brown Township. He was twice robbed by the Indians, they taking six horses. His birth occurred December 21, 1803, and his wife's, mother of Manuel, October 17, 1807. Manuel remained at home with his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-three, having in that time received a good education in the Salem High School. April 16, 1863, his marriage with Nancy J. Hopper was solemnized, and to their union seven children have been born, these six now living: Silven M., Franklin L., Elmer W., Laura E., Leora M. and Lawrence C., all at home with their parents. Mr. Driskell's occupation has been farming and teaching in the public

schools, at both of which he has been a success. He now owns 100 acres of well improved and cultivated land. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and are liberal supporters of that institution. He is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and a Democrat in politics.

HUGH McFLEMING, a prominent old citizen of Brown Township, is a native of Ontario County, N. Y., where he was born July 8, 1807, being the fifth child of a family of nine children born to James and Jane (McNeall) Fleming, who were natives respectively of Ireland and Pennsylvania, and came to this State about the year 1817, and settled in this county on the farm now owned and occupied by our subject. Hugh always lived at the old homestead, and received a limited education in the primitive log schoolhouses of his day. October 10, 1860, his marriage with Ageline Jean was solemnized, and to their union the following four children have been born: Jane, Mary E. (who was united in marriage to Millard Jean), Phœbe E. and Bellona. Previous to the date of his marriage he followed wagon-making and distilling in connection with his farming, since which time he has quit distilling. He has been quite successful in these various pursuits, and now owns over 600 acres, about half of which are yet in timber. Mrs. Fleming and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, having been connected with the party since its organization.

FRANCIS HOKNER, present Trustee of Brown Township, and one of its prominent citizens, is a native of Jefferson County, this State, where he was born January 29, 1833, being the oldest child of a family of nine children born to Jacob and Mary (Montgomery) Horner, who were respectively natives of Ohio and Indiana, the former of German and the latter of Irish descent, and came to this county in March, 1840, settling on the farm now owned and occupied by our subject. Francis remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained his majority. He received a common education, and his occupation has been principally farming, in connection with which he has taught school during the winter months in the vicinity of his residence. He has been quite successful in those pursuits, and now owns 470 acres of mostly well improved land. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and he manifests a good interest in the political affairs of the community in which he lives, and was the choice of the people for Justice of the Peace, and was elected by them to the office of Township Trustee in April, 1884.

NATHANIEL P. MATHER, native of Brown Township, was born March 20, 1820, the fourth of seven children born to Abner and Betsy (Kennedy) Mather, who were natives, respectively, of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and of English and Irish descent. Abner Mather was born January 11, 1783; when quite young his mother died, and his father married the second time; this marriage not proving agreeable to Abner he left home when but a boy, having previously acquired some knowledge of the blacksmith's trade. He came to this State in 1818, in a colony who were six weeks on a flat-boat *en route* to this place, having started from a point on the Allegheny River. Nathaniel received what was for his day a common school education, remaining with his parents until he attained his majority, learning the blacksmith's trade. December 2, 1841, he married Dorinda Pollard, who died January 21, 1843; and May 25, 1845, Burnettie Pollard became his second wife, to which marriage six children have been born, of whom these five are now living:

Albert, who married Elizabeth Beagley; Rufus P., married Ellen Hoffman; Cyrus H., married Ellen Cornwell; Laura E. (Mrs. Charles M. Taylor) and Lewis C. Mr. Mather is a farmer and blacksmith, owning a well improved farm of 135 acres. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity; in politics a Democrat, having served the people twenty-five years as Justice of the Peace, seventeen of which were successive.

HON. CHRISTIAN PROW, a native of the county where he now resides, and a descendant of one of its pioneer families, was born November 15, 1819. He is the sixth in a family of nine children born to Christian and Martha (Downs) Prow, who were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Maryland, and of German and Welsh-Irish descent. The family removed from North Carolina to Washington County, Ind., in 1816, where the parents afterwards died, and where Christian, Jr., was reared and has always resided. Until twenty-two years of age he remained with his parents on the home farm; in youth receiving such education as the common schools of that early day afforded; by private study he was enabled to fit himself for the teacher's profession. March 18, 1841 Louisa Gould became his wife, and two children were born to them, one dying in infancy, the other losing his life in his country's cause at Dallas, May 17, 1864. November 17, 1845, Mrs. Prow died, and February 18, 1847, Polly A. Driskell became Mr. Prow's second wife, seven children being the result of their union: William J., who married Alice Pollard; Mary A. (Mrs. John S. Denny); James W., married Ida C. Barnett; Franklin L., whose wife was Ona Gwinn; and Laura M. (Mrs. Willis Duncan). Those deceased are: George B. and Eliza E. Mr. Prow is one of Washington County's well known and best citizens, and for years a prosperous merchant at Campbellsburg. In politics he is a stalwart temperance Democrat, serving his party one term in the lower House of the State Legislature, twenty-four years as Justice of the Peace, five years as Constable and four years as Deputy Sheriff. He belongs to both Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

HENRY ROBERTSON, a prominent old citizen and native of Brown Township, was born February 6, 1831, being the next oldest of a family of eight children born to William and Unis (Driskell) Robertson. The former who was of English-Welsh descent, was born February 11, 1805, in Brunswick County, Va., and in company with his parents came to this State in the year 1812, and settled in Brown Township, where he now resides. He remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained his majority, receiving a common school education such as the schools of his day afforded. In September, 1825, he married Unis Driskell, by which union Henry was born, who stayed at home with his parents until he was of age. On December 26, 1851, his marriage with Lydia A. Cornwell was solemnized, and to their union nine children have been born, of which these seven are now living: William T., Theodore, Henry F., Eldora, Adolph, Laura E. and Mary A. His occupation has been principally farming, in connection with which he has dealt in stock, and is now operating the Clifty Mill and distillery. His wife died March 8, 1874, and April 1, of the following year he married Martha A. Corbin, of Henry County, Ky. He is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter in the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and takes a good, lively interest in the public affairs of the community in which he lives.

LEWIS R. SHROYER, a prominent citizen of Brown Township, is a native of Iroquois County, Ill., where he was born August 25, 1841, being the oldest of three children born to John D. and Matilda (Roberts) Shroyer. His parents were both natives of this county and township. After their marriage they removed to Illinois, where the former died, and his mother returned to this State, where she lived with her parents. Lewis received a common education such as the schools of his day afforded. August 2, 1862, he realized the necessity of the preservation of our Union, and enlisted as a volunteer private in Company A, Sixty-sixth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, where he served for a period of three years, and was discharged in June, 1865, on account of cessation of hostilities. He was present at the following important engagements: Richmond, where he received a gun-shot wound which prevented him from serving for about three months; Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Bentonville, N. C. December 21, 1865, his marriage with Lovisa Hammersly was solemnized, and to their union four children were born: Mary E., Sarah, Emma and Nora, all at home. October 17, 1877, Mr. Shroyer suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. September 21, 1880, his nuptials with Martha Davison were celebrated, and their union has been blessed with three children: Edith, John D. and Zellah. His occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful; he now owns 200 acres of improved land. When a baby, Mr. Shroyer was christened in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and he takes an active interest in the political affairs of the community in which he lives.

RICHARD WHEELER, one of the foremost citizens and a native of Brown Township, was born March 24, 1820, the third in a family of ten children born to Jesse and Polly (Little) Wheeler, who were both natives of Kentucky, and were of the first settlers of this county. Richard remained at home and assisted on the farm until the death of his parents, receiving a very limited education. In July, 1841, his marriage with Hannah May was solemnized, and to their union eight children have been born, of which these seven are now living: Miranda, who is the present wife of James Reynolds; Benjamin, who married Rachel Helton; William B., Richard, Manda, who is the wife of George McClintock; Cynthia, consort of William T. Troutman; Polly, who was united in marriage to James Hughes. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit; he now owns over 300 acres, about one-half of which are improved. He also raises some stock. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics he is a Democrat, although he does not take any active part in political affairs.

ALONZO S. WILCOX, a prominent citizen and native of Brown Township, was born February 14, 1839, being the fifth child of a family of seventeen children born to Hiram and Julia (Clarke) Wilcox, who were natives of the State of Vermont, the former of English-Irish, and the latter French-Scotch descent. Alonzo remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of thirty-five years. He received a common education such as the facilities of his day afforded. June 16, 1879, his marriage with Elizabeth O'Harrow was solemnized, and to their union the following three children have been born: Mary L., Maud and Otis Otho. His occupation has been principally farming, in connection with which he did some distilling, and operated a saw and grist-mill. He also raised considerable stock, and he has been quite suc-

cessful in those pursuits. He now owns 1,400 acres of land, of which the greater part is improved. In politics he is very liberal in his ideas, preferring to vote with that party which in his judgment will best contribute to the country's good.

JOHN T. C. WILKINS, the second in a family of five children born to Daniel and Ann (Bridge) Wilkins, was born December 23, 1829, in England, where in early life he received a very good education. His father died when he was very young, and his mother's death took place when he was but fourteen years of age, and at the age of sixteen he embarked for America, of which he has since been a resident. Upon attaining his majority he returned to England to secure the estate devised to him by his father. January 8, 1852, Mary F. Kelso, daughter of Dr. James Kelso, became his wife, and their union resulted in the birth of eight children, of whom five are now living: James D., William C., who married Sarah Gibson, Cossie (Mrs. Dr. Isaac Ferree), Thomas and John. Mr. Wilkins is one of Washington County's largest land-owners, owning in all about 800 acres. In addition to his agricultural interests himself and sons are carrying on a large store of general merchandise at Campbellsburg, having a stock of from \$7,000 to \$10,000, and doing an annual business of from \$20,000 to \$30,000, in connection with which they do a broker's business of dealing in and shaving commercial paper. He also is owner of the grist-mill at Campbellsburg. In politics a Democrat, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

POSEY TOWNSHIP.

JAMES W. ARMSTRONG is a native of the township and county of which he is now a resident. He is the fourth of five children born to John and Elizabeth (Eslinger) Armstrong, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia, the former of Irish, the latter of German descent. He was born September 5, 1846, and has always resided on the old homestead. His father died in 1851, and his mother March 21, 1877. December 16, 1874, his marriage with Josephine Cromer was solemnized, and to their union two children have been born: Walter L. and Alonzo W. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a prominent and enterprising young farmer, and in that occupation has been very successful. He now owns 240 acres of land, most of which are well improved. He also raises stock quite extensively.

WILLIAM R. AVERY, M. D., was born in Washington County, Ind., March 19, 1838, the fourth in the family of seven children born to John and Tabitha L. (Ellis) Avery, who were natives respectively of North Carolina and Virginia, the former having been brought to this State in 1810. William R. assisted his parents at home until attaining his majority, during which time he received a fair education. In 1860 he began reading medicine with Dr. Still, of Palmyra, and in the fall and winter of 1861-62 attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, at Chicago. He remained with his preceptor until the following August 4, when he became a private in Company C, Sixty-sixth

Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving as such until March, 1863, when he was transferred to the medical department, where he remained until he was discharged at Washington, D. C., June 23, 1865. He became a partner of his former preceptor at Palmyra, and subsequently assumed entire charge of their extensive practice, remaining there five years, when he came to Fredericksburg which has since been his home and where he has a select and extensive practice. In 1876-77 he graduated at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and in addition to his practice is engaged in the drug trade. Dr. Avery is a liberal Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic brotherhood. October 24, 1867, he married Hannah M. Crotts, and six children have crowned this union, named Otto R., Charley E., Minnie M., Nellie B., Asa M. and A. N.

JOHN CROMER, a prominent old citizen of Fredericksburg, was born August 27, 1820, in what is now called Laurel County, Ky., the oldest in a family of seven children born to George and Jane (Walker) Cromer, both of whom were natives of Virginia, and came to Lawrence County, this State, about the year 1822, where they remained about one year, thence removed to Harrison County, staying there until after the death of our subject's mother in the year 1837, when his father removed to Washington County, of which he remained a resident until his death. John received a limited education in the primitive log schoolhouse of his day. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed for five years to the tanner and currier trade; the former has been chiefly his occupation through life. In the year 1869 he established the hotel known as the Traveler's Rest, and this enjoys a liberal patronage. November 10, 1842, he was wedded to Evaline Wilson, by whom he was father of four children, three of whom are now living: Joseph P., John B. and Annie L. September 22, 1864, he answered the call of his country to assist in preserving our Union, serving until mustered out at Indianapolis, May 11, 1865. In politics he is a Republican; a member of the G. A. R. fraternity, and has been Justice of the Peace of his township four terms.

RICHARD DEVENISH is a native of the adjoining county of Floyd, his birth occurring March 6, 1836. He is the tenth in the family of twelve children born to James and Mary (Guest) Devenish, who are natives of Maryland and England respectively, and who immigrated to Indiana in the year 1818, settling first in Harrison County, and ten years later in Floyd County. Richard assisted his parents until the age of seventeen years when he took a trip East, remaining in Ohio and Pennsylvania about three years. The spring of 1858 he immigrated to California, but returned to his native State in three years later, and in 1862 joined the supply and transportation department in the late war. April 3, 1868, Mary E. Senseney became his wife, and by her he is the father of four children, named Oscar G., Cora Z., Homer S. and Carl E. Mr. Devenish is an advocate of the principles of the Greenback party, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Masonic and K. of H. fraternities. He is one of the county's well-to-do farmers, owning 290 acres of valuable farming and grazing land. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are well known and highly esteemed citizens of Posey Township.

DR. GEORGE W. DEWEES, of Fredericksburg, is a native of Harrison County, Ind., where he was born July 11, 1838, the eldest in a family of four children born to Joseph and Susanna Dewees, who were natives respectively of North Carolina and Harrison County, this State.

In youth he received a good, common school education, and when about the age of twenty years began teaching school, continuing this for seven years, the last two years also reading medicine. He subsequently devoted his entire attention to pathological studies, and in 1865 and 1866 attended medical lectures in Cincinnati and Louisville, and June 7, 1867, located in Fredericksburg, where he has ever since continued. Dr. Dewees is a hard student, an able and skillful physician, and one who has the confidence and esteem of the entire neighborhood. He is identified with all the public improvements of the day, is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellow and Knights of Honor fraternities. He has served in several positions of local honor and trust, in all of which he has officiated with zeal and fidelity. May 26, 1859, his marriage with Barbara Henninger was solemnized, and the following named of their family of children are now living: Charles B., Frank M., both at Indianapolis, George B., Elizabeth, Edwin N. and Laura.

SAMUEL G. ELLIS, a prominent citizen and native of Hardinsburg, was born October 12, 1855, being the youngest of three children of Charles R. and Sarah E. (Hardin) Ellis, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana. The former died January 24, 1860, and the latter in 1861. Their marriage took place January 17, 1850. William A., a brother, and Sarah M. a sister of Samuel G. Ellis, died respectively June 17, 1876, and September 13, 1853. After the death of his parents the subject of our sketch went to live with Aaron L. Hardin. He received an excellent education, and February 19, 1879, his marriage with Sallie V. Cook was solemnized and one child has been born to their union—William E. The present occupation of Mr. Ellis is farming, now owning over 500 acres of well improved land. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a stanch Democrat, taking a live interest in the political affairs of his native locality. He is the only living representative of his father's family, and he and family are among the best known citizens of the county.

JONAH M. GREEN, miller at Fredricksburg, was born in Orange County, Ind., October 24, 1834, being the third in a family of five children born to Thomas and Anna (Matthew) Green, who were natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. He was raised to the milling business, and after his father's death assumed entire charge of the mill, which, in 1880, he had moved to Fredricksburg where it now enjoys an extended patronage. Receiving but limited educational advantages in youth he selected for his life's helpmate Mary Hall, who died a few years after marriage, leaving one daughter—Catharine A., since deceased. Realizing that it was not best for man to be alone, he married Mary M. Roberts, for his second wife, and six children blessed their union, the following named yet living: Rosetta A., William T., Henry F., Emma E. and Bertie M. Mr. Green served his country faithfully in the late war, enlisting August 8, 1862, in Company B., Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving at the battle of Richmond, Ky., the entire siege of Atlanta, the memorable march to the sea with Sherman, thence up through the Carolinas, and finally to Washington, D. C., where he was honorably discharged in 1865. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the F. & A. M. and G. A. R. fraternities. In addition to carrying on the manufacture of flour Mr. Green also operates a saw and planing-mill.

B. H. HANCOCK, an old and influential citizen of Fredericksburg, was born in Harrison County, Ind., January 12, 1820, the eldest of eight children born to Matthew and Elizabeth (Hooker) Hancock, who were natives respectively of North Carolina and Virginia, and came to Indiana in 1819. B. H. Hancock passed his youth and early manhood amidst the pioneer scenes of that early day, and in September, 1843, wedded Mary Whitehead, who died in July, 1844. June 5, 1845, Margaret A. Senseney became his second wife, and the following named of their eight children are yet living: Mary A. (Mrs. W. L. Swartz), Harriet A. (Mrs. Joseph Evart), Matthew T., Allen R., Jacob H., Thomas E. and Margaret A., the wife of J. N. Hickman. Mr. Hancock's principal occupation through life has been farming and stock-dealing, although when a small boy he assisted his father in operating a small hand-grist mill, there being no other kind in the neighborhood. For the past six years he has retired from active out-door life and now turns his attention largely to a general brokerage business. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Hancock having united with that denomination when only twelve years old. In politics he is a Democrat, serving as Commissioner in Harrison County, and has also served six years as a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

KAY BROTHERS. This well-known business firm of Fredericksburg, was first started February 14, 1874, and is individually composed of James W., John W. and George T. Kay, all natives of this township, their respective births occurring November 11, 1842, November 17, 1844 and September 4, 1849. They began in business with a small stock of goods valued at about \$650, and since that time have gradually increased the amount of stock in proportion to their trade until at present their goods invoice \$5,000, and they annually transact \$10,000 worth of business. The firm is enterprising and obliging and have justly won their present position, but not without hard work and self-sacrifice. James W. married Martha A. McLean, February 26, 1865, and seven children have been born to them. In February, 1878, the nuptials of John W.'s marriage with Mary Kelso were celebrated, and one child was the result of their union. Mrs. Kay dying November 12, 1883, George T. Kay's marriage with Jennie E. Senseney was solemnized, July 23, 1879, and they have one child. Kay Brothers are the sons of John and Lucinda (Austin) Kay, who were among the early settlers of Washington County.

AARON MARTIN, a prominent citizen of Posey Township and a native of Washington County, was born December 22, 1826. He was the oldest of twelve children born to Peter and Elizabeth (Goss) Martin, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and North Carolina, and came to this State about the year 1819. Aaron remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained his majority, during which time he received a limited school education, such as the facilities of his day afforded. On the 27th of January, 1850, his marriage with Martha J. Colvin took place, and to their union eight children were born, of which these five are now living: Erastus, who married Lucretia Durnill; Emma, wife of Calvin D. Caughlin; John L., Oscar and Stella B. His occupation has been principally farming, in which pursuit he has been very successful, and now owns 510 acres of mostly well improved land. In September, 1864, Mr. Martin was called to assist in maintaining the Union. He entered the service where he was engaged seven months, at which time he was honorably discharged May 10, 1865. Mr. and Mrs.

Martin are members of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Martin is a Republican.

JOHN S. MARSHALL, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of this township, is a native of the Old Dominion, born in Augusta County, November 25, 1811. He is the fourth in a family of ten children born to James and Catharine (Colwell) Marshall, who were also natives of Virginia, the former being of English and the latter of Irish descent. They came to the Hoosier State in about the year 1818, and here the subject of this sketch was reared amidst the pioneer scenes of that early day, and where, April 17, 1842, his marriage with Sophia Hunter was solemnized. He selected farming as his vocation in life, and by diligence and economy has secured 198 acres of land. He is a Republican in politics, and has endeavored to take an equal part with his neighbors in the support of all laudable public enterprises. To his marriage with Miss Hunter eight children were born, of whom the following are survivors: Cyrus, Samuel S., John S., Dora A. (Mrs. D. M. Baylor), and Mary A., who is the wife of Mr. L. Kinney.

SAMUEL McCrARY, a native of Ohio, was born March 13, 1815, the eldest in a family of nine children born to William and Middie (Faulkner) McCrary, who came to Indiana in 1825, first settling in Jackson County, but a few years later locating permanently in this county. After his father's death in about 1829, Samuel took his father's place in the care of the farm and family, and in consequence of this burden thrust upon his young shoulders, he secured only a limited education. February 11, 1835, Minerva Royse became his wife, and six children were born to their union, only the following yet living: Nancy A., now Mrs. Albert Lee; Sarah, the wife of John Crandall, and Samuel. The mother dying in November, 1872, Mr. McCrary married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah (Hoar) Mayberry, on the 12th of February, 1874, and by her is the father of five children, named, Emma, Simeon, Noah, Martha and John. As a farmer Mr. McCrary has made that occupation a success, being the fortunate possessor of 160 acres of good land. He is one of the prominent Republicans of Posey Township, and he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

SAMUEL McCLANAHAN, a prominent citizen of Posey Township, is a native of Virginia, and was born March 10, 1809, being the youngest in a family of nine children born to William and Abigail (Hughes) McClanahan. His mother dying when he was but three days old, he was taken care of by an aunt, and at the age of five years his father died. After this he remained in Bedford County, Va., until seventeen years of age, when he started for Indiana, and reached Morgan County in April, 1826. The fall of that year he removed to this county, staying at that time one year, and from here going to Floyd County, and was there and in Clark County four years, when he returned to Washington County, where he has ever since resided. Mr. McClanahan received a very limited education. October 13, 1832, his marriage with Anise Ashabrunner was solemnized, and to their union seven children were born, these four now living: William A., who married Martha Boling; Mary A. (Mrs. James Thomas); Catharine (Mrs. James A. McClanahan), and Fannie B. June 7, 1876, the mother died, and June 10, 1877, Mr. McClanahan married Mrs. Harriet N. (Horner) Hunter, who by her first husband was the mother of two children—Seth H. and William G. He now owns a farm of 130 acres, which he operates, and at the same time cries public

sales and works at the butcher's trade. Mr. McClanahan is a Democrat, serving as County Coroner sixteen years; is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. JOHN S. MCPHEETERS, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Washington County, was born near Fredericksburg, January 26, 1837, the eldest of six children born to Alexander and Louisa M. (Snyder) McPheeters, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and New York, and of Scotch-English and German descent. In 1818 the parents of Alexander removed from Kentucky to the Hoosier State, locating permanently in Washington County, and settling where Livonia now stands. Alexander McPheeters was a physician, and under his direction John S. studied his father's profession, and in 1860 graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He began practicing with his father, but in April, 1863, was commissioned by Gov. Morton Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-third Indiana Regiment, and in March, 1865, was promoted surgeon, continuing as such until the close of the war. Returning home he resumed the practice of his profession, and in November, 1880, removed to Hardinsburg, where he has retired from active work. July 4, 1861, his marriage with Mary J. F. Holmes was solemnized, and to their union one son—Thaddeus H.—was born. February 16, 1879, Dr. McPheeters was called upon to mourn the loss of a beloved wife. November 13, 1880, Mrs. Mary E. (McIntosh) Ramsey became his second wife, and James A. was born to them. Dr. McPheeters is possessed of more than the average; is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M. fraternities and the Presbyterian Church. He now turns his attention to agricultural pursuits, and is the owner of a valuable tract of land, containing 400 acres. Mrs. McPheeters is a member of the Methodist Church.

SAMUEL MCINTOSH, a native of Kentucky, and one of the old and favorably known men of Posey Township, was brought by his parents to Indiana Territory in about the year 1812, and settled first in what is now Harrison County. Four years later they removed to Crawford County, and from there to near the line between Orange and Washington Counties, in the former, where both his parents, James and Winafred (Potter) McIntosh, afterward died. Samuel McIntosh is the eldest in a family of thirteen children, and was born December 31, 1810. He received his early schooling in the primitive log-cabin of that early day, and until the age of nineteen remained with his parents. June 4, 1829, he wedded Susanna Radcliff, by whom he was the father of fourteen children, of whom the following are yet living: David, John, Jonathan, Joseph, Winafred, Mary and Sarah. Mr. McIntosh has always made farming and stock-raising his occupation, and in this pursuit has been quite successful, now owning 132 acres of well improved land. In politics he is a Republican, and he and wife belong to the regular Baptist Church.

CHARLES MITTON, a prominent citizen of Posey Township, is a native of New Jersey, where he was born March 8, 1819, being the only child of William and Eliza (Ferguson) Mitton, who were also natives of New Jersey. In 1838, in company with his mother and grandmother, he came to Indiana and settled at Martinsburg, this county, from whence he removed to Fredericksburg in 1840. In November, 1844, he wedded Miss T. Knowles, and to their union eight children have been born, these six yet living: Henry, who married Ella McPheeters; Martha, now Mrs.

John Cromer; James; Emma, whose present husband is J. Jessup; Ida and Mary Belle. Since 1853 Mr. Mitton has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and he now owns a good farm of 235 acres. In 1864 Mr. Mitton went out to serve his country in the late war, and served with Gen. Sherman through to the sea and was honorably discharged June 11, 1865. He began life's battle a poor boy, but by industry and economy has earned a competence sufficient for all necessary comforts in his latter days. In politics he is a Republican and is one of Washington County's enterprising and esteemed citizens.

S. E. McINTOSH is one of the leading merchants of Posey Township, and is located at Hardinsburg, where he annually transacts a large and lucrative trade. He is a son of James and Emily (Wilcox) McIntosh, who came to Indiana in 1841, his father being also one of the township's well remembered merchants, having established the store now owned by our subject, in 1849. S. E. McIntosh was born November 15, 1851, and in 1879 assumed control of the large business of which he is now proprietor. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is one of the most active Democrats of his township. September 14, 1881, Mr. McIntosh was united in marriage with Emma F. Hungate, by whom he became the father of one child that died in infancy.

WILLIAM T. MONTGOMERY is a native of Virginia, where he was born March 16, 1841, the oldest of thirteen children born to John H. and Mary R. (Ridgeway) Montgomery, who were also natives of the Old Dominion. They came to this State about 1846, having started for Missouri, but in consequence of the cold weather they wintered in Daviess County. In the spring of the following year they started for Kentucky, but Mrs. Montgomery was taken ill at Fayetteville and they remained there during the summer; perceiving the value of the country for farming purposes, he decided to locate there and has ever since been a resident of the county. William T. remained at home assisting his parents on the farm until he reached the age of twenty-three. He received a limited education in youth, and January 14, 1864, he was married to Mary Turley. Nine children have been born to them, named, James A., Sarah A., John W., Minnie A., George L., Laura F., Samuel E., Lillie E. and Luna. His occupation has always been farming, in which he has been very successful, and now owns 145 acres of land of which about one-half is still in timber. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been twice chosen Assessor of his township, has served two terms as Township Trustee, and he is now his party's nominee for County Commissioner at the ensuing November election.

ISAAC MURPHY is a native Hoosier, born July 10, 1828, in Floyd County, and is the youngest of four children born to Isaac and Polly (Baker) Murphy, who were natives of Virginia and Indiana respectively. His youth and early manhood were passed with his parents, during which time he received but very limited educational advantages. June 24, 1852, he was united in matrimony with Martha Wood, and the following named three of the four children born to them are yet living: Charley, Mary and Grace. The one deceased was Alice I., who died when about three years old. Like the majority of his people Mr. Murphy has made agriculture his occupation through life, and although beginning poor, he has secured a comfortable home and a farm containing 142 acres. One of the principal events of his life was in 1849, when he became infected with the gold fever, and crossing the plains to California, remained

there about two years. In politics he is a Democrat. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among Posey Township's best citizens.

JOHN W. ROYSE, a native of the township and county in which he still resides, was born July 24, 1814, the fourth born in a family of twelve children, of whom the parents were Martin and Catharine (Evans) Royse. These parents were born in Kentucky, June 9, 1787, and Virginia, June 24, 1784, respectively, the former coming with his parents to Indiana Territory in 1799, he at that time being twelve years old. They were married in Clark County, this State, in February, 1811, and were among the earliest settlers of Fredericksburg. John W. remained with his parents until the age of twenty-one years, during which time he received a much better education than was common at that time. December 25, 1834, he married Mary Garriott, who bore him four children, only one—Charles B.—who married Annie Mabry, December 27, 1882, is now living. Mrs. Royse died November 26, 1876, and December 19, 1877, Mr. Royse selected for his second wife Miriam E. Watkins. He has followed agricultural pursuits through life and now owns a good farm of 125 acres of land. In politics he is an unswerving supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party, and he and wife and son and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PIERCE TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL L. BAKER, Sr., a native of the township in which he now resides, was born June 23, 1825, the youngest of three children born to Valentine and Nancy (Overton) Baker, both natives of Virginia, the former of German, the latter of English descent, who came to this State in a very early day. His mother died when he was but twelve years of age; his father remarried and Samuel remained at home until the age of twenty years, when he married Sarah Tash. To their union were born three children, of whom only one is now living—Nancy A., consort of Mr. George Robinson. July 24, 1854, Mr. Baker suffered the bereavement of losing his wife, and in 1856 the nuptials of his marriage with Harriet O. Green were celebrated, by whom he was father of eleven children, these seven now living: William T., Mary, Martha, Erasmus S., Charlie, and Edna and Ethel who are twins. He has been a successful business man, doing carpenter and joiner work together with his principal occupation, which is farming, and now owns 160 acres of well improved land. Formerly he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, but is now a demit member of the order. In politics he is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL BROWN, now living in his native township, was born May 15, 1827, the youngest of four children born to Michael and Susanna (Motsinger) Brown, who were natives of North Carolina, from whence they came with other members of the Brown family to Indiana Territory, in 1811, settling on the farm now owned by our subject. Here he was reared amidst the pioneer scenes and incidents of back-

woods life in the Hoosier State, receiving but a limited education from the old-fashioned subscription schools. In the month of August, 1845, his union with Lucinda Jones was solemnized, and ten children have crowned their union, these yet living: Jemima, Mary, Jacob, Hannah, Susanna, James M. and Elmira M. Mr. Brown is one of Pierce Township's well known and successful farmers, owning at present 142 acres of fairly improved land. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Brown, who bravely aided her husband in his efforts to make a home for his family, died April 12, 1882.

WILLIAM B. CAUBLE, a native of the county in which he now resides, and a well-to-do farmer of Pierce Township, was born September 12, 1830, the second child of Peter and Margaret (Brown) Cauble. Peter Cauble was a native of the Old North State, where his birth occurred in about the year 1797. He came to Washington County when it was yet a new and wild country, and during the war of 1812 served as a teamster. He acted as Justice of the Peace for many years, was a member of the Christian Church, and his wife, to whom he was married in 1826, belonged to the Presbyterian Church. With the exception of two years spent in Nebraska, William B. has always resided in his native county. His early life was passed on his father's farm and attending the district schools; and when man grown, learned the carpenter's trade. He has worked hard, and by diligence and economy has secured a good farm of 425 acres. In 1869 he was united in matrimony with Miss Margaret E. Souder, daughter of Frederick and Polly (Click) Souder, and by her is the father of three children, named, Franklin P., Thomas T. and Peter F. Mr. Cauble is a Democrat, and is one of Pierce Township's best citizens.

GEORGE C. CRIM is a native of Washington County, Ind., born in Jackson Township, November 20, 1827. He is the third in a family of eleven children born to Jesse and Lucinda (Churchill) Crim, who were natives of the Blue Grass State, the former coming to Indiana first in 1818, but returning to his native State two years later, where he married, and again came to this county, locating near Martinsburg. In 1859 he immigrated to Illinois, where he died the year following. George C. Crim received a liberal education in youth, and until twenty-seven years old assisted his parents on the farm. April 2, 1855, his marriage with Miss Sallie Martin was solemnized, and to their union have been born the following family of children: Mary A., Lucinda C., Lizzie A., Edmund T., William W. and John L. Mr. Crim is justly recognized as one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of his township, and the fruit of his life's labor is revealed in a well improved farm containing 280 acres of good land. As a Republican in politics he takes an active interest in the leading issues of the day, and twice has been called upon to administer to the office of Township Trustee. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and are well known and highly respected people.

THOMAS GRAVES, the seventh in a family of eleven children born to John and Margaret (Brookshire) Graves, who were natives of Randolph County, North Carolina, was born April 21, 1823, in the same county as his parents. In 1849 the family came to Washington County, Ind., and here the parents of our subject died. Thomas Graves remained on a farm in Montgomery County, this State, until about twenty-six years of

age, in youth receiving only such education as was obtainable at that early day. May 14, 1850, his marriage with Amanda Cravens was solemnized, and two children were born to them, only one—William A.—who was born August 18, 1851, and married Mary Elrod, yet living; James A., born August 27, 1854, and died April 1, 1860, is the one deceased. July 3, 1865, the mother died, and November 22, 1866, Mr. Graves married Elizabeth Baker, by whom he is the father of these two children: Clara E., born February 14, 1869, and Woodford, born January 5, 1874, died October 16, 1878. As a farmer Mr. Graves has been hard-working and economical, and by industry has secured 500 acres of land. In politics he acts in harmony with the Republican party, whose principles he advocates.

WADE GRAVES, a prosperous citizen of Pierce Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., April 18, 1830, the tenth of twelve children born to John and Margaret (Brookshire) Graves, natives of Randolph County, North Carolina, who came to this State in 1829, first settling in Montgomery County, moving thence to Washington, where both Mr. and Mrs. Graves died. Wade remained on the farm of his parents until twenty-two years of age, receiving such education as could be obtained at that early period. May 8, 1851, his marriage with Melinda Tash was solemnized and they are parents of eight children; of these seven are yet living: Candace A., Joseph H., Rhoda J., Miranda, Ella, Charles and John. He has always followed the pursuit of farming, in which he has been quite successful, now owning 319½ acres of well improved land. His political views are Republican, in the interest of which party he is a zealous worker.

NELSON JOHNSON, a native of the township and county in which he now resides, was born October 9, 1824, the third in a family of seven children, born to Ransom and Barbara (Wright) Johnson, also natives of this county, whose parents were among the very earliest settlers of this locality. The parents of Mr. Johnson died in his early youth, in consequence of which he was raised a bound boy, by his uncle, John H. Johnson. The educational advantages of that early day were very limited, but by strict industry and devotion to study, he was enabled to qualify himself for a teacher. December 20, 1845, his marriage with Sarah Souder was solemnized, and to their union were born the following children: Ransom, George W., Mary J. and Adelia A. The occupation of Mr. Johnson has been principally farming, in which pursuit he has been very successful, now owning 214 acres of mostly well improved land. He is a Democrat and has served the people of his township as Justice of the Peace for the past twenty-four years; is the present incumbent for the ensuing four years, and was Township Trustee under the old statute. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SOLOMON LOCKENOUR, a native of Franklin Township, Washington Co., Ind., was born October 23, 1817, the fifth child in a family of ten children born to John and Elizabeth (Motsinger) Lockenour, natives of North Carolina, who came to this State about the year 1812, locating near where Farabee Station is now situated. Solomon received a limited education in the primitive log-schoolhouse of his day, and at the age of eighteen went to work on a Government snag-boat. In August, 1840, he was wedded to Catherine Wilson, and to their union a large family of children were born, the following now living: Francis M., Barbara E., Leander, Jerome W. (who is in the United States Regu-

lar Army), Matilda, Hannah, Rosanna, Charles and Alice. Mr. Lockenour has always followed agricultural pursuits, in which vocation he has been quite successful, and is now proprietor of 160 acres of valuable land. Mr. and Mrs. Lockenour always contribute generously to the enterprises of the Christian Church, of which they are members. Mr. Lockenour is a Republican, and takes a live interest in the affairs of his party.

ANDERSON MARTIN, a native of Pierce Township, this county, was born January 1, 1824. He received a good common school education in youth, and assisted his parents on the home farm until the age of twenty-six years, since when he has been engaged in farming on his own responsibility. That his efforts have met with success is demonstrated by a well improved farm of 320 acres, which is well stocked, owned by Mr. Martin. He is one of the township's progressive and enterprising Republicans, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. January 1, 1850, he married Lucinda Goss, and the following named of their five children are yet living: America I., Gilbert P., Augustus W. and Oliver P. S. Enoch and Elizabeth (Davis) Martin, parents of the subject of this memoir, were natives of Kentucky, from whence they moved to Indiana in about 1820, locating on the farm now owned by Anderson Martin, their oldest son. They were honest and industrious people.

ISAAC H. MARTIN, a native of Jackson Township, this county, was born May 14, 1833, the third in a family of ten children born to Stephen and Nancy (Heistand) Martin, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia, and came to this State at an early day. Isaac received but little education, as such advantages were limited at that period. He remained on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-four, when he married Candace S. Hamilton, and to the union the following children have been born: Lillie B., N. S., Carrie M., Virgil C., Homer and Merdella I. His occupation is principally buying and shipping stock, in which he deals quite extensively, also owning and carrying on a farm of 450 acres, in both of which pursuits he has been quite successful. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Christian Church.

NELSON MARKLAND is a native of Rowan County, N. C., born April 7, 1810, the youngest of ten children born to Nathaniel and Susan (Boler) Markland, who were also natives of the Old North State and of English descent. Nelson assisted his parents on the home farm until he attained majority, during which time he received such education as the primitive facilities of his day afforded. In June, 1831, he arrived in Washington County, where he has ever since resided, following the occupation of farming in which, together with stock-raising, he has been very successful, now owning 160 acres of land. In politics he has always been an active Democrat. August 8, 1833, he married Elizabeth Bush, and to them have been born ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Markland are members of the Christian Church and have always contributed liberally to any charitable purposes of any institution which has for its object the moral improvement of the community. The names of their children are: John, Eliza, Nancy C., Sarah A., Susan M., William D., Milton G., James M., Amanda J. and Charles F.

JOHN B. MARKLAND, one of Pierce Township's most prosperous farmers, was born May 10, 1834, the oldest of ten children born to Nelson and Elizabeth (Bush) Markland, natives respectively of North Carolina and Indiana, the former a resident of this township since 1830. He left home at the age of twenty-five to engage in business pursuits for himself and was, shortly after, married to Delilah J. Hinds, by whom he is the father of six children, of whom these five are living: Laura M., Frank H., Stephen N., Mary E. and Lulu E. His occupation has always been principally farming, and now owns 320 acres of good land, also being engaged in stock-raising to a considerable extent. In politics he is an adherent to the principles of Democracy. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church of which organization Mr. Markland is now an Elder.

NATHAN MOTSINGER, a native of the township and county in which he now resides, was born December 28, 1821, being the oldest and only one now living of four children born to John and Delilah (Harmon) Motsinger, the former of German and the latter of Irish descent. In 1809, John Motsinger, together with his parents, immigrated to Indiana Territory, locating on the farm now owned by Michael Brown in this township. When thirteen years of age, Nathan's father died and he was bound out to George W. Waltz, under whom he received but a limited education. May 9, 1844, he married Melinda Crouch, by whom he is the father of thirteen children, the following named yet living: Delilah M., Mary J., Sarah E., Michael G., Eliza B., William O., Amanda A. and Junietta, the two latter being twins. Mr. Motsinger began life's battle a poor boy and is one of the self-made men of his township. He owns 168 acres of nicely improved property, is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity and is one of Washington County's best citizens.

THOMAS RATTS was born on an adjoining farm to the one he now owns in Pierce Township, this county, December 14, 1825, a son of Rinehart and Susanna (Yarborough) Ratts, both of whom were natives of North Carolina and of German descent paternally. In about 1823 the father of Thomas, together with his family, came by wagon from his native State and settled in northern Pierce Township, but a year later moved to the place where Thomas was born and where Mr. Ratts died in 1873. His widow died at the home of a son in Illinois, in May, 1884. These old pioneers were among the honest and industrious citizens of the county, and after living a long life of usefulness and passing through many of the hardships and inconveniences of pioneer life they died after seeing the many blessings that resulted from their labors of many years. Thomas is the third born in a family of fifteen children, only nine of whom are yet living. He was raised, as were the majority of the pioneer boys of his day, to hard work at clearing, planting and reaping, and a few months' attendance at the old-fashioned log schools. He married Sarah J. Johnson, December 31, 1846, who died in 1860, after bearing four children, only two—Rinehart J. and John N.—yet living. In February, 1863, Mr. Ratts married Susan Leach, his present wife, by whom he is the father of three children, these two yet living: Hester C. and George V. Mr. Ratts has passed his entire life at farming and hard work. With the exception of about \$500 which was given him by his father at different times, he has made what he now owns—a fairly improved farm of 288 acres—by the greater part of his own exertions. He has endeavored

to share with his neighbors the support of all laudable public enterprises; is a member of the Christian Church, as is also his wife, and is a Republican in politics.

HON. ERASMUS W. SHANKS, son of William and Hannah E. (Cravens) Shanks, natives of Virginia, but for many years residents of this State, was born January 8, 1824, in Clark County, this State, the fourth in a family of ten children. He with his parents removed to Washington County in 1824. Remaining with them through his youth and early manhood he received a practical common school education. October 24, 1844, he married Joanna Brewer, by whom he was father of nine children, seven of whom are now living: Ann C., Ellen V., Charles F., Manson C., Mary E., Cassa B. and Hannah E. The three last named are at home. The occupation of Mr. Shanks has always been that of farming, in which he has been very successful, owning at present 532 acres of land, 240 of which lie in Kansas. He also gives much of his attention to stock-raising. In politics he is a Democrat, and has twice been the choice of the people of his township for Trustee. In 1867 he represented the county in the State Legislature in the lower House and is now the nominee of his party for the same position. Mr. and Mrs. Shanks are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lending their aid to all charitable enterprises intended to promote the moral improvement of their community.

RANSOM SHEPHERD, a son of Thomas and Nancy (Hensley) Shepherd, who came from their native State—Kentucky—to this county in 1813, locating on the farm now owned and occupied by our subject, was born June 7, 1836, and is the youngest of ten children. Here his parents passed through all the hardships and inconveniences of pioneer life, and where they finally died: Mr. Shepherd, October 9, 1867, and Mrs. Shepherd, September 21, 1882. Ransom's early years were passed in attending the common schools of the neighborhood, and, following in the footsteps of his father, has always made farming his occupation. In this he has been somewhat fortunate as he now owns 240 acres of good farming and grazing land. In politics he supports the Republican ticket, and in religion he and wife belong to the Christian Church. His marriage with Nancy C. Markland was solemnized November 8, 1860, and the Markland as well as the Shepherd family are among the oldest of Washington County.

ALLEN J. SHERRILL, a native of Burke County, N. C., was born October 7, 1826, being the third in a family of seven children born to John and Sarah (Allen) Sherrill, who were also natives of North Carolina, immigrating to Lawrence County, Ind., in 1830, where they resided until their respective deaths, which occurred September 27, 1879, and June 16, 1835. John Sherrill was born April 19, 1799, and his wife April 7, 1800. Allen J., at twenty-five years of age, left home to begin life's battle on his own responsibility, and selecting agricultural pursuits as his vocation has steadily followed that, and now owns 161 acres of well improved land. August 9, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company G, Seventy-seventh Indiana Volunteers (Fourth Indiana Cavalry), and July 7, 1865, was honorably discharged in Tennessee. Mr. Sherrill was in a number of hard campaigns and hotly contested battles, among the latter being Chattanooga and Stone River. November 12, 1865, he married Nancy A. Foster, who bore him six children, these named yet living: Samuel C., Bertha D., Ida M. and Wesley E. January 31, 1875, Mrs. Sherrill died, and July 24, 1879, Mr. Sherrill married

Mrs. Mary A. (Hayburn) Brown, by whom he is the father of Arthur J., Edna P. and Edith B. He is a Democrat, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHRISTOPHER SOUDER, a native of this county, was born February 19, 1834, the oldest of five children born to John and Mary (Morris) Souder. His father, a native of Tennessee, was born December 15, 1808, came to Indiana the same year it became a State, where he and wife were married in about the year 1831. Mrs. Souder was born in the Old North State November 12, 1811, and in the year 1819 came with her parents to Indiana. The subject of this sketch received but limited educational advantages in youth, and until the age of twenty-seven years remained at home assisting his parents. March 11, 1861, he wedded Mary J. Tash, by whom he became the father of five children, of whom only one—Dawson E.—is now living, aged thirteen years. Mr. Souder's principal occupation has been that of farming, and by diligence he has earned 210 acres of land, a portion of which is situated in Clark County. He is a Democrat, and he and wife belong to the Christian Church.

DANIEL H. SMITH, a prominent citizen of Pierce Township, is a native of Vernon Township, this county, born March 31, 1834, the fifth in a family of ten children born to Andrew and Mary (Hole) Smith, natives respectively of North Carolina and Ohio, both having come to this State at an early day. Daniel, on account of delicate health in youth, received but a limited education. He remained on the farm with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-five, and in 1861 was married to Elizabeth C. Hinds, and to their union four children were born, three of whom are now living: Mary C., Emma E. and Samuel; Delilah is the one deceased. The occupation of our subject has always been that of farming, in which he has been very successful, now owning 160 acres of well improved land. He is also engaged to some extent in the rearing of stock. In politics he is a Democrat, actively interested in the political affairs of the community in which he lives, and is one of the well-known citizens of the county.

KING TRAINER, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Pierce Township, is a native of Chester County, Penn.; was born March 8, 1813, the oldest in a family of thirteen children born to Abram and Elizabeth (Johnson) Trainer, who were also natives of the Keystone State. At the age of sixteen he was bound out, according to the customs of that locality, until he reached his majority, to learn cabinet-making, which pursuit, with that of carpentering, he followed for seven years. In his youth, Mr. Trainer received a good practical education, and in the year 1840 immigrated to Lawrence County, this State, where he remained three years moving from there to Washington County where he has ever since resided. He was married December 25, 1830, to Sarah Ford, and by this union was father of a numerous family, of whom seven are now living; their names are: Joseph, Caroline, Amanda, Abram, Lewis F., Elizabeth A. and Charles W. In politics Mr. Trainer is a Republican, active and interested in the affairs of his party. He and wife are members of the Christian church.

HENRY H. WISEMAN, a native of the township and county in which he now resides, was born June 14, 1833, being the sixth of thirteen children born to Jacob and Polly (Ratts) Wiseman, who were natives of North Carolina but came to this State and county in 1824, locating on the farm now owned by James P. Hinds. He remained with his parents,

assisting on the home farm, until twenty-three years old, receiving in youth a good practical education. March 13, 1856, Polly Zink became his wife, and the following named of their six children are now living: Eldora, Anna D., Lewellyn, James S., and Effie Maud. In politics, Mr. Wiseman is a staunch Republican and is one of the thorough-going and enterprising farmers of his township. He owns a good farm of 180 acres and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN F. BURCHAM. a native of Jackson County, Ind., was born December 18, 1832, and was the oldest of nine children born to James and Rachel (Evans) Burcham, both natives of Kentucky, from which State the former, when a boy, came with his parents to Indiana, and settled in Jackson County, being among the first settlers of the county. His father was compelled to build a stockade around his house as a protection against the Indians. He was married in 1830. He became one of the largest land-owners in Jackson County, where he lived until 1849. He then removed his family to Washington County, where he lived until his death, August 31, 1879. In addition to his property in Jackson County he had between 800 and 900 acres in Washington County. His wife is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. John F. Burcham remained at home until his marriage, April 10, 1866, to Zella Lusk, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Reid) Lusk. He then bought the farm of 160 acres upon which he still resides. He is now one of the largest farmers in the county, having over 1,300 acres in this and Jackson Counties. He has four children: James L., Robert M., Paul F. and Louisa Pauline Belle. During the war Mr. Burcham was a strong Union man. He was captured by Morgan when on his raid, and imprisoned for one day in the court house at Salem. He lost a valuable horse and a gun on the occasion.

JAMES F. BURCHAM, a brother of the preceding, like him is one of the most prominent farmers of the county. He was born November 1, 1846. He received his education in the common schools, with two years in the High School at Salem. He remained at home until after attaining his majority. He then bought the farm now owned by Robert Lusk, which he kept for about twelve years. In 1871 he removed to the farm where he has since resided. He owns about 700 acres in this and Jackson Counties. He was married December 27, 1869, to Belle M. Lusk, a native of Washington County, and a daughter of Robert and Mary (Reid) Lusk. Six children—Mary R., Isaiah F., James T., John S., Isabella P. and William F.—have been born to them, all of whom are living. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Burcham is a Republican.

WILLIAM M. BRANNAMAN. The paternal grandparents of the above, Jacob and Nancy (Fawbush) Brannaman, were among the first settlers of Washington County. Their son Wallace married Mary Bush, and to them were born two sons, one of whom is our subject. He received his education in the common schools, and after attaining his majority

worked on the home farm during the summer season and taught school in winter for several years. About 1869 he bought his first land. He has been a very successful farmer, and now has 400 acres of land, upon which he has erected a good house. Mr. Brannaman has been twice married; first, in 1863, to Lucinda F. Shryer. Mrs. Brannaman died June 2, 1867, leaving one son—Willard. Mr. Brannaman was again married January 28, 1869, to Mary C. Malicoat, a native of Washington County. Seven children have been born to them. They are: Leuella E., Laura M., Melora A., Walter H., Calvin T., Hattie I. and Lelia P. Mr. Brannaman was Trustee of Jefferson Township for four years.

WILLIAM P. ENOCHS, ESQ., one of the pioneers of Washington County, settled in 1824, when he came with his parents from Oldham County, Ky., where he was born March 8, 1815. He was one of eight children born to Garrard and Sarah (Johnson) Enochs, both natives of North Carolina, in which State they were married, and a few years after, about 1802, removed to Kentucky. Mr. Enochs died April 9, 1852, and his wife, May 30, 1847. After the marriage of our subject he bought the farm of 120 acres upon which he still resides. He served as Justice of the Peace of Jefferson Township for sixteen consecutive years, and was also Township Trustee for several years. He is an excellent business man and has been much employed by the people of the vicinity to attend to their legal affairs. Mr. Enochs married May 27, 1841, Mary M. Lytle, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Lewis and Ann (Holmes) Lytle. They have had five children: William N., Sarah A., Thomas C., James L. and Elizabeth A. (deceased).

WILLIAM A. FLINN, one of the public-spirited men of the county, was born November 13, 1833, in Lawrence County, Ind. He was one of six children born to Matthew and Martha (Holaday) Flinn, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Kentucky, from which States they came with their respective parents to Indiana and settled in Lawrence County. Here they were married and lived until 1838, when they came to Washington County. Here they lived until their deaths, May 4, 1882, and February 28, 1881, respectively. William A. Flinn remained at home until July 21, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served eighteen months. He participated in the battle of Shiloh. After his return from the war he rented and worked land until 1871, since which time he has resided where he now is. August 8, 1871, he married Nancy Bowers, a daughter of Daniel and Catharine (Barnett) Bowers. They have five children: Helen, Oliver, Daniel W., Anna and Catharine. Politically Mr. Flinn is a Democrat.

SAMUEL J. GOODPASTURE came to Indiana when quite small. His parents were David and Rebecca (Peugh) Goodpasture, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. After one year's residence in Indiana they returned to Kentucky and remained until 1841, when they came again to Indiana, where David Goodpasture died September 23, 1879. His wife still survives him at the advanced age of eighty years. Samuel J. Goodpasture was born in Bath County, Ky., November 7, 1822, and was the eldest of a family of nine children. He received a limited education in youth, but has since improved it. Being the oldest of the family he was compelled to contribute a large part to its support, as his father was in delicate health for many years previous to his death. In 1846 he bought the farm where he now resides. He now has about 480 acres of well

improved land, all of which he has made by his own energy and good management. August 11, 1850, he was united in marriage with Ann Bush, a daughter of Solomon and Nancy (Beck) Bush. They have had five children, four of whom—Mary E., Laura A. (now Mrs. Greely Cauble), Emma R. and Nancy M. (now Mrs. Charles Batt)—are living. Both Mr. Goodpasture and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is also a member of the F. & A. M. and is Democratic in politics.

GEORGE GIBBS, a native of Leicestershire, England, was born January 9, 1826. He was one of two sons born to Alfred P. and Mary (Gibson) Gibbs, both natives of England, from which country, in 1826, they came to New York City, where Mr. Gibbs opened a shoe store. They lived in various Eastern cities, but always looked upon New York as their home. George Gibbs remained at home until eighteen years of age, when having previously learned the shoemaker's trade of his father, he went to Cincinnati. There he worked at his trade until June, 1846, when he enlisted in the First Rifles, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served with his regiment under Zachary Taylor, participating in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista. He was mustered out in August, 1847, and returned to Cincinnati, where he remained until June, 1855. In that year he came to Washington County, Ind., and bought the farm upon which he has since resided. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served until October 5, 1862, when in the battle of Matamoras, Miss., his right leg was shot off by a cannon ball. He lay in hospital at Jackson, Tenn., until April 7, 1863, when he was discharged. He participated in the battle of Shiloh. Since his return from the war he has been engaged in managing his farm. Mr. Gibbs was married, in February, 1848, to Mary M. Chambers, a native of Ireland. Mrs. Gibbs died December 16, 1882, leaving eight children: Alfred P., William G., John F., Maggie B. (now Mrs. Reid), Lucy, Oliver G., James E. and Charles C. Mr. Gibbs was again married, June 14, 1884, to Mary L. Logan, of Franklin County. Mr Gibbs' only brother was killed on Pope's retreat, in the Shenandoah. He belonged to the famous Ellsworth Zouaves.

ALEXANDER R. LOUDON, a native of Washington County, New York, was born August 18, 1828, the fourth of eight children. His parents were John and Lavina (Lee) Loudon, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of New York. John Loudon, when a child, came with his parents to America and settled in New York, where he grew to manhood, was married, and lived until 1833, when he came with his family to Washington County, Ind. He bought a farm and lived upon it until his death in 1853. His wife survived him until 1869. Alexander R. Loudon, upon leaving home, purchased thirty acres of land, upon which he is still living. He now has about 200 acres. He was married, February 15, 1882, to Elizabeth D. Coffin, a native of Washington County, Ind. They have four children living: David B., Della R., Elmer E. and Eliza; Estella and Albert M. died at the ages of nine and six years respectively. Annie died from the effects of injuries received by a boiler explosion in a mill at Rush Creek. Both Mr. Loudon and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are very highly respected by all who know them.

WILLIAM R. LUSK was born in Jefferson Township, Washington Co., Ind., October 11, 1833. He was one of a family of nine children born to Robert and Mary (Reid) Lusk. The former, when quite young,

came to Pennsylvania with his parents from Ireland, his native land. He came of a good family, of Scotch extraction. He attended school in Philadelphia, graduating in both medicine and divinity. While a resident of Pennsylvania he married Margaret Thompson, who died leaving two children, with whom he came in 1823 to Indiana, and settled in Washington County. September 8, 1824, he was married to the mother of our subject, a woman of extraordinary force of character, culture and intellect. She is a native of South Carolina, and of Irish descent. Her people belonged to the old Scotch Covenanter Church, and came North to avoid the persecutions arising from their intolerance of slavery. She is still living, beloved by all who know her. Robert Lusk, in addition to farming quite extensively, was also minister to a congregation of Covenanters. His death occurred in December, 1845. William R. Lusk received a practical education. He remained at home until his marriage, April 1, 1858, to Elizabeth A. Burcham, a daughter of James Burcham. They began housekeeping on the place where they now reside. They own about 600 acres of land in this and Jackson Counties. They have had ten children: Robert F., William H., Isaiah F., Mary E., Rachel N., Elizabeth A., Nellie, Hannah H., Zella A. and Paulina B. (deceased).

DAVID MYERS, a native of Jefferson Township, Washington Co., Ind., was born March 24, 1823, being the youngest son in a family of seven children. His parents were David and Mary (Bradley) Myers, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They were married in their native State and lived there several years after. They then came to Indiana, stopping on the way one year in Ohio. They settled on a farm in Washington County, where they spent the remainder of their days. He served for a time in the war of 1812. Our subject received his education in the primitive log schoolhouse. After leaving home he worked by the month until his marriage when he bought a part of the farm now owned by Commodore Cauble. He owned that two years, then bought the farm of 120 acres where he still resides. He also has 160 acres on Buffalo Creek. September 15, 1849, he was married to Nancy Hughes, a daughter of Jesse and Charity (Griffin) Hughes. Six children have blessed this union, four of whom—Jasper, Mary, Martha A. and Euphemia—are living. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HUGH B. NEELY, a well-known and substantial farmer of Jefferson Township, was born July 2, 1833. He was one of eleven children born to William B. and Judith (Poole) Neely, both natives of Virginia, in which State they were married in 1813. Four years later they removed to Indiana and settled in Washington County. Soon after their arrival they bought the farm where our subject now lives, and where they died, Mr. Neely, March 16, 1866, and his wife July 12, 1874. He served in the army during the war of 1812. Hugh B. Neely, having received a good common school education, remained at home, teaching school during the winter season until his marriage. Since that time he has resided upon the homestead farm, caring for his parents until their deaths. He was married March 24, 1863, to Mary A. Bennett, of Clark County, Ind., and a daughter of Loyd and Elizabeth (Morefield) Bennett. They have been blessed with nine children: Olive G., Winafred W., Harriet E., Walter E., Robert F., John C., Cora A. and Mabel L. are living. Maggie V. died at the age of four years. Mr. Neely is Democratic in politics, and has been Trustee of Jefferson Township for two years.

THOMAS J. SMITH, ESQ. The above is a son of Henry G. and Eliza (Settles) Smith, both natives of Nelson County, Ky., and of German descent. They came to Indiana in 1839 and settled on a farm in Jackson County. In 1848 they removed to Salem, where Mr. Smith was engaged in stock-dealing and farming for sixteen years. They then returned to Jackson County. Mrs. Smith died in 1873. Mr. Smith, although over seventy-one years of age, still manages a farm. Thomas J. Smith received his education in the schools of Salem. March 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Seventeenth Ind., V. I., with which regiment he served until mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 8, 1865. He participated in all the battles of the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and was also under Gen. Wilson on the expedition to liberate the prisoners at Andersonville. After his return from the war he attended school for a time. In 1869 he went to Missouri, bought a farm and remained one year. He then returned to the farm where he now resides. June 13, 1869, he was united in marriage to Beldora Burrell, of Jackson County. They have had three children: Kirby, Tilden and Annie (deceased). Mr. Smith is a member of the G. A. R. and is a Democrat in politics. He was a Justice of the Peace in Jefferson Township for two years.

LOGAN STARR has been a resident of Washington County since 1838, at which date his father removed to this county from Lawrence County, where our subject was born March 6, 1822. He was one of nine children in the family of Phillip and Elizabeth (Fry) Starr, both natives of North Carolina, from which State they removed after their marriage, to Clark County, Ind. After residing there for a time they removed to Lawrence County. Logan Starr received a practical education in the common school. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he bought the farm now owned by J. W. Coffey. After four years he bought thirty-five acres where he now resides and to which he has added, until he now has 237 acres upon which he has built one of the best houses in the township. He also owns 100 acres on Buffalo Creek. Mr. Starr was married in August, 1851, to Martha A. Neely, a native of Washington County, and a daughter of William B. and Judith (Poole) Neely. Four children have been born to them, three of whom—Albert M., Robert M. and Norman E.—are living. Alice E. died at the age of twenty. Politically Mr. Starr is a stanch Democrat, and one of the prominent farmers of the township.

D. L. THOMPSON is one of the first teachers of Washington County. He is a graduate of the Central Normal School of Ladoga, Ind., having completed both a teacher's and a business course of study. He taught the first school in District No. 1, in 1875-76, and has taught nine terms. He is a native of Washington County, Ind., born February 16, 1852, and is a son of David R. and Mary A. (Huffman) Thompson. He received his early education in the common schools, but in addition to his normal school course attended at Mitchell, Orleans, Campbellsburg and Salem, and is altogether one of the best educated members of his profession in the county. He was married March 22, 1881, to Martha A. Meyers. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS, general merchandise, Rush Creek Valley, Ind., began business in 1869. He carries a large and well selected stock of goods and is doing a good business. He is at present enlarging his store to meet the increased demand for space. During his first year in business he was elected Trustee of the township, which office he held

for nine years. He has been Postmaster at Rush Creek since the office was established. He received his education in the common schools and at Leesville Academy. Previous to 1869 he taught school in the winter season and farmed during the summer for eight years. Mr. Williams was born in Washington County, Ind., February 3, 1840, and was one of seven children in the family of William R. and Hannah (Booh) Williams, natives respectively of North Carolina and Maryland. They came to Indiana when quite young. Mr. Williams was a farmer and also for many years an ordained minister in the regular Baptist Church, of which his wife is also a member. He died August 20, 1851. March 11, 1873, our subject was married to Mary J. Stewart, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Bottorff) Stewart. They have had two children—Tennie D. and Leeman (deceased). Both Mr. Williams and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

JEREMIAH DAVIS came with his parents in 1841, from Hamilton County, Ohio, and settled on the farm where he has since resided. His father during the spring and winter months followed flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The remainder of the year he spent upon the farm. He died January 16, 1863. His wife survived him until June 6, 1878. Jeremiah Davis was one of the five children born to Samuel M. and Nancy (Hutchinson) Davis, both natives of Ohio, and the former of Irish descent. He was married September 20, 1857, to Eliza Jamison, a native of Washington County. She is a daughter of James Jamison, and was born February 24, 1842. They have had seven children: Charles A., Samuel N., Emmet, Margaret J., Dodie, Araminta and John (deceased). Mr. Davis, politically, is a Democrat, and a highly esteemed citizen.

JOSEPH DENNY, a native of Virginia, was born April 9, 1808, the second of nine children in the family of Thomas and Mary (Hattabaugh) Denny, the latter a native of Pennsylvania and the former of Virginia. During 1809 they came to Washington County, Ind., and settled in Monroe Township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. He died March 13, 1843, and Mrs. Denny survived him until 1878. They lived in the fort at Kossuth during the war of 1812. Joseph Denny received a practical education, although raised amid the hardships of a pioneer life. He remained at home until his marriage, when he bought a part of the farm now owned by James F. Burcham. He now owns the old homestead farm. He was married June 28, 1830, to Minerva, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Fox) Elliott. Ten children were born to them, seven of whom—Thomas, Joseph, Jacob, James, Mary, Ellen and Edith, now Mrs. C. G. Chambers—are living. Mrs. Denny died July 6, 1880.

JACOB DENNEY, a son of the above, was born November 17, 1842. He received a good practical education; remained at home working on the farm until twenty-eight years of age. He then rented a farm in Jackson County for two years, after which he managed Dr. T. M. Tucker's farm for four years. In 1877 he bought the farm of 160 acres upon

which he still resides. He was married January 7, 1871, to Hindaga Callaway, a daughter of Noble and Catharine (Nicholson) Callaway. They have had six children, four of whom—Reese M., Thomas M., Ammie B. and Hindaga are living.

JOHN ELLIOTT when a young man learned the blacksmith's and wagon-maker's trade of George Smith, at Mill Point, with whom he afterward worked in partnership until 1868. He then spent a few months in Holt and Jasper Counties, Missouri. In March, 1869, he returned to Washington County and bought the farm of 180 acres where he now lives. He now has 480 acres in Monroe and Jefferson Townships. He also still continues to work at his trade when it does not interfere with his farming. In July, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served mostly in Tennessee, until mustered out at Indianapolis in February, 1864. Mr. Elliott was born in Monroe Township, July 17, 1836, being one of four children born to John and Mary (Stuart) Elliott, the latter a native of Virginia, and the former of South Carolina, from which States, when young, they came with their parents to Washington County, Ind., where they lived the remainder of their lives. He died September 27, 1864. John Elliott, the subject of this sketch, chose for his companion Margaret Haley, a daughter of David and Catharine (Persinger) Haley, to whom he was married February 18, 1870. They have two children—David and Kate.

FRANCIS M. GODFREY, a prominent farmer and stock-trader of the county, was born in this county, December 15, 1842. He was one of a family of ten children born to James and Rebecca (Rice) Godfrey, a native of Indiana. James Godfrey was born in North Carolina, from which State when a boy he came with his parents to Indiana and settled at Canton, Washington County. There he grew to manhood, was married, and followed the business of farming and trading until within the past few years. He is now engaged in a mercantile business at Salem. Francis M. Godfrey received his education in the schools of Washington County. He remained at home until twenty-three years of age. He then bought the farm of 225 acres upon which he still resides, and to which he has added until he now has 500 acres. Mr. Godfrey has been twice married. In January, 1866, he was married to Jemima Callaway. Mrs. Godfrey died June 14, 1881, leaving three children: Delos, Amanda E. and James F. Mr. Godfrey was married a second time in September, 1881, to Mary A. Laulis, a native of Washington County. In politics Mr. Godfrey is a Democrat, and one of the substantial men of the county.

FRANKLIN HYDE was born at Florence, Ala., March 17, 1847. His parents were Samuel M. and Elizabeth (O'Hara) Hyde, the latter a native of Alabama and of Irish descent. Samuel M. Hyde was born in Vermont, from which State when a young man he removed to Alabama, where he was married and has since resided. He worked for several years at the tailor's trade. Franklin Hyde when a youth received a good practical education. He worked on the farm until attaining his majority, when he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he still follows. In April, 1875, he came to Washington County, Ind. September 28, 1879, he married Eliza J. Weston, a native of the county. They have two children—Otho and Gertie.

THOMAS LOCKWOOD, dealer in general merchandise, Kossuth, Ind., began business in May, 1869, by the purchase of the store and stock of goods of M. L. Ribelin. He carries one of the largest stocks of goods in the county outside of Salem. He also has three farms, one of 200 acres on Sections 31 and 32, one of 178 acres on the Muscatatuck River, and another of 187 acres in Jackson County. Mr. Lockwood was born in Washington County, Ind., December 2, 1833. He is the oldest of seven children in the family of Isaac and Nancy (Herron) Lockwood, the latter a native of Kentucky. Isaac Lockwood was born in Delaware, June 17, 1806. He was descended from a family originally from England, who came to America at a very early day. He served an apprenticeship to the tanner's and currier's trade at Hagerstown, Md. About 1831 he came with his brother Benjamin to Little Philadelphia, Washington Co., Ind., where they opened a tannery. They did quite an extensive business in tanning, merchandising and farming. In 1847 they removed to New Albany, where they conducted a tannery and leather store for some years. During all their business relations no contract existed between them, and yet they never had the slightest disagreement. Thomas Lockwood received his education in the New Albany schools. He learned the tanner's trade with his father. In 1856 he came to Washington County, Ind., and opened an extensive steam tannery at Cavanaugh's Ferry, which he operated for ten years. In 1866 he spent a year in travel in the South and West. He then returned and purchased a tannery at Medora, Jackson Co., Ind. After a year he sold this and entered into partnership with Meyer & Brown, of St. Louis, in a tannery at the same place. In a few months afterward he came to Kossuth. Mr. Lockwood was married May 1, 1859, to Sarah Bennett. They have three children: Frank, Araminta and Jessie. Mr. Lockwood is a member of the I. O. O. F., is a Republican, and one of the best business men in the county.

SPENCER B. PEUGH, one of the most prominent men of the county, was born in Loudon County, Va., January 28, 1814. He was one of four children in the family of David and Lydia (Botts) Peugh, both natives of Virginia and of Irish descent. When our subject was quite small he removed with his parents to Kentucky, where they both died. Left an orphan, at the age of twelve years he came with his uncle, Samuel Peugh, to Washington County, Ind. He continued to live with his uncle's family until he was sixteen, at which age he was apprenticed to John Aiken of Salem, to learn the blacksmith's trade. After serving three years he went to Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade for two years. He then spent a year in Kentucky. In 1836 he returned to Washington County and opened a shop at Kossuth, where he remained until 1842. He at that date opened a shop where he still resides, and continued his trade until 1860. In 1842 he bought the farm of 300 acres where his residence is located. He now owns about 1,000 acres in Monroe Township. Mr. Peugh was married October 18, 1838, to Jane, a daughter of Col. Ezekiel D. Logan. They have had thirteen children, nine of whom are living. Mr. Peugh was Commissioner of Washington County for six years. Politically he is a Democrat.

E. H. PEUGH, a son of Spencer B. Peugh, was born September 19, 1839. He received a common school education in youth. He learned the blacksmith's trade and worked in the shop and on the farm until twenty-four years of age. In 1863 he, in connection with his brother

David, came to Delaney's Creek, where they managed a farm until 1871, when they built the store, etc., mentioned in another chapter. He was married in December, 1863, to Eliza Goodpasture, a native of Washington County and a daughter of Carlisle and Emily Goodpasture. They have had one child—a daughter—who died in infancy. Mr. Peugh was Assessor of Monroe Township for two terms. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and is a Democrat in politics.

CHARLES RATHBUN, M. D., a well-known physician, came to Washington County, Ind., in 1863, and purchased the farm of 253 acres upon which he now resides. He is a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, born October 4, 1809, and was the eldest of seven children born to John and Lydia (Brown) Rathbun. The latter was a native of New Jersey, and the former of Rhode Island, from which States, when quite young, they came with their respective parents to Pennsylvania. In that State they were married and soon after removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, where they remained until our subject was a few weeks old. They then lived successively in Circinnati, Ohio, and Clark, Madison and Champaign Counties, Ohio. John Rathbun was a medical practitioner and also carried on a farm. He served for a time in the war of 1812. He died January 30, 1850. His wife died October 21, 1839. Charles Rathbun received his education in the schools of his native State and began reading medicine at the age of seventeen. During that year he began to practice, acting as assistant to his father. He continued to read and practice with his father until November 25, 1839, when he married Elizabeth Russell. From this time until 1846 he practiced his profession in Madison and Union Counties, Ohio. He then removed to Marysville, where he confined himself closely to his practice for nineteen years. Although considerably advanced in years, he has as large a practice as a young man could attend. He has had a family of ten children, seven of whom, John N., Sarah A. (now Mrs. Faulkner), Lydia (now Mrs. Scott), Harriet A. (now Mrs. Wood), Emily J. (now Mrs. Bellus), Milton C. and Charles, are living. Mrs. Rathbun died September 17, 1861, and he was again married June 12, 1862, to Margaret Nicholson, a native of Washington County. Mr. Rathbun is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican, though he holds to the prohibition principles. During the war he was active in contributing supplies, etc. His son, John N., enlisted as a private in the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and rose to rank of Captain.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

HON. JOHN A. BOWMAN was a native of Blount County, Tenn., where he was born April 7, 1818, being the next oldest in a family of eleven children born to John and Catharine (Bowerman) Bowman, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and they emigrated to this State about the year 1830, and first settled on the Walnut Ridge, in Monroe Township, and remained there until the death of Mr. Bowman, Sr., which occurred some fifteen years later. Our subject

remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of eighteen years. He then started for Louisiana on a flat-boat, remaining there a period of two years, then returned to Washington County, and purchased a farm in the vicinity of his parents' abode. Prior to reaching the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to learn the cabinet-making trade for two and one-half years. He placed his widowed mother and her two children upon the farm, and engaged in trafficking and dealing in stock between here and New Orleans, in which business he remained until the breaking out of the civil war. Since the war he has made several trips South, but he does not make them with any regularity. January 17, 1881, his marriage with Mary J. (Davis) Howell was solemnized. By her former marriage Mrs. Bowman had one child—Flora E. Mr. Bowman is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He owns 924 acres of land, all situated in Washington County, and is one of the stockholders in the Salem, and is also stockholder in the New Albany, Banking Companies. He served the people as a member of the State Legislature in the Lower House for two terms, and eight years in the State Senate.

JOSHUA CROW, a prominent citizen and native of Polk Township, was born February 4, 1830, being the youngest in a family of twelve children born to Joshua and Martha (Skean) Crow, who were natives of North Carolina, and came to this State in the year 1821, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by our subject. Mr. Crow, Sr., died December, 1848, and Mrs. Crow April, 1868. Joshua, Jr., has always lived at the old homestead. He received a limited education in the primitive log schoolhouse of his day. November 15, 1858, his marriage with Emma Bixler was solemnized. His occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit. He now owns 130 acres, mostly improved land. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity at Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Crow are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat and he takes a good live interest in the political affairs of the community in which he lives. He has served the people as Township Assessor for twenty-two years.

STEPHEN ELROD, one of Washington County's earliest settlers, was a native of North Carolina; was born in the year 1793, and came to this county and State in the year 1816, first locating in Jackson Township. His marriage with Elizabeth Wyman took place about one year later, who bore him thirteen children, of which eleven are now living. William, the oldest in the family, was born January 11, 1818, and remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-five years. He received a limited education in the primitive log-schoolhouses of his day. April 9, 1843, his marriage with Mary A. Noblitt was solemnized, and to their union fifteen children have been born, of whom these eight are now living: John W., who married Elizabeth Dudley; Eliza J., now Mrs. James F. Ervin; Albert N., whose wife was Linnie Morris; Sarah E., wife of Jesse B. Davis; Emma A., consort of Benjamin F. Fitzpatrick; Dora B., unmarried; Chapman, who married Rachel L. Sturdevant, and Ishmael W., unmarried. William's occupation through life has been farming, at which he has been very successful. He now owns 300 acres of well improved land. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity at New Providence. In politics he is a stanch Democrat and he formerly took quite a live interest in the political affairs of the community in which he lives, having

served as Township Trustee one term. His death occurred June 29, 1847. Eli, the eighth child, was born July 23, 1830. He remained on the old homestead farm until the death of his parents, his father having died as above given, and his mother January 2, 1852. He received a common school education such as the facilities of the day afforded. November 11, 1854, the nuptials of his marriage with Luanna J. Dudley were celebrated, and to their union eight children have been born, of which these seven are now living: James W., who married Ella Gray; Willard W., Edward L., Hester, Greeley, Stephen B. and Lizzie. His occupation, like his brother, has always been farming, and he has been very successful. He is a Democrat, has been Township Trustee, and owns 215 acres of land.

JOHN GILL, a prominent citizen of Polk Township, is a native of Ireland, where he was born in the year 1821, the younger of two children born to Patrick and Sarah (Tool) Gill, who were also natives of Ireland. John remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained his majority. He received a common school education and at the age of twenty-one he started for America and first settled in New Orleans, where he remained for a period of six months. He then went to St. Louis, staying there three months; thence to Cairo for five months; when he went to Natchez for six months and one winter at Memphis, when he lived at Cincinnati five years, when he moved to Indiana, Washington County, since which time he has resided here. January 1, 1854, his marriage with Bridget Whelan was solemnized, and to their union ten children have been born, of which these four are now living: Patrick, who married Lilly Martin; James, John and Sarah. Our subject's occupation has been principally farming, and he has been very successful in that pursuit, now owning 350 acres of well improved land. He also raises stock quite extensively. Mr. and Mrs. Gill are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and he takes a good lively interest in the political affairs of the community in which he lives.

DANIEL W. GRAY, a prominent citizen and native of Polk Township, was born November 18, 1818, being the sixth child in a family of nine children born to Samuel and Catherine (McKinley) Gray, who were both natives of Kentucky, where their marriage took place. They came to this State in the year 1812, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by our subject. Daniel remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained his majority, and received what was for those days a good common school education in the primitive log schoolhouses of his time. November 15, 1841, his marriage with Martha A. Overton was solemnized, and to their union nine children were born, of which these six are now living: David C., who married Caroline Terrell; Samuel H., whose wife was Dora Elrod; James P., whose consort was Harriet Crow; Franklin P., who married Ada Burns; Charles B., and Martha E., wife of Joseph W. Elrod. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful, as he now owns 324 acres of well improved land. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. April 2, 1878, Mr. Gray suffered loss by the death of his beloved wife. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and he takes a good live interest in the political affairs of the county in which he lives. He is the present incumbent of the office of County Commissioner.

FREDERICK HAFLEY, a prominent citizen and native of Polk Township, was born December 24, 1824, the fifth in a family of six children born to John and Margaret (Davis) Hafley, who were natives respectively of Maryland and Virginia, and came to this State about the year 1809. They settled at Pekin, where the father engaged in blacksmithing fourteen years. At the end of that time they moved about three miles north of Pekin, to a farm where they lived until his death, in October, 1875. Frederick remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-five years. He received a common school education such as the facilities of his day afforded. October 18, 1849, his marriage with Rebecca Stalker was solemnized, and to their union three children have been born, of which these two are now living: Margaret P., unmarried; Rachel J., now Mrs. Yancy C. Helton. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has been reasonably successful. He now owns 160 acres of the old homestead of land. Mr. Hafley and family are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat, and when called upon will be found a warm advocate of the principles of that party.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, a prominent citizen of Polk Township, is a native of Kentucky, where he was born December 20, 1822, and is the third in a family of six children born to William and Mary (Alvis) Johnson, who were natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia, and came to this State in the year 1832, and settled near where our subject now resides. William, Jr., remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-five years, receiving a limited education in the subscription schools of his day. November 11, 1847, his marriage with Elizabeth Elrod was solemnized, and to their union eight children were born, of which these five are now living: Sarah J., now Mrs. William Wells; Mary L., wife of N. H. Gray; Luanna E., consort of A. J. Brock; John W., unmarried, and Elizabeth C., now Mrs. Dennis McKinley. April 5, 1863, Mr. Johnson suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. December 28, 1865, his nuptials with Mary A. (Wells) Baggerly were celebrated. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit. He now owns 410 acres, the greater part of which is yet in timber. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Christian Church. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat.

CHRISTOPHER MORRIS, a prominent old citizen of Polk Township, was a native of Rowan County, N. C., where he was born January 8, 1813, being the fourth in a family of seven children born to Christopher and Nancy (Porter) Morris, who were natives of North Carolina and Maryland respectively, and who came to this State in the year 1817, settling in Clark County. Christopher, Jr., remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-five years. He received a limited education in the primitive log schoolhouses of his day. In the year 1838 he removed to this county and settled on the farm where he now lives. In February, 1838, his marriage with Ruth Crow was solemnized, and to their union the following named five children have been born: Martha J., now Mrs. Ezekiel Wilson; John T., who married Mollie Layman; Linnie E., wife of Albert N. Elrod; Lebert, unmarried, and Philene, consort of Emanuel Wright. The last two were twins. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has

been quite successful; now owns about 375 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Morris is a member of the Methodist Episcopal, his wife of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

RICHARD NEWLON (deceased), one of Polk Township's most prominent citizens, was a native of Kentucky, where he was born November 13, 1806, to William and Nancy Newlon, who came to this State about the year 1818, and settled in what is now Franklin Township. When young he received a very good education. February 8, 1833, he married Sarah Coleman, who bore him eleven children, of whom but three are now living: Mary A., now Mrs. Dennis Brewer; Lucy J., wife of McWeddle, and Samuel, who married Sarah Cartwright. His occupation was principally farming, at which he made a decided success, owning at the time of his death about 500 acres of land, beside having amassed quite a large personal estate. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for about thirty years prior to his death, and also belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He died April 18, 1884, of cancer, which had bothered him for several years. In politics he was a Republican, and could always be found a warm advocate of the principles of that party. July 9, 1863, he was grieved by the death of his beloved wife, Sarah A. September 6, 1869, Mary Cartwright became his second wife. Samuel now occupies and owns the old homestead, 160 acres of the old tract.

HENRY PLOTT, a prominent citizen of Polk Township, is a native of Virginia, where he was born September 21, 1832, being the oldest in a family of eleven children born to Simon and Rebecca (Link) Plott, who were also natives of Virginia, and came to this State about the year 1835, and settled in the vicinity of the present abode of our subject. Henry remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty years. He received what was for those days a common school education. November 20, 1854, his marriage with Sarah E. Mot-singer was solemnized, and to their union seven children have been born, of which these five are now living: Rebecca M., now Mrs. Albert Souders; Chloe A., wife of Nelson L. Souders; Ada M., consort of Columbus Wyatt; Oscar M. and Eddie S. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 200 acres of improved land. In politics he is a Democrat, and he takes an interest in the political affairs of the community in which he lives.

GEORGE M. SPURGEON, a prominent citizen of Polk Township, was a native of Russell County, Ky., where he was born April 20, 1825, being the youngest in a family of nine children born to Eli and Rachel (Newcomb) Spurgeon, who were natives of North Carolina and Maryland respectively, and came to this State in December of the year 1828, settling on the farm now owned by our subject. George has always lived on the old homestead farm. His mother died September 5, 1848, and his father November 16, 1857. He received in early life a limited education, such as the facilities of his day afforded. January 30, 1845, his marriage with Evaline Leonard was solemnized, and to their union the following named four children have been born: Franklin, who married Cora Blake Perry, whose wife was Caroline Jackson; Newton, unmarried; Paris, whose consort was Jane E. Cramer. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has been very successful in that pursuit. He now owns 170 acres of well-improved land. He makes a specialty of raising large fruits. He is a member of the Masonic fra-

ternity, but is now on demit from the Salem Lodge. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and interests himself in the political affairs of the community in which he lives. He served as Township Assessor one term.

JOHN TASH, a prominent citizen and native of Polk Township, was born October 30, 1821, being the sixth child in a family of ten children born to John and Sarah (Stanley) Tash, who were natives of North Carolina, and came to this State in the year 1816 and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by our subject. John, Jr., remained on the old homestead all his life, being the support of his widowed mother to whose care he was left when but ten years of age. He received a common school education such as the facilities of his day afforded. November 9, 1847, his marriage with Anna Bixler was solemnized, and to this union four children were born, of which these three are now living: Emma J., now Mrs. Jasper N. Thompson; Francis M., whose present wife is Laura Rodman; Mary E., wife of James A. Packwood. August 16, 1858, Mr. Tash was bereaved of his beloved wife. October 9, 1871, Lizzie Buchanan became his second wife, and one child blessed their union May 16, 1877, Bertha M., and June 1, 1877, he was again compelled to witness the death of his wife. His occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit. He now owns 320 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Tash is a member of the Christian Church at Pekin, and he always contributes liberally to the support of that institution. In politics he is a Democrat.

ALLEN WYATT, a prominent old citizen of Polk Township, is a native of Davis County, N. C., where he was born July 8, 1810, being the next oldest in a family of six children born to Allen and Nancy (Brooks) Wyatt, who were natives of North Carolina and Virginia respectively, and who came to this State in the year 1814, arriving in this county December 24 of that year, and first settled in what is now Pierce Township. At the age of sixteen years our subject's father died, and the maintenance and support of the family devolved upon him, and he remained at home until he attained his majority. He received a limited education, such as was to be obtained in the primitive log-schoolhouse of his day. December 6, 1830, his marriage with Millie Spurgeon was solemnized, and to their union eight children have been born, of which these six are now living: Samantha, now Mrs. Francis Sturdevant; Ezekiel, who married Susan Snyder; Rachel, wife of Jacob Terrell; Commodore B., whose wife was Emily Rickard; Columbus N., who married Ada M. Plott, and Amanda, widow of Benjamin F. Williams. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit. He now owns 190 acres of improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat. Some years ago, under the old law, he was Treasurer of the township, and also served a term as Township Clerk.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES W. CONNAWAY, a prominent citizen and native of Franklin Township, was born May 17, 1833, being the youngest child and the only male representative living in a family of eight children born to John and Martha (Wait) Connaway, who were natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively, the former of Welsh, the latter of English-Irish descent, and who came to this State in the year 1818, first settling in Clark County. One year later they removed to this county, where they lived until their death, his death having occurred June 8, 1859, at the ripe old age of seventy-four years, having been born October 14, 1785. Our immediate subject has always lived at the old homestead. In early life he received a common school education. June 20, 1866, his marriage with Martha Ashabranner was solemnized. Their marriage was of short duration; death removed his beloved wife January 17, 1867. His occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit; he now owns, in partnership with his sister, 597 acres of land. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he takes a good live interest in the political affairs of the community in which he lives.

DANIEL DAWALT, a prominent citizen of Franklin Township, and a native of Washington Township, this county, was born July 8, 1812, being the ninth child in a family of twelve children born to Henry and Elizabeth (Gross) Dawalt, who were natives of York County, Penn., and Rockingham County, Va., both of German descent. The father came to this State and county in the year 1808, and first settled on Section 15 in Washington Township, where he remained, with the exception of four years, until his death, which occurred when he had reached the ripe old age of about ninety-one years; Mrs. Dawalt died, aged about seventy-five years. In his settlement here he was commissioned Captain of the militia by Territorial Gov. Harrison. He received several promotions, and at the time of his last connection with the service he held the office of Colonel of his regiment, and was at the head of his company at the time of the Pigeon Roost massacre. That happened about night, and they pursued them nearly to Brownstown, in Jackson County, where they surprised the Indians. Daniel remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-four years. He received a limited education in the primitive log-schoolhouses of his day. February 11, 1836, his marriage with Sarah Tatlock was solemnized, and to their union twelve children have been born, of which these five are now living: Francis M., who married Nancy Coombs; Catherine, now Mrs. Richard M. Johnson; James B., whose wife was Margaret Thompson; and Samuel, who married Mary Thompson. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit. He now owns 347 acres of well improved land. Mr. Dawalt's son Jackson gave up his life for his country at Rome, Ga. He was a member of the Sixty-sixth Indiana, Company F. Mr. Dawalt is a member of the Masonic fraternity; in politics he is a Democrat, and he manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the community. Jackson died August 29, 1864.

BENJAMIN F. HOWELL, a prominent citizen and merchant of the village of New Philadelphia, is a native of Franklin Township, and was born January 25, 1841, being the sixth child in a family of seven children born to Seth M. and Hannah (Mead) Howell, who were natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. The former came to this State about the year 1830, and first settled near Farabee's Station, in Washington Township. Benjamin remained at home, and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty years. He received a limited education, such as the facilities of his school days afforded. November 1, 1860, his marriage with Mary E. Blankenbaker was solemnized, and to their union the following named two children have been born: Hannah E. and Nora L.—both at home with their parents. Mr. Howell, up to March 18, 1870, was engaged in farming, since which time he has followed the mercantile business in New Philadelphia, carrying a stock of about \$2,000, and doing an annual business of about \$5,000 or \$6,000. August 2, 1862, Mr. Howell realized the necessity of the preservation of our Union, and enlisted as a volunteer private in Company B, Sixty-sixth Indiana Regiment. Shortly after he was mustered in he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, June 5, 1865. Gov. Morton recognized Mr. Howell's services, and a short time before he was discharged he commissioned him as First Lieutenant. He was present at the following important engagements: Richmond, Ky., where he was captured by Kirby Smith, of the Confederates; Dallas, Ga., Collierville, Tenn., at the taking of Atlanta, and with Sherman on his march to the sea. Mr. and Mrs. Howell and daughter Hannah are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belongs to the G. A. R. fraternity. In politics he is Republican, and takes a good live interest in the political affairs of the community in which he lives. He has been Postmaster since 1873. Upon Mr. Howell's marriage he purchased eighty acres of timbered land and built him a hut in the woods, and succeeded in clearing thirty acres until he sold the same.

WILLIAM R. McKNIGHT, a prominent citizen and native of Franklin Township, was born May 19, 1827, being the youngest in a family of four children born to John and Elizabeth (Robertson) McKnight, who were natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively, and of Irish and Scotch descent. The former was born May 8, 1789, and died August 12, 1866. In the year 1809 he, in company with his parents, came to this State and county and settled on the farm adjoining their present residence. Our immediate subject has always lived on the old homestead. He received a common school education such as the facilities of his day afforded. August 15, 1862, Mr. McKnight realized the necessity of the preservation of our Union and enlisted as a volunteer private in Company F, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis June 15, 1865. He took part in the Atlanta campaign and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. The father of our subject was a soldier in the war of 1812. His occupation has always been farming and he has been quite successful in that pursuit. He now owns 245 acres of well improved land. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a staunch Republican and he takes a good live interest in the political affairs of the community in which he lives, and has served as Township Assessor one term. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather are all buried on the adjoining farm.

JAMES H. PAYNE (deceased), was a prominent citizen of Franklin Township, and was born in Clark County, this State, June 25, 1815, being the seventh child in a family of ten children born to Jeremiah and Sarah (McCoy) Payne, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and who came to this State from Kentucky in the year 1812, and settled in Clark County. Six years later they moved to the vicinity of Harris-town, where they ever afterward lived. Our subject remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-four years. He received what was for those days a pretty good education. October 10, 1839, his marriage with Sophia Blades was solemnized, and to their union eight children were born, of which these four are now living: James C., who married Lucy Howell; Isaac L., unmarried; Jeremiah E., unmarried, and Jacob D., who married Anna Tilford. His occupation was always farming, and he was very successful in that pursuit. At the time of his death he owned 160 acres of improved land. About a year prior to his death he made a division of some of his property among his children, thus enabling them to get a start in the world. January 21, 1880, he died, and in his death the community in which he lived lost an honored and respected citizen, one whose memory will be revered by those who knew him for years to come. The old homestead is now owned by Isaac L. and Jeremiah E., and their mother lives with them. In politics he was a Democrat, and he served the people as Township Trustee and Township Clerk. He was of Irish descent.

WILLIAM S. WALKER, SR., a prominent old citizen of Franklin Township, is a native of Virginia, where he was born in January, 1804, being the third in a family of four children born to William and Jane (Burton) Walker. When our subject was about three years of age his father died and his mother moved to Kentucky, and married a second time. When William S. had attained the age of twenty-two, he removed to Indiana, and settled in the township in which he now lives, of which, since that time, he has been a constant resident. In early life he had very limited opportunities for obtaining an education, receiving scarcely any. In March, 1824, his marriage with Louise Lefler was solemnized, and to their union eighteen children have been born, of which these are now living: Mary J., now Mrs. Benjamin Brim: Thomas, who married Julia May; Sarah A., wife of Benjamin F. Smith; Nancy E., unmarried; James, who married Phoebe A. Goss; William S., whose consort was Melissa Robinson; Elizabeth, now Mrs. James Williams; Lucinda, wife of Richard Elrod, and Benjamin, whose present wife is Lydia A. Nelson. Our subject's occupation has been principally farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit. He now owns 160 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, a prominent citizen of Franklin Township, was a native of North Carolina, where he was born August 1, 1815, being the third in a family of nine children born to Thomas and Lydia (Norman) Williams, who were also natives of North Carolina, and came to this State about the year 1823, and first settled in Washington Township, about one and one-half miles south of Salem; after which time, with the exception of three years when they lived in Harrison County, they were residents of this county until the date of their death. George remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he

attained the age of twenty-two years. He received a limited education in the primitive log schoolhouses of his day. January 17, 1839, his marriage with Sarah A. Hall was solemnized, and to their union eleven children have been born, of which these eight are now living: Elizabeth, now Mrs. John S. Rutherford; Amanda, wife of James Bridgewater; Henrietta, consort of Wesley Rutherford; Francis M., who married Susanna Weller; Eliza J., now Mrs. Solomon Garrison; Erastus, whose wife was Emma Brim, and Martha E., wife of Henry Ashabrenner. His occupation has always been farming. He superintended the county farm for a period of fifteen years. He has been very successful in life. He now owns 475 acres of improved land, raising stock quite extensively. Mr. Williams belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and he formerly took an active part in the political affairs of his community, having served the people one term as Justice of the Peace.

GIBSON TOWNSHIP.

RICHARD CLARK, Little York, is one in a family of seven children: George W., James G., Lettie, Richard, John, Elizabeth and one that died in infancy unnamed—born to Richard and Hannah (Wilson) Clark, who were natives respectively of Maryland and Kentucky. The father died in the latter State and in 1836 the mother with her children immigrated to Salem, Ind., where she resided the remainder of her days. Richard Clark was born April 24, 1814, in Fayette County, Ky., and was reared and educated in his native State. He worked in the woolen-mills in Salem for a time, and April 26, 1838, was married to Martha, daughter of James Neal, by whom he was the father of this family: Sarah J. (Mrs. David Duckwall), James B., Richard M. and Martha E. (twins), the latter marrying Jasper N. Stewart, and Henry C. The mother dying in March, 1859, Mr. Clark married Miss Malinda Hitchcock, August 29, 1866 and one son, Charles M., was born to them. For a number of years Mr. Clark was engaged in merchandising at Salem, but in 1868 purchased the steam mill property at Little York, where he has since resided. He here produces a superior quality of flour and in connection with that cards wool and operates a saw-mill. Besides this property he owns a farm of 260 acres. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities and one of the foremost men of Washington County. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AUGUSTUS S. GARRIOTT, Little York, a prominent citizen and farmer of Gibson Township and a native of the county and township, where he yet resides, was born February 22, 1846. He is the second son in a family of six children—Samuel H., Nancy (deceased), Augustus S., Eliza Jane (deceased), Mary E. (Mrs. Warner) and Lydia A. (Mrs. Price)—born to Amos M. and Mary A. (Haines) Garriott, the former a minister of the United Brethren Church and both members of that denomination. These parents died January 8, 1861, and December 24, 1854,

respectively, and both lie sleeping in the cemetery at Mount Hebron. The subject of our sketch remained at home until his parents' deaths, and in early years attended the district schools, afterward the graded schools of New Philadelphia and Salem. He embarked in the teacher's profession, which he has followed sixteen winters, and now holding a certificate of the highest grade has made the profession a success. He is the owner of 1,000 acres of land, 600 acres being improved; is a Republican in politics, and was married May 7, 1867, to Martha E., daughter of John and Jane (Lee) Densford, by whom he is the father of these children: Gertrude J., Ida A., Amos M., Carrie E., Mertie A. and Mary I. He and wife belong to the United Brethren Church.

FRANCIS M. GARRIOTT, farmer, Little York, was born in Gibson Township, Washington Co., Ind., October 22, 1849, and is one of four children—Mary (deceased), Francis M., Leonidas R. and David G.—born to Simeon and Mary (Roberts) Garriott. These parents were natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania respectively; were married in Floyd County, Ind., and at an early day settled in the township where our subject resides, where the father died in October, 1868. His widow yet survives him. Both affiliated with the United Brethren Church. Francis M. Garriott, like his father before him, has made farming his occupation through life, and is the owner of 373 acres of nicely-improved land. As a Democrat in politics he was elected Trustee of Gibson Township the spring of 1884, and is now serving as such. June 20, 1872, his marriage with Miss Mary E. Taylor, daughter of Samuel C. and Nancy J. (Biggs) Taylor, was solemnized, and to them five children have been born, named Orpheus S., Samuel C., Jennie M., Simeon F. and D. R. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM GATER, farmer, Little York, was born March 15, 1829, in Clark County, Ind., and is the eldest son of Benjamin and Nellie (Prater) Gater, who were natives of North Carolina and the parents of nine children. In early years he secured only a limited education, and after the death of the father took charge of the welfare of the family, with his mother, for a number of years. January 2, 1852, his marriage with Nancy, daughter of James and Sarah Carter, was solemnized, and to their union a family of sixteen children have been born, all of whom are living but four. Mr. Gater makes farming and stock-raising a specialty, and by a small beginning, has earned a good farm of 500 acres, all by hard work and industry. He is a Democrat in politics, an honest and influential citizen, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church, and highly esteemed citizens of Gibson Township.

JAMES E. MORRIS, farmer, Little York, is a native of the township and county in which he now resides, and is the third son in a family of six children—Ellen, Martha A., James E., Catharine, William P. and Carrie T.—born to Samuel B. and Mary (Pead) Morris, who were natives of South and North Carolina respectively. James E. was born November 9, 1831, and March 8, 1860, married Miss Elizabeth Gibbons, the daughter of Henry and Ann (Pead) Gibbons. Mr. Morris was raised by his parents to manhood's estate, in youth securing only such education as the common schools of his day afforded. By an upright life, in which plenty of hard work was blended, he has won the respect and esteem of all who know him, and a good farm of 333 acres. In politics he is a Democrat, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and wife are the parents of an interesting family of eight children.

JOHN F. PRICE, SR., Little Rock, is a native of the city of New York, his birth occurring December 2, 1816. He was the eldest son of Thomas and Catharine (Hunt) Price, who were also natives of New York, from whence they emigrated, in 1820, to Indiana, but later removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they both died. They were parents of four children, of whom only John F. is survivor. He was united in marriage February 2, 1837, to Miss Sarah Bachus, daughter of Henry and Anna Bachus, who were natives of Lancastershire, England, from whence they emigrated to the United States in 1831. Seven children have been born to this family, as follows: Sarah A., who died in infancy; William H., a professional teacher in special grades, and also attorney-at-law and notary public; Mary E. (Mrs. Samuel Garriott); Charles T., pastor of the United Brethren Church, and also engaged in milling; Edward, who is a contractor and builder at Elk City, Kan.; Elizabeth J. (Mrs. William T. Morris) and John F., who farms and raises stock. The mother, a lady loved and esteemed for her many virtues, departed this life November 9, 1879, and lies buried in the Mount Hebron cemetery. Mr. Price for many years has been one of the foremost men of Gibson Township. In April, 1854, he came to Washington County, Ind., and located on the site of his present home. Early in life he became a machinist, but since becoming a resident of the Hoosier State has turned his attention to saw and grist-milling. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also his wife; is a Republican in politics, and he and family are among the most honorable and influential families of the county.

ELI R. WILLIAMS. Little Rock, is a native of Jackson County, Ind., born January 18, 1836, and is the second son and fourth in number in a family of seven children born to William and Elizabeth (Weathers) Williams, who were natives of North Carolina and Indiana, and were married in Washington County of the latter State, where they afterward died. Eli R. Williams was reared a farmer boy, and in youth received only such educational advantages as the common schools afforded. Selecting farming as his vocation through life, he has steadily followed that occupation, and by industry and economy has secured a good farm, containing 260 acres. He is a member of the Masonic brotherhood; is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as were also his parents. Eli R. Williams and Miss Maria L. Hobson, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Thomas) Hobson, were united in marriage, and thirteen children have blessed them, named: William, Rosa, Anna, George, Mary, Eli, Eddie, Frank, Herman, Charley, Almon, Newton and Dellie. The mother was born January 30, 1836.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

HON. JAMES A. CRAVENS, of Madison Township, is one of Washington County's most prominent and distinguished men. His family is of English, Irish and Scotch descent, and its history dates back to the first settlement of Virginia. The head of the Washington County branch of the Cravens family was Rev. William Cravens, who was born in Rockingham County, Va., July 31, 1776. His wife, who was Jane Harrison,

bore him a family of three children, named Hannah E., John and Benjamin. He was one of the earliest and most prominent preachers of the Methodist Church in Indiana, where he settled in 1819. In the spring of 1827 he located in Washington County. His son John was born April 3, 1796, and on the 6th of January, 1818, he was married to Ann C. Newman, by whom he was the father of five children, and of which James A. is the only one now living. He was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1819 settled four miles south of Salem, in Washington County, Ind. He remained there the balance of his life, and was noted for his integrity and industry, and was a strong and ardent member of the Masonic fraternity. He died October 15, 1879, at the age of eighty-three years. Maj. James A. Cravens, who lives on a farm in the southeastern part of Washington County, was born in Rockingham County, Va., November 4, 1818, the oldest child of his parents. With them he came to Indiana in 1819, and has since played an important part in the history of Washington County. He was raised on a farm and received most of his education in the country schools. On September 21, 1843, his marriage was solemnized with Susan, a daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Leatherwood) Hardin. This union has been blessed with a family of seven children, six of them still living. In June, 1846, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Second Regiment of Indiana Infantry, destined for service in the Mexican war. He was soon promoted to Major, and by lot was declared the ranking Major in the First Brigade of Indiana Volunteers. His time of service having expired, he was honorably discharged in July, 1847. He was engaged in the battle of Buena Vista. He was elected School Trustee in 1848, and during the session of 1848-49, was a member of the State Legislature. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate and served in that capacity for three years. He was commissioned a Brigadier-General of the State Militia in 1854, and five years later was appointed by the State Legislature to the important position of State Agent. He was a member of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses, and in both served on the Committee on Territories. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions in 1868, 1876, 1880 and 1884.

WILLIAM GUTHRIE, of Madison Township, Washington County, Ind., was born in Orange County December 3, 1825. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Rigney) Guthrie, both natives of Virginia, who came from Ohio to Orange County in 1818. They remained there the balance of their lives, and were devoted members of the Baptist Church. William, Jr., remained at home with his parents and worked on the farm until he was of age. He then began for himself by farming on rented land in Orange and Washington Counties until 1854, when he bought a farm of his own in Vernon Township, Washington County. On that he lived for ten years, when he purchased another in Madison Township, where he now lives. Farming has been his life occupation, and his success is indicated by his 280 acres of well improved and cultivated land. In early life he received a good common school education. In 1868 he became a member of the Regular Baptist Church, and in 1880 was ordained a minister in that denomination. Since that time he has had charge of two societies in that organization at Sinking Spring and at Lost River. Mary J. Coulter, born in Lawrence County, became his wife January 14, 1849. They are the parents of seven children, all living but one, and named John L., William F., Josephine M., Charlotte I., Mary F., and Samuel M.

JEREMIAH McCULLOUGH, deceased, was born in Lebanon, Penn., January 9, 1820. His parents were both natives of that State, where the whole of their lives were spent. Their names were Samuel and Louisa McCullough and their deaths occurred while Jeremiah was quite young. He was soon after apprenticed to the cabinet-trade in Pottsville. This he continued in his native State until 1837, when he came to Indiana, and for two years worked at New Albany. At the end of that time he located at Livonia in Washington County, still pursuing his trade as a means of livelihood. In 1842 at that place he began in the furniture business for himself, and continued it until his death. In addition to this he purchased in 1857 a stock of general merchandise, and this he carried on in connection with his furniture trade. His death occurred June 21, 1881. He had for some time been a local preacher in the Methodist Church. His wife was Sarah J. Snodgrass, a native of Lawrence County, who bore him a family of four children, named James S., Hugh F., John W. and Benjamin H. Jeremiah McCullough was one of the prominent men of Washington County, and took an active interest in its material advancement. He was a charter member of Masonic Lodge No. 206 at Livonia. James S. is engaged in the mercantile business at Salem and Hugh F. died at Huron February 23, 1871. John W. was born October 27, 1853, and in common with his brothers received a good education in the schools of the county. At an early age he began clerking in his father's store, and merchandising has been his principal occupation. At his father's death, he, in company with his brother Benjamin H., took charge of the business at Livonia, and they have conducted that ever since. He has been four terms Trustee of Madison Township; taught one term in the Livonia schools. April 18, 1877, he was married to Alice M. Carter, by whom he is the father of two children. Benjamin H. was like his brother brought up behind the counter in his father's store, and his whole life has been devoted to mercantile business. His birth occurred February 19, 1857, and his marriage on April 21, 1881. His wife was Marthena E. McIntosh, who has borne him one child. In politics the brothers are Democrats, and in business they are doing a thriving trade.

ELI B. STEPHENSON is a son of Simpson and Joanna (Maudlin) Stephenson, and was born in Washington County, February 9, 1843. His parents were natives of the same county, and his grandparents settled here in 1818. His grandfather, Benjamin, was born in Virginia in 1796, and after living a while in Kentucky came to Indiana, and is yet living in Vernon Township, this county. Eli B. is one of the ten children in the family of his parents. In youth he received but a common school education, and was raised upon the farm until 1861. In that year he enlisted as a soldier in Company E, Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served three years, and was honorably discharged in July, 1864. The following are some of the battles in which he was engaged: Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, Konesaw Mountain and many others. Since the war he has been almost exclusively engaged in farming. He owns 560 acres of land, well improved, and makes a specialty in stock-raising. His wife is a native of England, and was born March 11, 1845. Her name was Emma E. Paul, and their marriage was solemnized February 22, 1866. Their union has been blessed with seven children, all living but one. They are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM H. BRIGHT, M. D., a prominent citizen and physician of Martinsburg, was born in Oldham County, Ky., on the 13th of September, 1831, being the second in a family of three children born to James H. and Susannah (Truman) Bright. His parents were natives of Maryland, from which State they removed to Kentucky in 1812, and in 1836 removed to Parke County, Ind. The mother removed to Washington County in 1839, the father having died previous to this time. The subject of this sketch had the advantage of a good common school education, and by his energy succeeded in laying up enough to enable him to attend medical lectures at Rush Medical College, at Chicago, where he graduated in 1865. On the 13th of December, 1863, his marriage with Hester Martin was solemnized, and to this union have been born nine children, seven of whom are now living: James C. (dead), Flora A. (dead), Charles M., Amelia L., William H., John C., Mary O., Nancy E. and Effie. He is not a member of any church organization, but is a member of the Masonic order. In politics he is a staunch Republican. By occupation he was formerly a farmer, but at present is engaged in the practice of medicine. He has a good and lucrative practice, and is a leading man in the community.

F. M. BROCK was born in Clark County, Ind., on the 2d of November, 1834, being the eighth of a family of eleven children, born to George W. and Elizabeth (McKinley) Brock. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother, of Kentucky. They removed to Indiana at a very early day, settling in Clark County, where they remained until their deaths. The subject of this sketch had very limited advantages of schools, and received a meager education, and was raised at hard work. He remained with his parents until he reached his twenty-second year, when he engaged in coopering. In 1859 his marriage with Serilda Goss was solemnized, and to this union have been born ten children, six of whom are now living: Alexander, Ellen, Laura (dead), Ephraim (dead), Charley, Lafayette, Kate, Mary, and two infants (dead), unnamed. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and by occupation, a farmer and stock-raiser. The township has no better citizen.

DAVID BUSH, a prominent citizen, was born in Washington County, Ind., on the 1st of June, 1831, being the fifth of a family of twelve children, born to Daniel and Franey (Sears) Bush. His father was a native of Virginia, from which State he immigrated to Indiana at a very early day. His mother was a native of Kentucky. She came to Indiana in 1812, settling in Harrison County. David was reared on the farm, and had very poor advantages of schools; owing to the want of early public funds and schoolhouses, he secured only the rudiments. He remained at home with his parents until their deaths, that of the father occurring in 1845, and that of the mother in 1884. In 1865 he married Jane Porter, and to these parents have been born two children, both living: Oliver and Enoch. Mr. Bush is a member of the Christian Church, and contributes liberally to its support, and to all enterprises to benefit the public. In politics he is a Republican, but is not radical in his views. He is a

farmer and stock-raiser, which pursuits he has followed during his life. The county has no better people than his family, and no citizen whose name is freer from reproach.

WILLIAM H. H. COLVIN, the present Trustee of Jackson Township, was born in this county, November 9, 1840, and is one of a family of nine children, born to Amstard and Leannah (Wilson) Colvin. His people were from Kentucky, where they were prominent, and located in Putnam County, Ind., in 1835, and soon afterward in this county, where they secured a good home and an honored name. The death of the father occurred in 1872. William H. H. was reared on his father's farm, and secured a practical education in youth, and later attended the Salem Academy. He taught a number of terms at an early day. He remained home with his parents until he attained his majority, when he left home to attend school. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the United States service in Company E., Fifth Indiana Cavalry, serving about eighteen months, when he was mustered out. On the 11th of May, 1871, his marriage with Endora Henry was solemnized, and to this union have been born three children, all living. On the 28th of February, 1880, his family suffered the loss of an affectionate wife and loving mother. In politics Mr. Colvin is a stanch Republican, having been elected Township Trustee two terms. He is a farmer and a teacher.

JOHN DURNIL, a prominent citizen of Jackson Township, was born in Tennessee, on the 11th of September, 1823, being the fifth in a family of ten children born to James and Martha (Crusenbery) Durnil. His parents were natives of Virginia, from whence they removed to Tennessee, where they remained a short time and in 1825, immigrated to Indiana settling in Jackson Township. The subject of this sketch had very limited means for schooling, but by his energy he succeeded in securing a fair practical education. He remained home with his parents until he attained his twenty-fourth year. On March 1, 1846, his marriage with Emeline Moss was solemnized, and to this union have been born nine children, seven of whom are now living: Joseph M. (deceased), Adaline, Lucretia, Phœbe, Laura, Emeline, Anna, James G. and an infant, Mary J. (deceased). He is a member of the Christian Church and contributes liberally to its support. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company H. Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers and served twenty months, when he was discharged on account of disabilities received while in the service. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and takes a warm interest in the political questions of the day. By occupation he is a farmer and stock raiser, and owns over 300 acres of good land.

AARON B. FRANTZ, a prominent citizen of Jackson Township, was the fourth child born to William H. and Nancy (Martin) Frantz, and was born February 14, 1852. Aaron had the advantage of a good common school education and also attended high school at Bedford for a number of terms. He remained at home with his father until he attained his majority. On the 20th of May, 1875, his marriage with Lucy J. Shepherd was solemnized, and to this union have been born three children, all living: James K., Bruce C. and Ada. He is a member of the Christian Church in good standing. In politics he is a stanch Republican and takes a live interest in politics. By occupation he is a farmer, and has been reasonably successful.

JOHN M. HINDS was born in Washington County, Ind., on the 24th of July, 1839, being the seventh child of a family of eight born to

Samuel and Catharine (Wright) Hinds. His ancestors were natives of Maryland and North Carolina respectively. They both immigrated to Indiana about 1828, and settled in Washington County. The subject of this sketch had limited means for schooling, but by his energy succeeded in securing a good practical education, enough so to enable him to teach in the common schools of his county. He has taught twenty-five terms all together. He remained at home with his parents until he attained his twenty-third year. On the twenty-fifth of December, 1863, his marriage with Laretta Fulp was solemnized, and to this union have been born five children, all living: Indiana B., Noble M., Christopher P., Daniel S. and Mabel D. He is a member of the Christian Church, and contributes to its support liberally. In politics he is a Democrat, and takes a lively interest in the political questions of the day. By occupation he is a music teacher and a farmer.

ISAAC H. HIESTAND, a prominent citizen of Jackson Township, was born in Washington County, Ind., October 18, 1837, being the fifth of a family of nine children born to Isaac and Jemima (Richards) Hiestand. His father was a native of Virginia, from which State he removed to Indiana in 1818. The mother was a native of Kentucky, and came to this State at a very early date. Isaac H. had limited advantages of schools, but by his energy he succeeded in securing a practical education. He has lived with his parents until the present time, except the period of his service in the late war. In July of 1861 he entered the service of the United States as a private in Company C, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served bravely and with high credit for nearly two and a half years. He was wounded, and in consequence was discharged after having been promoted to the rank of Sergeant. On December 24, 1865, his marriage with Dorothy A. Martin was solemnized, and to this union have been born eight children, six of whom are now living: Fannie, Oliver M. (dead), Hite H., Lydia E., Benjamin H., Isaac H. (dead), Letha M. and Raymond G. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and contributes liberally to its support. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is a successful farmer and a respected citizen.

DAVID S. HOTTEL, an old and prominent citizen of Jackson Township, was born in Washington County, Ind., on the 5th of August, 1828, being the oldest of eight children born to Ephraim and Sarah (Stucker) Hottel. His parents were natives of Virginia and Indiana respectively. The father immigrated to Indiana in about 1806, settling in Harrison County. The subject of this sketch had very limited advantages of schools, but succeeded in securing a very fair practical education. He remained with his parents until he reached his majority. On the 10th of June, 1849, his marriage with Lucy A. Eslinger was solemnized, and to this union have been born nine children, all living: Sarah E., Andrew E., Harriet A., Francis E., Eliza A., George, Mary A., Ida M. and Lucinda C. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, as is each member of his household, the oldest son being a minister in that church. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and takes fair interest in the political questions of the day. By occupation he is a farmer, and has made life a success. The county has no better or more moral citizen.

LEVI D. MARTIN, an old and prominent citizen of Jackson Township, was born in Washington County, Ind., on July 29, 1822, being the seventh in a family of eleven children born to William and Elizabeth (Wayman) Martin. His ancestors were natives of Kentucky,

from whence they immigrated to Indiana in a very early day, settling in Washington County. The subject of this sketch had very limited advantages of schools, but by his energy he secured a fair common school education. He remained home with his parents until he attained his twenty-second year, when he commenced work at the cabinet trade. He soon afterward engaged in blacksmithing. His sisters having married, the subject of this sketch had to assume the duties of housework, cooking, knitting, weaving, and in fact all the house duties devolved upon him. On the 2d day of June, 1846, his marriage with Matilda Loughmiller was solemnized, and to this union was born one child, now living in Kansas—Sarah A. The death of his first wife occurred July 21, 1851. The nuptials of his second marriage were celebrated January 5, 1854. His second wife was Emeline Fowler. This union was blessed with eight children, seven of whom are now living: Orlando F., dead; Theodore J., Clinton W., Robert S., Rosa L., Lilly A., Carry J., Edgar L. He is a member of the Christian Church, and contributes liberally to its support. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

EZRA H. MARTIN, a prominent citizen of Jackson Township, and merchant of Martinsburg, was born in Washington County on the 12th of November, 1830, being the oldest child in a family of nine born to Stephen and Nancy (Hiestand) Martin. His ancestors were natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively. The father immigrated to Indiana in 1818, and the mother in 1819. Ezra H. had limited advantages of schools, but succeeded in securing a good business education. He remained at home with his parents until he attained his twenty-fifth year. In 1856 his marriage with Nancy J. Huff was solemnized, and this union has been blessed with nine children, all living. Mr. Martin is a member of the United Brethren Church, and Republican in politics. He was formerly a carpenter, but at present is engaged in merchandising and farming, in which pursuits he has done and is doing well, now owning a good store at Martinsburg and 130 acres of well improved land, 100 acres of which are tillable. He is one of the leading citizens in this part of the county.

EDMUND W. MARTIN, an old pioneer and prominent citizen of Jackson Township, was born in Shelby County, Ky., 1801, being the oldest of a family of thirteen children born to Abner and Mary (White) Martin. His parents immigrated to Indiana in 1814, when Edmund was but thirteen years of age. They settled in Wayne County, and afterward, in 1817, removed to Washington County. The subject of this sketch had very limited chance to get an education, but managed to learn to read and write and make simple calculations. He remained with his parents until he attained his twenty-seventh year, when he married. During his boyhood days he had many times been in contact with the Indians, of whom he claims to have had a mortal fear. In 1827 his marriage with Catharine Goss was solemnized, and to this union have been born six children, all living: Sallie, Mary, Amos, Elizabeth, Silas and George. He is a member of the Christian Church, and contributes liberally to its support. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but is at present identified with the Republican party. He is a farmer, stonemason, and carpenter, and has had a long, useful, honored and eventful life.

ALLEN MARTIN (deceased) an old settler of Jackson Township, was born May 15, 1810, died January 6, 1871, in Kentucky, being the

sixth in a family of eleven children born to John and Elizabeth (Martin) Martin. His parents were natives of Kentucky, from which State they removed to Indiana in 1814, settling in Washington County. The subject of this sketch had very limited means for schooling, but by his energy succeeded in securing a good practical education. On November 24, 1836, his marriage with Melinda Durnell was solemnized and to this union were born two children, only one now living; Lucretia and an infant son unnamed (dead). Mr. Martin was a Republican, and took much interest in the political questions of his day. By occupation he was a farmer and stock-raiser, in which he was very successful. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and always contributed liberally to its support. His death occurred January 6, 1871. In his dying hour he exhorted his family and friends to put their trust in God. He passed away as he had lived, in sight of heaven and glorifying the name of his Savior.

M. H. MARTIN was born in Washington County, Ind., April 15, 1839, being the sixth of a family of ten children, born to Stephen and Nancy (Hiestand) Martin. The father was a native of Kentucky, from which State he immigrated to Indiana at an early day. The mother was a native of Virginia and came to Indiana in about the year 1818. The subject of this sketch had limited facilities for schooling, but by his energy succeeded in securing a fair education. His youth was passed at hard work. He remained home with his parents until he attained his twenty-third year. On December 22, 1861, his marriage with Margaret Greene was solemnized and to this union have been born five children, all living: Annora, Arthur S., Oliver T., Lettie F. and Lois A. In politics he is Republican and is by occupation a farmer and stock-trader. His life has thus far been one of honor and usefulness. He is a man of liberal and broad views and takes an appreciative interest in public affairs.

A. C. MARTIN (deceased), an old and respected citizen of Jackson Township, was born in Shelby County, Ky., March 31, 1812, being fourth child of a family of eleven children born to William and Mary A. (Wayman) Martin. His parents were natives of Virginia and were upright, Christian people. The subject of this sketch had very limited means of procuring an education but succeeded in securing a very good practical education. He remained at home until he attained his sixteenth year, when he was apprenticed to a saddler to learn the trade, which he followed most of his life. March 14, 1838, his marriage with Parmelia W. Denny was solemnized, and to this union were born six children, all living: Cyrus, Hester, Martha, Dorothea, Otho and Lydia E. In politics he was a staunch Republican and took an intelligent interest in the political questions of his day. June 13, 1871, his lamented death occurred. He had been a member of the Christian Church for over forty years previous to his death and professed a living faith in the atoning efficacy of a Savior's blood. His occupations through life were the saddlery business and farming, in which pursuits he was successful, leaving a comfortable home to his family at his death.

JACOB MILLER (deceased), a prominent citizen of Jackson Township, was born in Germany, on the 5th of August, 1818, being the youngest of a family of six children born to Rudolph and Elizabeth Miller. His ancestors were natives of Germany from whence they immigrated to the United States about 1850, settling in Washington County, Ind. The

subject of this sketch by his energy succeeded in securing a good, practical education. On the 20th of April, 1855, his marriage with Sophia Koterheimy, was solemnized and to this union were born seven children, five of whom are now living: Rudolph, Augustus H., Caroline E., Christina M. (dead), Frederick W., Sophia L. and an infant son (deceased). In politics he was a Democrat and took deep interest in the political questions of his day. By occupation he was formerly a miller, but during the most of his life was engaged in farming. In his business he was very successful; he was a member of the Lutheran Church, and always contributed liberally to the support of all church and charitable causes. On the 10th of April, 1883, the family suffered the irreparable loss of a loving father and an affectionate husband. His death was a severe blow to society at large, as he was always ready to extend a helping hand to those in need.

JAMES L. SHANKS, a prominent young farmer of Jackson Township, was born in Washington County, January 28, 1852, being the oldest of a family of four children born to Robert R. and Elizabeth (Fulmer) Shanks. The subject of this sketch had the advantages of the common school and also attended the academy at Salem for a number of terms. By his energy he succeeded in securing a good practical education, enough to enable him successfully to teach in the common schools of his county. He remained with his parents until he reached his twenty-fourth year. On October 10, 1875, his marriage with Laura A. Wright was solemnized and to this union has been born one child—Robert R. Mr Shanks is a member of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and takes a warm interest in the political questions of the day. He was formerly a teacher, but at present is engaged in farming. He is an accommodating neighbor, and an honorable and useful citizen.

DAVID SHEPHERD, an old and prominent citizen of Jackson Township, was born in Kentucky on the 12th of May, 1813, being the oldest of a family of ten children born to Thomas and Nancy (Hensley) Shepherd. His ancestors were natives of Virginia, from whence they removed to Kentucky, remaining a short time, and in 1818 they immigrated to Indiana, settling in Washington County. The subject of this sketch had poor advantages of schools, but by his energy in after years obtained a fair education. He remained home with his parents until he attained his seventeenth year when he was apprenticed to a gunsmith. On the 25th of May, 1834, his marriage with Polly Buchanan was solemnized, and to this union have been born six children, three of whom are now dead: Eliza, Amanda and Angeline (deceased); Ellen, Mary and Martha. He is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a staunch Republican. He is a farmer and blacksmith, and has made life a success.

JAMES SHEPHERD, an old and prominent citizen of Jackson Township, was born in Kentucky on the 4th of August, 1816, being the second in a family of ten children born to Thomas and Nancy (Hensley) Shepherd. His parents were natives of Kentucky, from whence they immigrated to Indiana in 1818, settling in Washington County. The subject of this sketch had limited advantages of school, but by his energy succeeded in getting a fair practical education. He remained home with his parents until he attained his thirty-second year. In September, 1848, his marriage with Sarah Rippey was solemnized, and to this union have been born six children, four of whom are now living: Thomas J.,

John F. (dead), Lucy J., Sarah A., Laura E. (dead), and Nancy A. He is a member of the Christian Church, and contributes liberally to the support of the church. In politics he is Republican, and he is a successful farmer.

FREDERICK SOUDER, an old and prominent citizen of Jackson Township, was born in Washington County, October 22, 1818, being the youngest of a family of seven children born to Frederick and Mary (Kesner) Souder. The father was a native of Virginia, from which State he removed to Pennsylvania, and about the year 1808 came to Indiana settling in Polk Township, Washington County. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania, but in her childhood moved to Virginia. She immigrated to Indiana with her father in 1808. The subject of this sketch had rather limited advantages for schooling owing to the poor log school-houses of his day, and the want of public money. By energy, however, he succeeded in securing a fair practical education. He remained with his parents until he attained his majority. In 1839 his marriage with Mary M. Click was solemnized, and to this union have been born four children, three of whom are now living: Sarah J., Margaret E., Mary A. (dead), and L. D. Mr. Souder is not a member of any church organization, but contributes liberally to the support of church and charitable causes. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and takes a live interest in political questions of the day. By occupation he is a farmer and stock raiser, also has been interested in a saw-mill. He is one of the prominent and honorable citizens.

ENOS TURNER was born in Washington County on the 24th of March, 1838, being the seventh of a family of thirteen children born to Edmund D. and Millie (Crofts) Turner. His parental ancestors were natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. They immigrated to Indiana about 1822, settling in Washington County. The subject of this sketch had fair advantages of schools. He managed through his energy to succeed in securing a good practical education, enough to enable him to teach in the common schools of his county. He taught nine terms. He remained home with his parents until he attained his majority, when he engaged in teaching. On the 25th of December, 1859, his marriage with Julia A. Lofton was solemnized, and to this union have been born three children, all living: Charley A., Walter P., Arthur C. He is a member of the Christian Church, and contributes a portion of his time and talents to the preaching of the gospel. In politics he is a Republican, and by occupation is a minister and farmer. In his business he has been decidedly successful. There is in his family an adopted child, Margaret C. Glover.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

HENRY BANKS, an old and influential citizen of Howard Township was born in Connecticut, August 11, 1818, being the sixth of a family of eight children born to Burr and Abigail (Sherwood) Banks. His ancestors were natives of Fairfield County, Conn., from which State they removed to Indiana in 1814, settling on the farm now owned by the son. They are honest, industrious Christian people. The subject of this

sketch had poor facilities for schooling, owing to the subscription schools of those days, but by his energy he succeeded in securing a fair practical education. He remained at home with his parents during their lives. The mother died in 1825 and the father in 1863. On the 24th of September, 1840, his marriage with Peggy Scandlin was solemnized, and to this union were born eight children, four of whom are now living: John B. (deceased), 1842; Annette E., born March 20, 1843; Samuel S. (deceased), October 11, 1881; Harley B. (deceased), May, 1856; Claudius H. (deceased), September, 1881; John F., born December 14, 1851; William B., born March 13, 1854; Milton S., born December 2, 1856. In politics he is a Republican. By occupation he is a farmer and stock-raiser in which chosen vocation he has made a decided success, having now in his possession 335 acres of well improved land, well stocked. He also owns a flouring and saw-mill in Livonia, valued at \$7,000.

DAVID BECK, an old and influential citizen of Howard Township, and proprietor of Beck's Mill, was born in 1821, being the second child born to George and Elizabeth (Masters) Beck—one of thirteen children. His parental ancestors were natives of North Carolina, from which State they removed to Indiana in 1807, locating about five miles south of Beck's Mill. The subject of this sketch had a very limited chance to secure an education, but by his energy succeeded in securing enough for the business of life. In 1843 his marriage with Sarah Elliott was solemnized, and to their union were born six children: Elizabeth J., Malinda (deceased, 1865), John A., Thomas J. (deceased, 1877), George M. and Lorena A. He is not a member of any church, but contributes liberally to the support of the church and charitable causes. He is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics is a stanch Democrat, and takes much interest in the political questions of the day. He has made a decided success in his business, now owning the splendid mills and 130 acres of well improved land. He was elected to the responsible position of County Commissioner in 1872, serving six years. He has also been Postmaster at this point since James Buchanan's administration.

GEORGE W. BECK, a prominent citizen of Howard Township, was born January 25, 1832, being the sixth child in a family of thirteen born to George and Elizabeth (Masters) Beck. His people were natives of North Carolina, from whence they removed to Indiana in the early spring of 1807, settling on Mill Creek in the early spring of 1808. His schooling was very limited owing to the poor facilities at that early period. By his energy, however, he secured a fair practical education, enough to enable him to perform any business transactions. He stayed with his parents while they lived, the death of the father occurring on the 22d of September, 1876; that of the mother in April, 1877. Mr. Beck has never been married, and is not a member of any church. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the successful farmers of the Township.

JOHN A. BECK, SR., a prominent citizen of Howard Township, was born March 28, 1838, being the next to the youngest in a family of thirteen children born to George and Elizabeth (Masters) Beck. The subject of this sketch had limited means for procuring an education, but by his energy procured a fair practical education. On the 2d of May, 1861, his marriage with Lucinda E. Miller was solemnized, and to this union have been born ten children, all living: George W., Henry F., Thomas S., Mahala J., John J., Emma E., Perlina A., Nancy C., Clarence A.

and Riley O. Mr. Beck is not a member of any church, but contributes to the support of charity. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and by occupation is a farmer and stock-raiser, in which pursuits he has made fair success. The Beck families are among the oldest and most respected of the county. They came here when the country was yet in the possession of the Indians and wild animals, and have helped to prepare it for their descendants, and render it better than they found it.

BLUFORD HALL, a citizen of Howard Township, was born in Kentucky on the 22d of April, 1811, being the third of a family of eight children born to William and Polly (Thixton) Hall. His parents were natives of Virginia, from which State they moved to Kentucky in a very early day, and from thence to Indiana in about 1818, settling in Washington County. Here they became prominently connected with the settlement of the county, and worthy and honored citizens. The subject of this sketch had very limited means of securing an education, but by his energy succeeded in obtaining enough for the business of life. He remained with his parents until he attained his twenty-second year, and November 28, 1833, his marriage with Rachel Gilstrap was celebrated, and to this union were born nine children, four of whom are now living: Maria (deceased), Sarah J., John W., David J., Lewis L. (who died in Andersonville Prison), Samantha E. (deceased), Nelson F. (deceased) and Mary E. He is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a Republican, but is not radical in his views. He is one of the successful farmers of the county, an upright citizen, and his people are among the best in the county.

THOMAS RAGAINS, an old citizen of Howard Township, was born in North Carolina on the 31st of January, 1811, being the fourth of a family of eleven children born to David and Susannah (Hargus) Ragains. His ancestors were natives of North Carolina, and people of the highest worth. The subject of this sketch had very poor facilities for schooling, but secured a good practical education, enough to enable him to teach in his time. This he did, but at very low wages. He remained at home with his parents until he attained his twenty-third year, when he immigrated to Indiana, settling in Washington County in 1834. On the 5th of April, 1840, his marriage with Sarah McKinster was solemnized, and to this union have been born eleven children, eight of whom are now living: James M., Eliza J., David, Susan (deceased), and an infant daughter unnamed (deceased), John W. (deceased), William T., Haden H., Leander, George B. M. and Lewis C. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a man who has by honesty and industry secured a comfortable home and a good name. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He owns 216 acres of well improved and stocked land. For five terms he has served as Justice of the Peace in Howard Township.

WILLIAM RUDDER, the junior member of the firm of Rudder & Son, was born December 12, 1845, being the oldest of a family of six children born to James and Elizabeth (Barnett) Rudder. His father was a native of Kentucky, from which State he removed to Indiana in 1842, settling about one and one-half miles east of what is now Campbellsburg. Prior to the year 1862 he was engaged in farming, and since that time has been connected with the mill. He has also been a minister of the Gospel of the Christian Church. William, the subject of this sketch, had good facilities for securing a practical education, enough to enable him to teach in the common schools. October 26, 1865, his marriage with Nancy E. Pur-

lee was solemnized, and this union has been blessed with seven children, all living: James L., Cora E., Stella M., William H., Lawrence E., Lulu D. and an infant daughter unnamed. He is not a member of any church, but contributes liberally to the support of churches and morals in general. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a staunch Democrat, and has been elected Trustee in his township by that party five times, serving in all twelve years. A flour and saw-mill, located on Blue River, seven miles south of Salem, and owned by James Rudder & Son, was erected about 1820. In the first few years after its erection there was no saw-mill attached. The probable capacity at that time was: corn, forty-five bushels; wheat, fifty bushels. The saw-mill was added about 1875, which was also run by water-power, as was the flouring-mill. In 1878 a boiler and engine were purchased, which can be applied to either. It has a good and paying custom at present, with capacity: corn, 150 bushels; wheat, 100 bushels; lumber, 6,000 feet per day.

L. D. VOYLES, an influential citizen of Howard Township, was born in Washington County, Ind., on January 16, 1822, being the third from the youngest of a family of nine children born to Thomas and Esther (Headley) Voyles. His ancestors were natives of North Carolina, from which State they removed to Kentucky in 1810, and in the year 1811, they settled in Washington County, Ind. The father was of Welsh and the mother of Irish descent. The subject of this sketch had very limited facilities for education, but succeeded in securing the rudiments. He remained at home with his parents until he attained his twenty-eighth year. On November 25, 1849, his marriage with Clarissa Bishop was solemnized, and to this union was born a large family, some of whom are deceased: John (deceased), Lucinda J., Thomas B., George W., Lindsey H., Mary E., William P., David F., Sarah E., Edward M., Darthuley, Peter D. and an infant son Joseph, who died in 1851. In politics he is a Democrat and takes very little interest in the politics of the day. He is a farmer and has made fair success in life.

THOMAS J. VOYLES, an old and prominent citizen of Howard Township, was born in Washington County, Ind., on November 23, 1823, being next to the youngest child in a family of nine born to Thomas and Esther (Headley) Voyles. Here they became prominent and highly respected. His parents were natives of North Carolina, from which State they immigrated to Indiana in a very early day, settling on the farm now owned by his son. The subject of this sketch had no advantages of schooling, but by his energy he succeeded in securing a practical education. He remained at home with his parents until he attained his twenty-eighth year. In January, 1852, his marriage with Anna C. Williams was solemnized, and to this union were born seven children, three of whom are now living: Rebecca, Esther E. and Mary E. (twins—deceased), Sarah A. (deceased), Bohese M., Curtis G. (deceased), Joanna F. He is a member of the Christian Church in good standing. He contributes liberally to the support of the church and charitable causes. In politics he is a staunch Republican and takes a good live interest in the political questions of the day. By occupation he is a farmer and stock-raiser. He is prosperous and happy in his home and one of the county's best citizens.

ISAAC ZINK, a prominent citizen of Howard Township, was born in Washington County, May 2, 1821, being the second child of a family of ten children born to Peter and Sarah (Wright) Zink. His ancestors were natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. The father came

to Indiana in about 1817, and the mother near the same year. The subject of this sketch had very limited facilities for schooling, but by his energy succeeded in securing a tolerable education. He remained home with his parents until he attained his twentieth year. In August of 1841, his marriage with Nancy Monical was solemnized, and to this union have been born twelve children, ten of whom are now living: Daniel W., Peter H., George E., John Marion, Mary J., Eli C., Joseph F., Isaac W., Moses W. (deceased), Lily B. (deceased), Jeremiah L and Viola C. He is not a member of any church organization, but contributes liberally to the support of the church and charitable causes. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. By occupation he is a farmer and has made a decided success, having now in his possession over 290 acres of well improved land well stocked. His family are among the most intelligent people of the county.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

JAMES B. BROWN, one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of Vernon Township, Washington Co., Ind., was born in the year 1847. He is the next oldest of a family of six children born to Wesley and Mary M. (Colglazier) Brown. He enjoyed the usual advantages of the district country schools, where he secured such an education as they afforded, and for a short time attended an academy. He made his home with his parents until twenty-five years of age, and on the 9th of October, 1873, he was united in matrimony to Laura N. Hardin, and to their union these five children have been born: Ona M., Ada M., Effie, E. Feone and Frank D, all living but the last. For a period of seven years he taught in the common schools of the county. Besides this he has been engaged in farming most of the time with good success. Although not connected with any religious organization he always liberally supports the charitable and benevolent institutions of his community. In politics he is a Democrat and generally takes a lively interest in public affairs.

JAMES M. BROWN, an old and influential farmer, of Vernon Township, is the third in a family of seven children born to Bolin and Alice (Carr) Brown. His parents were natives of Virginia and of English-German descent. They immigrated to Kentucky in 1800, and thence to Indiana in 1815. James M. had very limited opportunities of receiving an education, but through perseverance procured such a one as the old log schoolhouse of that day afforded. He remained at home with his parents until 1840, when he was married to Polly A. Collier. To them were born twelve children, six of whom are living. They are: Eliza J., afterward Mrs. John Vancleave, now deceased; William C., deceased; Sarah E., now Mrs. D. B. Vance; Minerva, Mrs. Samuel McPheeters, deceased; John W., who married Delilah Maudlin; Mary E., deceased; Amanda F., Mrs. Elias Tegarden, deceased; Laura E., now Mrs. J. R. Warren; Stephen D., married to Clara Martin; Kizzie A.; Melinda K., now Mrs. Oscar Williams, and Thomas, deceased. Mr. Brown has never been identified with any religious denomination, but is very liberal in his views, and is always a supporter of anything whose tendency is to

elevate the race. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and takes an active interest in the political affairs of the county, State and Nation.

ZACHARIAH BURTON, a prominent citizen of Vernon Township, was born December 28, 1839, being the seventh of a family of nine children, born to Zachariah and Ruth (Holmes) Burton. His parents were natives of North Carolina and Indiana respectively. Zachariah, Jr., had very fair advantages of schools, having attended high school at Mitchell, and by his energy succeeded in securing a fair practical education. He remained home with his parents until he attained his twenty-ninth year. On January 14, 1870, his marriage with Katie Sanders was solemnized and to their union have been born four children, all living. He belongs to the Baptist Church, and is a member in good standing, and contributes liberally to the support of the church and charitable causes. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and takes a fair interest in the political questions of the day. By occupation he is a farmer and stock-raiser, in which pursuits he has made a fair success.

CHARLES CARTER, a well-to-do farmer of Vernon Township, Washington County, was born in Hampshire, England, December 30, 1822, the oldest of six children. His parents were James and Lydia (Harris) Carter. During his early years he was on account of poverty deprived of educational advantages, and what he has was obtained by diligence and application. In October, 1850, he embarked at Liverpool for New Orleans where he arrived after a voyage of more than six weeks. From that place he went to New Albany, and thence came to Washington County. On the 14th of February, 1852, Miss Emily Batt, who came from England at the same time of Mr. Carter became his wife. Of their family of nine children these eight are now living: James, Lewis C., Lydia M., Alice J., Stephen S., Eli D., Eskham, and Olla E. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and a stanch Democrat of the Jacksonian type.

ELISHA CHAMBERLAIN, an influential farmer of Vernon Township, was born on the 19th of April, 1827, being the youngest of the children born to Asahel and Sarah (Elliott) Chamberlain. The father was a native of New York, from which State he removed to Indiana about 1816. The mother was a native of Kentucky, from which State she emigrated to Indiana in 1817. The father was of English descent, and the mother of Irish and Welsh. The subject of this sketch had the advantage of the common schools and succeeded in securing a fair education. He remained home with his parents until their deaths, that of the father occurring October 16, 1874, and that of the mother August 5, 1833. On June 22, 1848, his marriage with Rachel Reed was solemnized, and to their union have been born six children, five of whom are now living: William N., Lydia A., Sallie E., Augustine R. (deceased), Morton E., Frank B. He is not a member of any church organization, but liberally supports the churches and charitable causes of his community. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and takes a lively interest in the political questions of the day. By occupation he is a farmer and stock-raiser, in which pursuits he has made fair success. On the 30th of June, 1884, Mr. Chamberlain was called upon to sustain the loss of his beloved wife and life-long companion, and the family that of an affectionate mother and adviser. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and felt that she was prepared to meet her God in peace.

PETER M. CHASTAIN, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Vernon Township, was born December 21, 1844, being the next youngest of a family of nine children born to Peter G. and Martha (Cunningham) Chastain. His ancestors were natives of Kentucky, from which State Peter G. emigrated to Indiana about 1814, and the mother about 1820. The former was of French and the latter of Irish descent. Mr Chastain had very good facilities for getting an education in those early times, and succeeded in gaining a good practical education. He remained home with his parents until he attained his eighteenth year. On the 5th day of December, 1861, his marriage with Rachel A. Maudlin was solemnized, and to their union have been born five children, all living: William G., who married Clara J. Voyles, Martha E. (unmarried), Mary M., who married Andrew M. Voyles, Cyrus L. P. and Benjamin F. unmarried. He is a member in good standing in the Christian Church, and contributes liberally to all church and charitable causes. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and takes a lively interest in the political questions of the day. By occupation he is a farmer and stock-raiser, in which chosen vocations he has made a decided success.

ROYAL B. CHILD, a prominent citizen of Vernon Township, Washington Co., Ind., was born in Caledonia County, Vt., November 25, 1811. His parents were Ezra and Elizabeth (Bellows) Child, who raised a family of ten children, of whom Royal B. was the oldest. In early life he received a good common school education, and soon began to follow in his father's footsteps by the study of medicine. His father died in September, 1831, and for a while he abandoned the medical profession to follow the printing business. He was for some time publisher of a newspaper at Greencastle and at Salem. February 15, 1832, his marriage with Mahala Reed was solemnized, and to their union eight children were born, of which these three are now living: Mary E. (Webb), Dora (Gross) and Henry B. In August, 1855, he was bereaved of his wife, and in 1859 Eliza M. Hackett became his second wife, and of their eight children but three are living: Ezra S., Edgar S. and Freddie C. His second wife died January 17, 1878, and on the 1st of January, 1880, his third marriage occurred, this time to Amanda J. (Maudlin) Chastain, who has borne him one child, named Minnie A. He has for many years been a successful practicing physician and now owns about 1,000 acres of land mostly improved. He is a Mason and a Republican.

HARRISON COLLIER, an old pioneer and prominent farmer of Vernon Township, was born March 4, 1813, being the youngest of a family of ten children born to John and Cathandrew (Crook) Collier. The parents came from Kentucky to this State in about 1814, settling first in Clark County and afterward in Washington County. They were of English descent. Harrison did not have much advantage of schooling, but managed to secure a fair, practical education. He remained home with his parents until their deaths, the father's occurring in 1831, the mother's in 1844. On the 13th of September, 1832, his marriage with Nancy Stephenson was solemnized, and to their union have been born twelve children, eight of whom are now living: Lewis (deceased), Benjamin, Ephraim, Levi (deceased), Elmira, Nelson, Mary J. (deceased), Thomas (deceased), Druzinda, John, Catharine and Eli. He has belonged to the Christian Church since 1836, and contributes liberally to the support of all public enterprises. In politics Mr. Collier is a staunch Demo-

crat, and takes a fair interest in the political questions of the day. By occupation he is a farmer and stock-raiser, in which pursuits he has made a decided success.

ORANGE L. HAYS is the oldest of nine children of whom John and Sabrina (Rains) Hays were the parents. His birth occurred in the year 1848, and he is of German-Irish descent on his father's side, and of English descent on the mother's side of his parentage. His father is a native of Ohio, and his mother of Indiana. Orange L. had the advantages of good schooling and succeeded in acquiring a good practical education, and has since been a teacher for about ten years. His principal occupation has been farming, and in that has been a success. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and manifests a considerable interest in the public questions of the times. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the highly respected men in the county, and enjoys the esteem of those who know him. In 1872 his marriage with Frances E. Brown was solemnized, and to their union have been born four children: Lulie E., Nora M., William H., Edward L. and an infant not named. At the age of sixteen years he entered the service of the United States, and for two years served as a faithful soldier in the war of the Rebellion, participating in a number of important engagements.

MARQUIS L. HUNGATE, an influential citizen of Vernon Township, was born November 28, 1846, and is the oldest of three children in his parents' family. His immediate ancestors were natives of Kentucky, whence they came to Indiana and located in Washington County at an early date. They were John and Fannie (Coffin) Hungate. Marquis L. remained at home and received a good, practical education in the country schools of his neighborhood. At the early age of seventeen years he volunteered in his country's service in Company C, One Hundred Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Infantry. January 25, 1863, his marriage with Martha J. Hoar was solemnized, and to them have been born seven children: Laura E., Adie F., Anna E., Zenobia L., Marion L., Nonie E. and Fannie G.—all living and unmarried. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and always contributes liberally to support that and other charitable institutions of his community. In politics he takes an active interest in promoting the principles of the Republican party. His life occupation has been farming.

JAMES H. MARTIN, whose death occurred June 6, 1884, was during his life one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Vernon Township, Washington Co., Ind. At the time of his decease he was sixty-two years old, having been born March 16, 1822. His parents were John and Patsy (Martin) Martin. His opportunities for acquiring an education were poor, although he managed to obtain sufficient for the ordinary vocations of life. At the age of eighteen years he began to learn the tanner's trade, but he did not long follow that business. February 18, 1847, he was united in matrimony to Susan Mitchell, who bore him a family of eight children. Seven of these are now living, and named: Irena J., Matilda E., Alice A., Cassius C., Alfred J., Emma E., Tyson M. and Ada L. For more than thirty years he was a leading member of the Baptist Church. He was a Republican in politics, and by occupation was a successful farmer and stock-raiser. For the last part of his life he was troubled with heart disease, which finally caused his death.

MERRIT MARTIN is a son of John and Patsy (Martin) Martin, who came from Kentucky, their native State, and located in Washington County, near where Merrit now lives. He is the third in a family of eight children, his birth occurring September 4, 1820. He enjoyed nothing beyond the early facilities for schooling, and received but an ordinary education. Until eighteen years old he remained at home with his parents, but at that age he started in life for himself by hiring as a farm hand. On the 27th of September, 1842, he was joined in wedlock to Maria Standish, and by her he was the father of two children, both dead. He was soon called to mourn the death of his wife. Again, January 11, 1852, he was married, this time to Julia A. Standish, which union has been blessed with twelve children, five of whom are living. By occupation he is a farmer and stock-raiser. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and in religion is a Missionary Baptist. Mr. Martin is one of the progressive and enterprising men in Washington County, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

A. OVERMAN, a citizen of Vernon Township, was born February 2, 1829, being the seventh child of a family of ten children, born to Benjamin and Abigail (Coffin) Overman. His parents were natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively, and both of English descent. They moved to Indiana in 1810, settling a short distance north of Salem. The subject of this sketch had very limited facilities for schooling, but by his energy succeeded in obtaining a fair practical education. He remained at home with his parents until he attained his nineteenth year. In the year 1849, his marriage with Eunice Stanley was solemnized, and to their union have been born eight children, four of whom are now living: M. Ellen, who married W. W. Keyes; Mary A., who married William Chamberlain; Lydia B., wife of F. M. Hills; Effie D., unmarried; Malora, died 1862; Flora, died 1862; Levi M., died 1852, and an infant unnamed died in 1859. He is a member of the Friends and supports liberally all churches and charities. In politics he is a staunch Republican and takes a good live interest in the political questions of the day. His occupation was formerly silversmithing, but at present he is engaged in farming, in which pursuits he has been reasonably successful.

WILLIAM ROLSTON, an old and influential farmer of Vernon Township, was born June 3, 1815, being the fifth in a family of eight children born to Moses and Margaret (Bell) Rolston. His ancestors were natives of Virginia, from which place they removed to Tennessee in a very early day. They were both of Scotch descent. William's chance for receiving an education was very limited, but by his energy succeeded in procuring a fair practical education. He remained home with his parents until he reached his thirtieth year. In 1845 his marriage with Julia A. Childres was solemnized, and to their union have been born six children, of whom three are now living: Mary, John W. and Margaret E. In 1854 Mr. Rolston suffered the loss of his beloved wife, leaving the family bereft of a loving helpmate and an affectionate mother. In 1856 he took for his companion and helpmate, Malinda Kidd, and this second union has been blessed with one child, W. George. Mr. Rolston does not belong to any church organization but contributes liberally to charity and public enterprises. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and takes a fair interest in the political questions of the day. By occupation he is a farmer and stock-raiser in which he has made a decided success.

BENJAMIN STEPHENSON, an old pioneer residing in Vernon Township, is said to be the oldest man in the township. He was born June 30, 1796, being about the youngest of a family of eight children born to William and Rebecca (Robeson) Stephenson. His parental ancestors were natives of old Virginia, and direct descendants from the English. His father immigrated to Kentucky about the year 1802, where he died. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until twenty-one. In about the year 1817 his marriage with Mary Grimes was solemnized. He has a fair education, and belonged to the Christian Church for forty-five years. He was first a Whig, afterward a Republican. He takes great interest in public matters. His occupation is farming. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson twelve children, of whom eight are living: Nancy (who married H. Collier), Delilah (who married Mark Maudlin), Cynthia (who became the wife of Jo. Walton), Jane (who married Joel Maudlin), Elmira (who married Ephraim Chastain), Eliza (who married David Voyles), Simpson (who married Joanna Maudlin), Nelson (who married Jemima Maudlin), John (who married Sarah Scott), Benjamin and Euline (who died in infancy), and Polly A. (who married David Pavey).

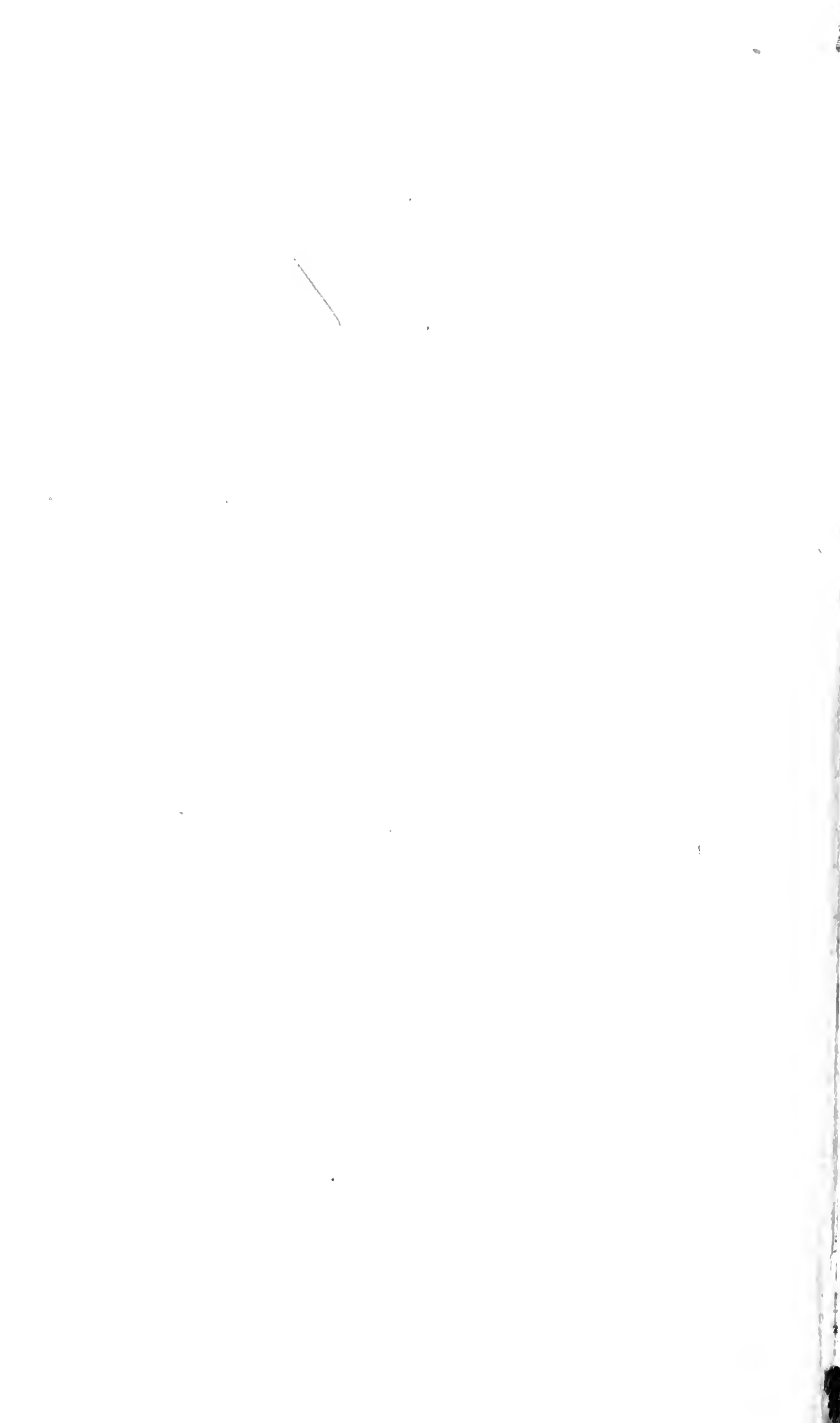
JOHN STEPHENSON, an influential farmer of Vernon Township, was born March 22, 1837, being the next youngest of a family of ten children born to Benjamin and Mary (Grimes) Stephenson. His ancestors were natives of Kentucky, from which State they immigrated to Indiana in about the year 1833, settling about three miles south of Smedley Station, the father was of English and the mother of Dutch descent. His educational facilities were rather limited, but by his energy succeeded in getting a good practical education, enough to enable him successfully to perform any and all business transactions. He remained home on the farm with his parents until he attained his majority. On the 22d of September, 1859, his marriage with Sarah E. Scott was solemnized, and their union has been blessed with six children, five of whom are now living, and named Newton E., Laura, Preston M., Hattie, Ada and Clara B., all living but the last. Mr. S. is a member in good standing in the Christian Church, and contributes liberally to all church and charitable institutions. In the year 1859 he moved to Texas, but returned the next year. In 1862 he enlisted as a private soldier in the defense of his country, in the Sixty sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company A. and was in the following engagements: Richmond, Ky., and through the entire Atlanta campaign, serving with honor for three years, when he was mustered out at Washington in May of 1865. In politics Mr. Stephenson is a staunch Republican, and takes an interest in the political questions of the day. By occupation he is a farmer and stock-raiser, in which chosen vocations he has made a decided success.

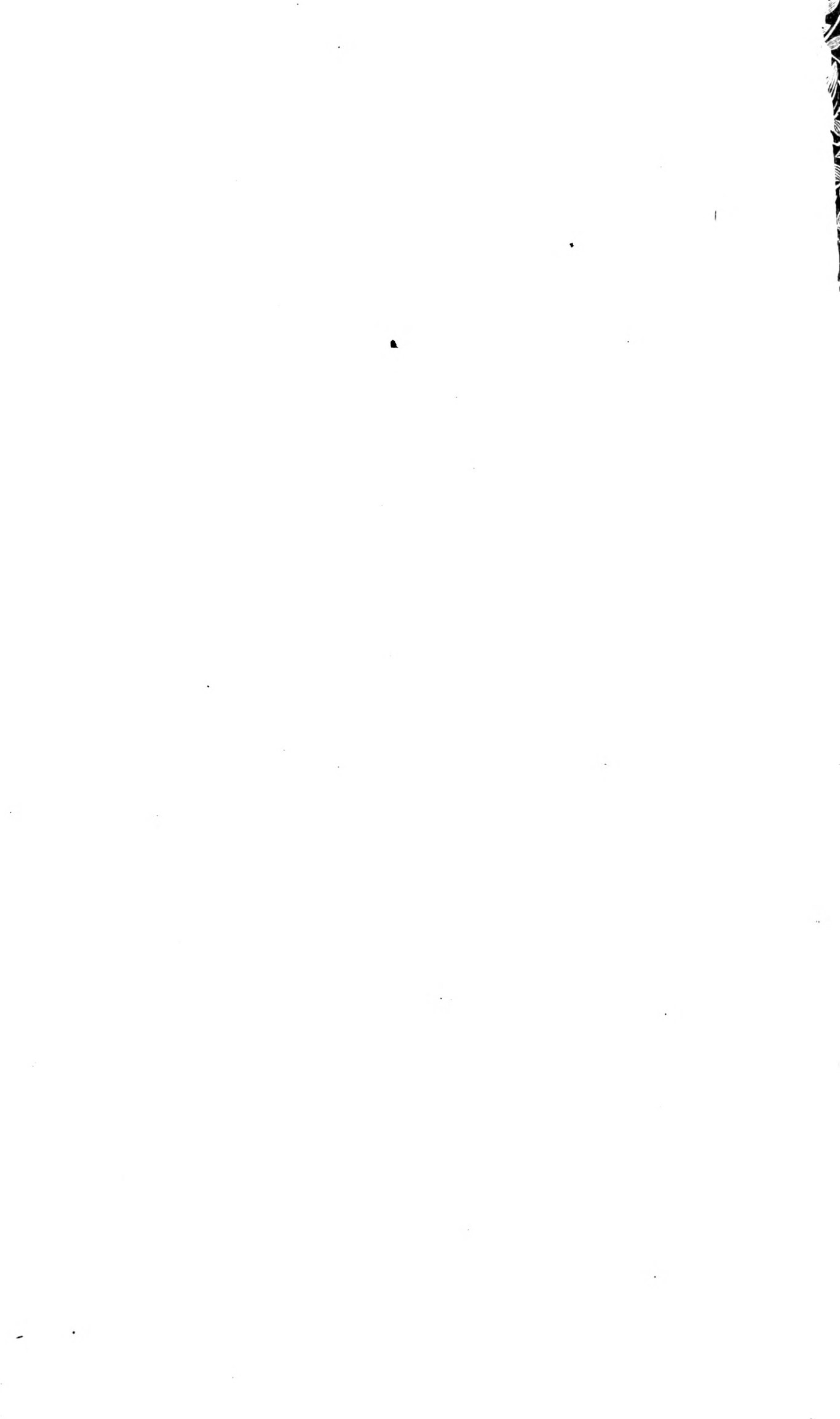
NELSON STEPHENSON, an old and respected citizen of Vernon Township, was born March 27, 1824, being the fifth in a family of ten children born to Benjamin and Mary (Grimes) Stephenson. His parents were natives of Henry County, Ky., from which place they removed to Indiana, settling on the farm now owned by Nelson. The father was of English and the mother of Dutch descent. Nelson had limited means for procuring an education, but by his energy managed to secure a fair practical education, enough to enable him successfully to perform any and all his business transactions. He remained home with his parents until he attained his nineteenth year, and on the 2d day of March, 1843, his

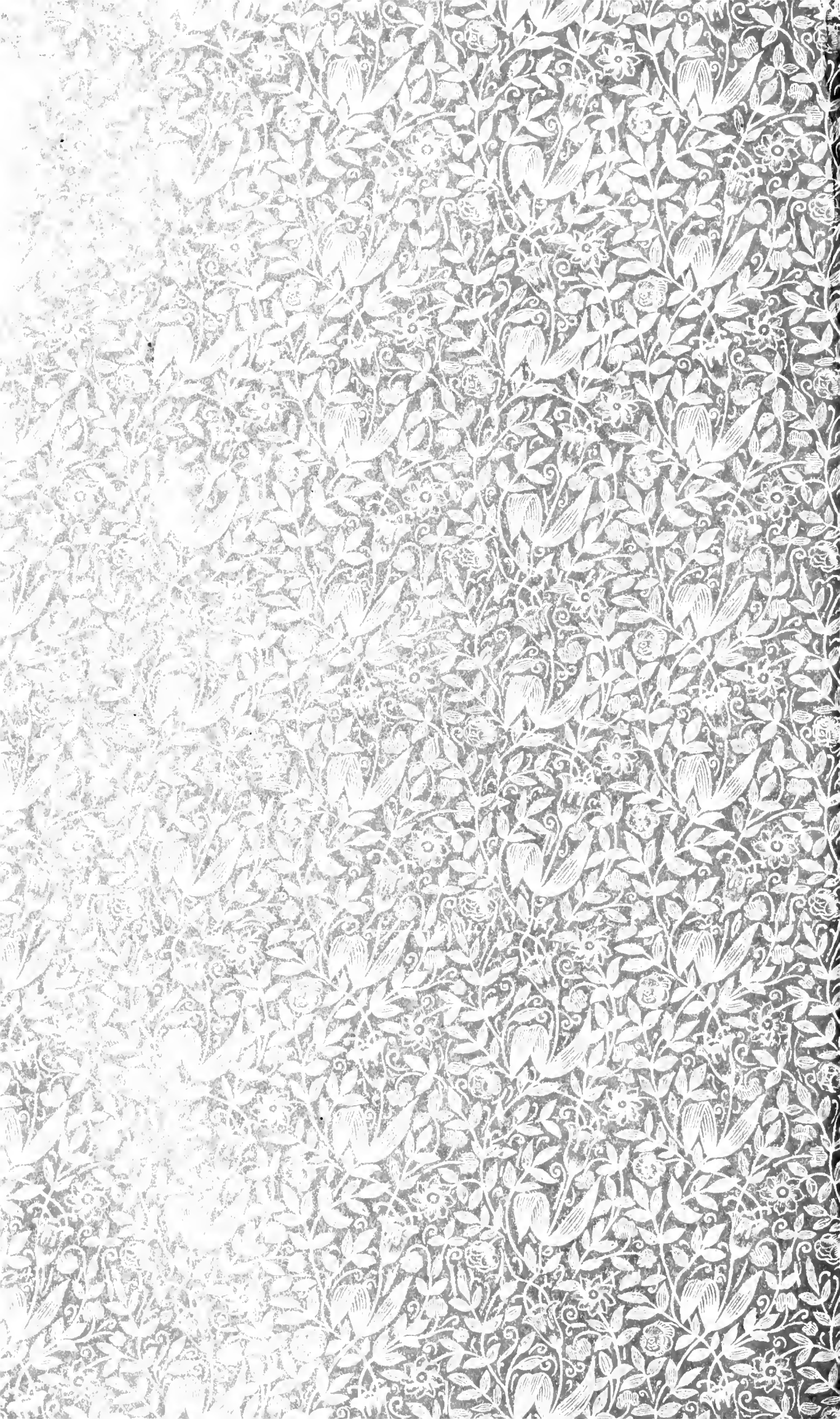
marriage with Jemima Maudlin was solemnized and to their union have been born six children, of whom three are now living. Their names are Peter and John, deceased; James H., who married Cassie Bogle; William F., who married Martha Ashens; Eliza E., who died June 16, 1859, and Eli B., who married Martha Wade. Mr. Stephenson belongs to the Christian Church and is one of the influential members in that organization. He contributes liberally to all church and charitable causes. He entered the service of his country in the fall of 1862, and served as a private soldier until the close of the Rebellion. He belonged to Company A, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, and was in the following engagements: At Richmond, Ky., Dallas, Ga., Atlanta, Ga. and through the entire Atlanta campaign. By occupation he is a farmer and stock-raiser, in which he has made a decided success, having now in his possession 695 acres of well improved land. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and takes a lively interest in the political questions of the day.

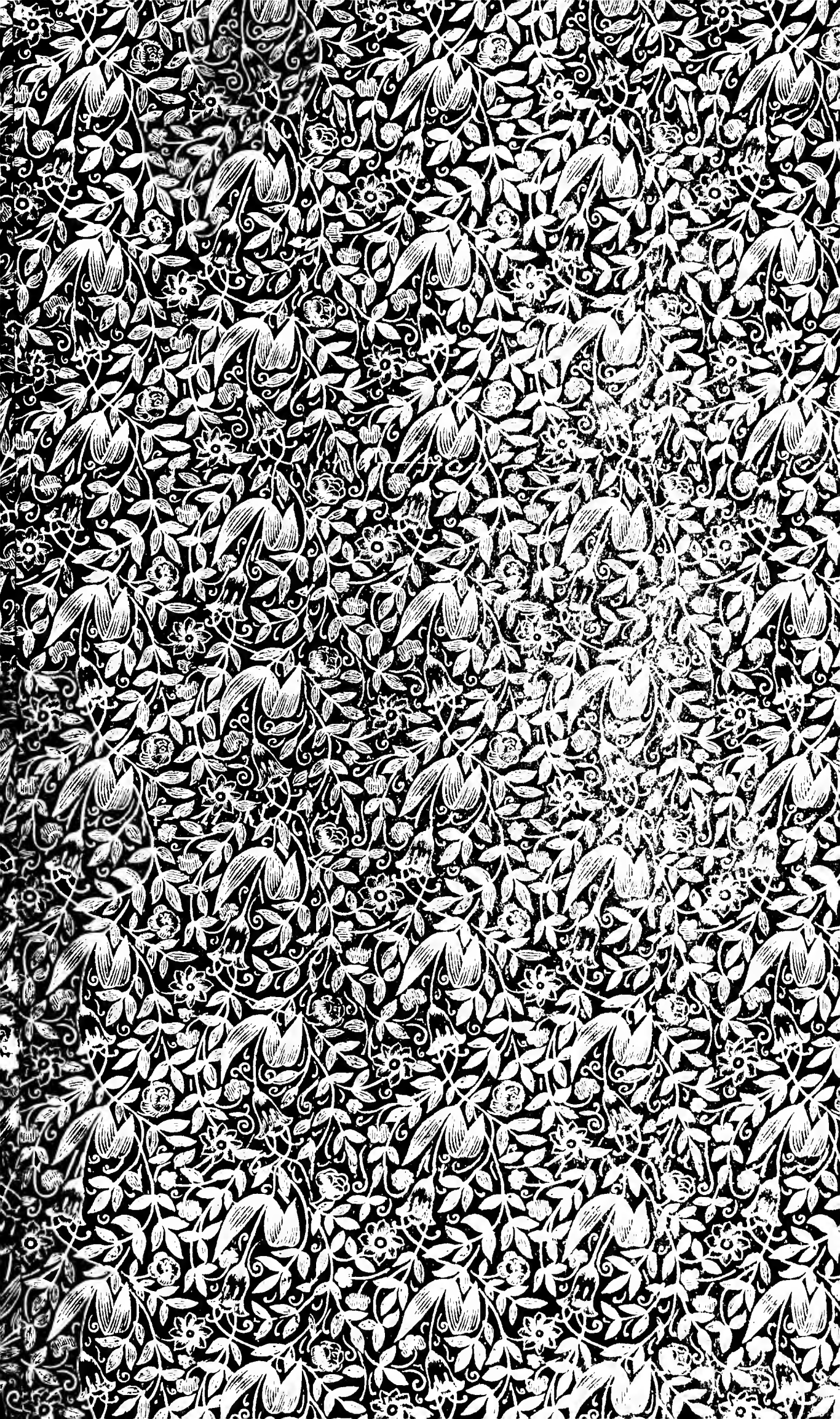
JAMES VANCELEAVE, of Vernon Township, Washington County, Ind., and whose parents were Benjamin and Sarah (Carnes) Vancleave, was born in Kentucky, in the year 1810. When four years old he came with his parents to Indiana, and located in Orange County. His education is limited and corresponds to the advantage of schooling in his early days. He remained at home until reaching his majority, and in 1833 Martha Lynn became his wife. With her he lived in happiness until 1860 when he was grieved by her death. By her he was the father of seven children, these five now living: John H., Sarah E., William B., Margaret A. and David S. In 1861 he married Eliza L. Wible for his second wife, and she has borne him seven children, two of whom are dead. The living children are: James W., Jacob K., Elza P., Thaddeus H. and Alva E. Mr. Vancleave has been engaged during his life in farming and carpentering, and has made a success of both occupations. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Livonia, with which he has been identified ever since 1828. Politically he is a Republican, but is liberal in his views. All praiseworthy public enterprises receive his support and endorsement.











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